

one copy

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1917.

*acknowledged 3/15
Copy to Mr. Ayer
at Riverside, Cal.
75*

Dear Mr. Ayer:

We will be glad to have the views of the Indian Superintendents that you have received on your suggestion relative to the Indian as a soldier. We will be glad to have the letters or excerpts therefrom, whichever is most convenient for you to send.

With kind personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

H. H. H. H.

Private Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

5-1100

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRSForestry
142877-13
24139--15
J P K

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON K

MAR -3 1915

Honorable Edward E. Ayer,
1515 Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

The Office has received your letter of February 25, 1915, transmitting a copy of a letter which you have written Secretary Lane regarding the sale of products of the Menominee Indian Mills.

As soon as the Indian Appropriation Bill is passed the matter of formulating rules for the sale of products of the Menominee Mills under the new legislation which has been suggested will be taken up.

In Office letter of February 8, 1915, you were advised that the Superintendent of the Menominee Indian Mills had been requested to make a report as to the results of an effort to sell lumber by a traveling salesman.

The report from the Superintendent indicates that the efforts of the salesman resulted in advantageous sales. His trips were made at a time when the lumber market was particularly dull and doubtless the results were not as good as might have been obtained under other circumstances.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1917.

*acknowledged
copy to Mr
Ayer at
Phoenix
3/17*

Dear Mr. Ayer:

Referring further to your recommendation that fifteen regiments of soldiers be recruited from our Indians, I enclose a letter which has today been received from the Acting Secretary of War.

Cordially yours,

Glenn M. Shaeffer
Acting Private Secretary

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Inc. 2447

Copy

War Department

Washington

March 10, 1917

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,

Sir:--

With reference to your letter of February 14, 1917, in regard to the proposition of Mr. Edward E. Ayer that fifteen regiments of soldiers be recruited from our Indians, I beg leave to inform you that this matter has been carefully considered.

The War Department does not deem it advisable to add to the Regular Army any more peculiarly racial regiments than we now have. Indians may enlist as scouts and they may enlist in regular organizations of the Army. I am inclined to think it would be better for the interests of all concerned for such Indians as have military aspirations to enlist in regiments of the regular establishment. In case of war it might be feasible and desirable

to raise organizations composed of Indians for service during the war only.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Wm. M. Ingraham,

Acting Secretary of War.

March 17th, 1917.

Stenographer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Bldg.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madame:--

Enclosed please find letters from Indian Agents to Mr. Edward M. Ayer, in regard to enlisting as soldiers.

Mr. Ayer advises me that several letters of this kind were sent to you from California, and that you have instructions to copy same and send the letters to the Secretary of the Interior. Treat the enclosed letters the same way, and oblige,

Yours very truly,



Secretary.

COPY

Whiteriver, Ariz., March 22, 1917

My dear Mr. Ayer:

The latest Indian Office Circular that I happen have before me is dated March 8, 1917, and is numbered 1274. The first that I find under the present administration is No. 771, September 13, 1913. The difference is 506, or about two hundred per year, which is a fair product.

Following are eleven changes in superintendencies that I can recall without hunting. There may be others. These have come within three months, most of them within one.

They are:

Bismarck,
Cantonment,
Carlisle,
Fort Totten,
Haskell,
Jicarilla,
Lac du Flambeau,
Leech Lake,
Nett Lake,
Sacaton,
Standing Rock.

To these might be added Rosebud and Fort Apache and there are, no doubt, others. For a bureau that is firmly opposed to change, this is not a bad record.

With many kind remembrances of your courtesies while I was in Phoenix, I am,

Very truly yours,

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

(Signed) W.M. Peterson.

COPY

*Acknowledged
by Mr. Ayer
at Concord
3/28/17*

Whiteriver, Ariz., March 22, 1917

My dear Mr. Ayer:

The latest Indian Office Circular that I happen have before me is dated March 8, 1917, and is numbered 1274. The first that I found under the present administration is No. 771, September 13, 1913. The difference is 503, or about two hundred per year, which is a fair product.

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Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W.M. Peterson.

Phoenix

March 27, 1917.

George Vaux, Jr.,
1806 Morris Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

Enclosed please find letter from Howell Jones
and a copy of my answer to him.

I hope you will be able at this interview to
fix this matter up.

Mrs. Ayer and I have already ordered 1350
on the desert here and enjoyed every moment of it.
We leave tomorrow morning for California.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Vaux, I remain

Your devoted friend,

E. A. Ayer

Phoenix, Ariz

March 27, 1917.

Hon. William N. Ingraham,
Acting Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have a copy of your letter of March 10th to Secretary Lane in regard to my suggestions for Indian Regiments.

I first had in mind that if we were going to raise a large army that for the duration of such army it would be a good plan to give the Indians a chance. I note that you think it would be better for the interest of said Indians as have military aspirations to enlist in regiment of the regular establishment. I am quite sure that the over 120 agents who have charge of these men would not agree with you, including also General Hugh Scott or General Wood. The Indian is a peculiar type of man, officered by competent officers who know the Indian characteristics; he would make a valuable soldier as he has in times past, but he is timid and would not do well with a lot of white soldiers as individuals. Of course, you will recognize that my only interest is to do the best possible thing for the country and the Indians.

Yours very respectfully,



COPY

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

*Acknowledged
3/17/17*

March 14, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

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Cordially yours,

(Signed) Glenn M. Shaeffer,

Acting Private Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Inc. 2447

COPY
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

March 10, 1917.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

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The War Department does not deem it advisable to add to the Regular Army any more peculiarly racial regiments than we now have. Indians may enlist as scouts and they may enlist in regular organizations of the Army. I am inclined to think that it would be better for the interests of all concerned for such Indians as have military aspirations to enlist in regiments of the regular establishment. In case of war, it might be feasible and desirable to raise organizations composed of Indians for service during the war only.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Wm. M. Ingraham,
Acting Secretary of War.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1917.

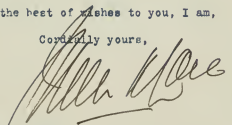
*Copy to Mr. Ayer
at Pasadena
4/6*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of the 24th. I
think very highly of Thackery.

With the best of wishes to you, I am,

Cordially yours,


Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Sacaton, Arizona,

March 23, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

I hope you will pardon my delay in acknowledging your letter of the 15th of February because I have hardly been home a day since that time.

I am very much interested in the matter of utilizing the splendid material we have amongst our Indians for soldiers during this time of National need. I have not the slightest doubt of either their efficiency as soldiers or their loyalty to the Government. I have heretofore, about two years ago, offered to get up an Indian cavalry regiment from the southwest Indians and I am certain that several other regiments could be procured from the educated Indians of the country who would do credit to themselves and to the country but, as General H. L. Scott has suggested, they should be in charge of men who understand them and who are interested in them.

There are large numbers who have had more or less military training in our various Indian schools who I am sure would be glad to enlist. Those who are unoccupied might well remain in the army for an indefinite time for the training should be beneficial to them.

It was most liberal of you to think of me in this con-

nection and I shall be very glad to be of any possible assistance in getting the matter forceably before the proper authorities. I feel certain that the Indians would succeed and their success would mean a great deal for their race and would give them a standing in the minds of their white brothers which they need and to which they are already entitled.

I wish you every possible success in your western trip and especially in your efforts for the proper recognition of our Indians as soldiers.

Very cordially yours,

Frank A. Flaherty

Hon. E. E. Ayer,

San Diego, California.

*For Senate Copy to
Commissioners office
in Washington*

*OK
JAT
2/31*

March 31, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Sec'y Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:--

Per instructions of Mr. Edward B. Ayer, I am enclosing
herewith copy of letter he received from Francis A. Thackery,
Sacaton, Ariz., dated March 23rd.

Yours truly,

 Secretary.

Coronado, Cal.

April 3, 1917.

Mr. F. J. V. Skiff,

Field Museum,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Skiff:-

I have yours of March 21st, noting
the purchase of 16 lbs. etc. worth of books for Cory.
Watch this thing carefully and order whatever shows
up in the Illuminated books that we have to have.
I am delighted that you have found as many of the
books required as you have.

Yours very truly,

Eha

Coronado, Cal

April 3, 1917.

Mr. W. M. Peterson,

White River, Ariz.

Dear Mr. Peterson:-

~~Dear~~ I have yours of March 23rd, and contents noted. I thank you very much. I think the statement shows a large amount of industry at least.

We had a very nice trip after leaving you in Southern Arizona and then up to Parker, Needles and then by the way of Palm Springs to El Centro and then here.

I should like to hear from you occasionally, Mr. Peterson and shall always look forward to meeting you.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Peterson

Coronado, Cal.
April 3, 1917.

J. P. Kinney, Esq.,

Indian Office,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Kinney:-

I just received a copy of the letter that Mr. Gresham, our General Manager and Chief Attorney, has written you in regard to the fine book on Timber Laws that you have produced. I am sure it will please you and will say that no more competent critic exists than Mr. Gresham and I congratulate you most sincerely on producing so valuable a book. Of course, you could readily see that personally, I was not capable of judging of its value, but gave it to one who was capable as any man in America.

Yours very truly,

E. H. C.

Coronado, Cal

April 3, 1917.

Frank Knox, Esq.,

Manchester, N. H.

Dear Mr. Knox:-

I received your telegram of March 30th, a few moments after my getting here at Coronado yesterday. The standing of the whole proposition is about like this:

Secretary Lane upon receiving my recommendation on the regiments, referred it to the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War referred it to Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff and he, to the Military Board. Later, I received a letter from Assistant Secretary of War stating that the War Department did not think it feasible to have special regiments of several kinds in the Army, but that the Army was always open for Indians to enlist in any company that they choose. Of course, this is perfectly impracticable, as the Indians, or very few of them, would do that, but he also stated that if we had war, that the thing would be entertained especially for frontier work, so that that is the condition.

I see by the splendid proclamation or paper of the President to Congress, that we are practically at war and I have no doubt, it could be arranged to get several regiments of Indians enlisted for the war.

I am very sorry, but it would be impossible for me to go back to Arizona, but the work certainly should be done by such men as you and Thackeray and Conser of Sherman School, Braid of Lapwing and Nicholson of the Menoninee Indian Reservation, and Odel of Ft. Yuma and Brown of Phoenix; in fact, it would be through the cooperation of the directors of the Indian Reservations that the work could be accomplished the quickest and best. I would also suggest that you take it up and get information from Nicholson of the Menoninee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, and he would be a valuable man all the way through in that line. There ought

Mr. Frank Knox #2

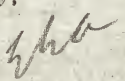
April 3, 1917.

to be at least two companies or more off
from the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Mrs. Ayer and I had a delightful
trip after returning to Phoenix from River-
side, including the 200 or 300 miles we
had taken in Arizona before we came to River-
side. We travelled 2100 miles on the
desert before arriving here and we had a
perfectly splendid time.

With kindest regards to your wife, I
remain

Yours very truly,



April 6, 1917.

Hon. Cato Sells,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sells:-

I was told some time ago that there had been a report made to the Office, on the affairs of the Venomonee Indian Reservation, in regard to the lumbering conditions, in answer to the wonderful statement made by a couple of men in the Department that it was policy to shut up the mill and cut the logs and sell them. This proposition would leave the whole business open to the bad conditions before the mill was built and as you well know, would reduce the Indian labor 75%. I understand that this report indicates that the money that was wasted in the bad management of the plant and lost through the cutting of timber after the wind had blown it down, and the forty, fifty or sixty thousand dollars a year was lost by the idiotic relations introduced, of course, long before your time, had been made up, and that the plant has paid 7%, and would pay 20% as soon as the selling relations were put on a business basis, which has been a long time since. This report seems to back up my mind in every particular as far as the value of the mill and the method of disposing of the lumber is concerned. No competent, honest man could make any other kind of report there, and it must be very gratifying to you to find the conditions there in as good a shape as they are.

I would like a copy of this report very much, if you could get it, to put in my library with the one I made myself, on the Reservation. I would be very glad to pay for copying it, if you would kindly have it done for me.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Pueblo Indian Agency,
Albuquerque, N. Mex.,
April 11, 1917.

*Copy to Mr. Ayer
at Pasadena
4/14*

Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Member
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received through parcels post a beautiful copy of "Benavides" and wish to sincerely thank you for same.

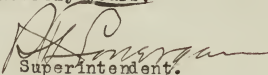
It is of more than fascinating interest to me as I am familiar with practically all the places mentioned by the Reverend Friar in his "relaciones", and visit many of them continually.

It may be of interest to you to know that Mr. Francis C. Wilson and myself are endeavoring to raise a Regiment of cavalry from among the Pueblos. What success we will have is still problematical, but we think we should at least make the effort. I think this is along the principle held by yourself relative to the Indians and will meet with your approval.

Again thanking you for the beautiful copy

of the translation by Mrs. Ayer, I am

Sincerely yours,


Superintendent.

PTL/H.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1917.

*Copied to
Mr. Ayer
at Pasadena
4/16/17*

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have the telegram of Mr. Dockweiler
and yourself about recruiting Indians. I
expect to have a talk with Knex tomorrow.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Hale
Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

April 17, 1917.

DECLARATION OF POLICY
in the
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities - the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. PATENTS IN FEE: To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

3. SALL OF LANDS: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY: The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS: Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

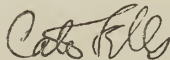
5. PRO RATA SHARES - TRUST FUNDS: As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLE PUPILS FROM THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOLS: In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.



Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

April 17, 1917.

DECLARATION OF POLICY
in the
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities - the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be incompetent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed;

1, Patents in fee: To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete

control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. Sale of lands: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. Certificates of competency: The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. Individual Indian moneys: Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. Pro rata shares - trust funds: As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. Elimination of ineligible pupils
from the government Indian schools: In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at

or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

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In carrying out this policy. I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

(signed) Cato Sells,

Commissioner.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE,

Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDIAN OFFICE POLICY. APR 18 1917 BULLETIN NO? 29.

Following is a statement of policy of administration of Indian affairs made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which will prove of interest to the members of the Board:

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

April 17, 1917.

DECLARATION OF POLICY
in the
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities - the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

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2. SALE OF LANDS: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

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These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE
Secretary.

CATO SELLS

Commissioner.

Indication of approval
Stacy

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

INDIAN OFFICE POLICY. APR 18 1917 BULLETIN NO2 29.
.....

Following is a statement of policy of administration of Indian affairs made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which will prove of interest to the members of the Board:

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs
Washington

April 17, 1917.

DECLARATION OF POLICY
in the
ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During the past four years the efforts of the administration of Indian affairs have been largely concentrated on the following fundamental activities - the betterment of health conditions of Indians, the suppression of the liquor traffic among them, the improvement of their industrial conditions, the further development of vocational training in their schools, and the protection of the Indians' property. Rapid progress has been made along all these lines, and the work thus reorganized and revitalized will go on with increased energy. With these activities and accomplishments well under way, we are now ready to take the next step in our administrative program.

The time has come for discontinuing guardianship of all competent Indians and giving even closer attention to the incompetent that they may more speedily achieve competency.

Broadly speaking, a policy of greater liberalism will henceforth prevail in Indian administration to the end that every Indian, as soon as he has been determined to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his property and have all his lands and moneys turned over to him, after which he will no longer be a ward of the Government.

Pursuant to this policy, the following rules shall be observed:

1. PATENTS IN FEE: To all able-bodied adult Indians of less than one-half Indian blood there will be given as far as may be under the law full and complete control of all their property. Patents in fee shall be issued to all adult Indians of one-half or more Indian blood who may, after careful investigation, be found competent, provided, that where deemed advisable patents in fee shall be withheld for not to exceed 40 acres as a home.

Indian students, when they are twenty-one years of age, or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and have demonstrated competency will be so declared.

2. SALE OF LANDS: A liberal ruling will be adopted in the matter of passing upon applications for the sale of inherited Indian lands where the applicants retain other lands and the proceeds are to be used to improve the homesteads or for other equally good purposes. A more liberal ruling than has hitherto prevailed will hereafter be followed with regard to the applications of noncompetent Indians for the sale of their lands where they are old and feeble and need the proceeds for their support.

3. CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY: The rules which are made to apply in the granting of patents in fee and the sale of lands will be made equally applicable in the matter of issuing certificates of competency.

4. INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEYS: Indians will be given unrestricted control of all their individual Indian

moneys upon issuance of patents in fee or certificates of competency. Strict limitations will not be placed upon the use of funds of the old, the indigent, and the invalid.

5. PRO RATA SHARES - TRUST FUNDS: As speedily as possible their pro rata shares in tribal trust or other funds shall be paid to all Indians who have been declared competent, unless the legal status of such funds prevents. Where practicable the pro rata shares of incompetent Indians will be withdrawn from the Treasury and placed in banks to their individual credit.

6. ELIMINATION OF INELIGIBLE PUPILS FROM THE GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOLS: In many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and have public school facilities at or near their homes. Such children shall not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations, except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation.

These rules are hereby made effective, and all Indian Bureau administrative officers at Washington and in the field will be governed accordingly.

This is a new and far reaching declaration of policy. It means the dawn of a new era in Indian administration. It means that the competent Indian will no longer be treated as half ward and half citizen. It means reduced appropriations by the Government and more self-respect and independence for the Indian. It means the ultimate absorption of the Indian race into the body politic of the Nation. It means, in short, the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

In carrying out this policy, I cherish the hope that all real friends of the Indian race will lend their aid and hearty cooperation.

CATO SELLS

Approved:

FRANKLIN K. LANE
Secretary.

Commissioner.

Malcolm Macdonald
Atty

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

APR 18 1917

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Hotel Del Coronado,
Coronado Beach, California.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of April 6, 1917, regarding
the Menominee Indian Mills.

You say you have been informed that a report has
been made to this Office regarding the Menominee Indian
Mills which indicates that the plant has paid seven per
cent on the investment and would pay about twenty percent
as soon as the selling relations were put on a business
basis, and request a copy of the report.

This Office has received no detailed inspection
report upon the Menominee operation since that submitted
by Chief Inspector Linnen, under date of October 12, 1915.
The Linnen report did not indicate that a profit of twenty
per cent on the investment would be obtained when an
improvement was obtained in regard to the selling of the
products. This report did contain the statement that the
operations prior to October 12, 1915, had realized seven
and one-half per cent per annum on the investment.

The Linnen report was quite voluminous, including
investigations of personal complaints by Indians and a com-
plete inventory of all mill and logging equipment,

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

April 23, 1917.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting the suggestions of Major Knox, of the Board of Indian Commissioner, with reference to raising a regiment of cavalry among our English-speaking Indians who have had military training, I beg to state that this matter has received very full and careful consideration at various times by the War Department.

Indians may enlist and do enlist in various organizations of the Army, where they have performed very good service and some attain noncommissioned grades. The plan of using Indian organizations in the Army is not a new one and was given a thorough practical trial in 1891, when the recruitment of one company in each of nineteen regiments of infantry and one troop in each of eight regiments of cavalry from various Indian tribes, recruited in the immediate vicinity of their organization, was ordered. After a conscientious test covering several years, the plan was discontinued, and I think it would be much better now for the interests of all concerned for such Indians who have military aspirations to enlist in regiments of the Regular establishment. I do not think it advisable to add to the Army any more peculiarly racial regiments, other than the Negro regiments now authorized by law. I do not think it desirable to raise organizations composed of Indians for service during the war only. Our experience fully demonstrated the fact that Indians object very seriously to separation from their families. Our experiment could not overcome the tribal characteristic.

At this time I find that I am unable to accept of your considerate offer to undertake, through your Department, a collection of the enlisted force for a regiment of cavalry.

Sincerely yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

COPY

THE SECRETARY OF WAR
Washington

April 25, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have your letter of the 24th enclosing a letter from Mr. Knox. I wrote you some days ago with regard to the suggested Indian regiment. This letter I am going to send to General Scott in order that he may re-examine the question in the light of Mr. Knox's further recommendations.

Cordially yours,

(signed)

NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

Hon. F. K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

*Original to
Mr. Ayer -
San Francisco
4/30/17*

1606 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

4th Mo. 28th, 1917.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

The present situation raises serious considerations to which our Board should give thought in order if possible to be prepared to meet any conditions which may be presented.

Secretary McDowell has spent several hours with me and explained some recent events. The demand for new office rooms in Washington has been so great that all available space is being occupied by the expanding activities of the various governmental departments particularly involved in the existing crisis. The proposed new offices for the Board formerly occupied by the Land Office have been taken over by the War Department, and it is quite possible that we may have to vacate our present quarters in the Bureau of Mines Building. Extraordinary demands and requests for clerical and other similar assistance to help other Departments are quite likely to be made upon us at any time, the extent or character of which it is not possible to foresee at this juncture.

In the face of the present emergency doubtless each member of the Board will be given personally of his time and energy. An important question for us to decide is what we can do as a Board.

I have nothing concrete to suggest as no definite request has been made of us as yet. I trust, however, each member of the Board will give the whole broad subject his most serious thought, and advise me of his views, which will be a guide if anything should arise which may require action without there being time to communicate with the members.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) George Vaux, Jr.

Chairman

GV DS

Carbon
Copy

acknowledged &
copy to Mr. Agnew
San Francisco
5/2

Andover, Mass.

April 30, 1917.

Honorable George Vaux Jr.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Commissioner Vaux:

I have your letter of the 28th inst. I heartily agree with you that we should do whatever lies in our power to aid the Government at this time. I am quite aware that our offices in Washington may be needed and also that our two well trained assistants might be requisitioned for some other Department. I do not know whether the suggestion I am about to make will appeal to you and the other members of the Board, or not, but I desire to offer it.

My office here at Andover contains most of the Governmental reports and large files pertaining to various Indian matters. I have two stenographers under my personal employ, and both of them have been trained in Indian work. If Secretary McDowell is compelled to give up his office in Washington, I shall be very glad to place at his disposal a large light office in my building, and a competent stenographer, free of expense to the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. McDowell could leave here at 5.43 in the afternoon and be in Washington at 7.30 the next

When necessary to go to Washington,

Honorable George Vaux, Jr.,-2-
morning.

Our Secretary could carry on his work here nearly as well as in Washington, and I should be glad to extend him every facility. There would be no expense connected with his occupation of quarters in my building. He would also be near Commissioner Knox and Commissioner Elliot.

Any action which the other members of the Board take with reference to our duties in the present crisis will be warmly supported by me. As there is likely to be no more Indian legislation, I should think that Secretary McDowell could do the work of the Board here, where he would have plenty of room, as in Washington where he might be cramped as to quarters and reduced as to clerical force.

With best wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Warrick Woodhead

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. WOODHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.
EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MONROE LANE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1917.

*Acknowledged +
Copy to Mr. Ayer
as per Friedman
5/2*

Dear Commissioner Ayer;-

Your letter of the 18th is received and I have written to Mr. C.J. Stevens of Mountour, Iowa, asking for more specific information about the Indians at the agency at Toledo as you will see by the carbon copy of the letter which I am enclosing.

I went to Philadelphia Friday to talk over a number of matters with Chairman Vaux and am very busy getting out a number of reports.

You probably will get a letter from Chairman Vaux which will apprise you of the situation in Washington. It is very likely that we will be called upon to do our bit in this war. At this writing there is nothing definite to report for there is much confusion in Washington just now. I will keep you advised of the progress of events for I know you will be interested.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Mr. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

*Johnson
7*

April 30, 1917.

Dear Mr. Stevens:-

Your letter of April 12th to Mr. Edward E. Ayer a member of this Board was forwarded to him in California and has been referred, by him, to me. He has asked me to do what I can to help you but your letter does not contain sufficient information for me to take up the matter intelligently with the Indian Office.

Please write me in detail what is the matter with the Indians; how suffering; what is the cause etc.,

It is almost certain that it will require Congressional action to distribute the \$10,000 that you referred to and, as this extra session of Congress will take up nothing but war measures, I doubt very much if any Congressional action can be secured to help your Indians before the regular session which meets next December.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Mr. J.C.Stevens,
Mountour,
Iowa.

✓ acknowledged
4/14
com to Mr Ayer
at Pasadena

Montour Iowa
April 12th 1917

Edward E Ayer
Member Indian Commission
Dear Sir

The Indians here seem
to be in a suffering condition
and they are anxious to have the
Government distribute a fund
of something over 10,000⁰⁰ of their
money so they can have the
benefit of it this spring

On what conditions would you
come here and investigate their
conditions They would have
you come here and go with
some one and then go to the
Agency at Toledo and see

the Superintendent - after visiting
the people, you will be better
prepared to meet the Superintendent
Ent.

Yours Truly
L. J. Stevens

COPY

Mountour, Iowa,
April 12th, 1917.

Edward E. Ayer,
Member Indian Commission.

Dear Sir:

The Indians here seem to be in a suffering condition and they are anxious to have the government distribute a fund of something over \$10,000.00 of their money so they can have the benefit of it this spring.

On what conditions would you come here and investigate their conditions. They would have you come here and go with some one and then go to their Agency at Toledo and see the Superintendent. After visiting the people you will be better prepared to meet the Superintendent.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. J. Stevens.

COPY

BUREAU OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
Washington

*Acknowledged &
Copies to Mr Ayer
at San Francisco
54*

May 2, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I am enclosing copies of letters from Secretary Baker to Secretary Lane in regard to the proposition of the Indian regiment and also copies of a couple news items which may interest you.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Malcolm McDowell

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

COPY

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

April 23, 1917.

The Honorable,

The Secretary of the Interior,

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant, transmitting the suggestions of Major Knox, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, with reference to raising a regiment of cavalry among our English-speaking Indians who have had military training, I beg to state that this matter has received very full and careful consideration at various times by the War Department.

Indians may enlist and do enlist in various organizations of the Army, where they have performed very good service and some attain noncommissioned grades. The plan of using Indian organizations in the Army is not a new one and was given a thorough practical trial in 1891, when the recruitment of one company in each of nineteen regiments of infantry and one troop in each of eight regiments of cavalry from various Indian tribes, recruited in the immediate vicinity of their organization, was ordered. After a conscientious test covering several years, the plan was discontinued, and I think it would be much better now for the interests of all concerned for such Indians who have military aspirations to enlist in regiments of the Regular establishment. I do not think it advisable to add to the Army any more peculiarly racial regiments, other than the Negro regiments now authorized by law. I do not think it desirable to raise organizations composed of Indians for service during the war only. Our experience fully demonstrated the fact that Indians object very seriously to separation from their families. Our experiment could not overcome the tribal characteristic.

At this time I find that I am unable to accept of your considerate offer to undertake, through your Department, a collection of the enlisted force for a regiment of cavalry.

Sincerely yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War.

COPY

The Secretary of War
Washington

April 25th, 1917.

My dear Mr. Secretary:--

I have your letter of the 24th enclosing a letter from Mr. Knox. I wrote you some days ago in regard to the suggested Indian regiment. This letter I am going to send to Gen. Scott in order that he may re-examine the question in the light of Mr. Knox's further recommendation.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War

Hon. F.K.Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

New York Tribune

May 1, 1917

"Washington, D.C., April 30. - Representative Kahn of California, who led the fight in the House for the military draft bill, introduced a bill to-day to authorize the organization of ten or more regiments of Indian cavalry, to be designated "The North American Indian Cavalry." They would be under regular army officers or Indian officers appointed by the chief of staff of the army. Mr. Kahn said his idea was that they be used on the Mexican border."

"Eastport, Me. April 30.- Five hundred Passamaquoddy Indians, led by Chief Peter Neptune, marched six miles from their reservation to this city to-day to escort a company of Maine infantry to the railroad station prior to their departure for duty in another section of the state. All male members of the tribe of military age offered to enlist and they were accepted."

Representative Carter of Oklahoma introduced a bill in the House on April 30th (H.R. 3970) to organize 10 or more regiments of Indian cavalry as part of the military forces of the United States, to be known as the North American Indian Cavalry.

Senator Penrose a week or so ago introduced a bill for a regiment or regiments of Indians to be commanded by regular army officers.

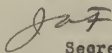
May 4, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Bureau of Mines Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 2nd instant, together with
enclosures, has been received, and same has been forwarded
to Mr. Ayer.

As per our previous request, we would thank you
to send all correspondence to this office in duplicate
during Mr. Ayer's absence, *until about the middle of June* as these papers must all be
copied in this office before being forwarded *provided*
you can do so without inconvenience.
Very truly yours,



Secretary.

Board of Indian Commissioners

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 4, 1917.

Dear Mr. Duques:

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a special meeting at Riverside, California, March 10, to 12 and I have just returned after a extended trip through Nevada and California.

At Riverside Mr. W.J.Hale, President of the Cotton Land Company and Mr. W.I.Hollingsworth of Los Angeles discussed with the Board the matter of consolidating the Indian lands on the Mojave Reservation. The Cotton Land Company owns alternate sections of land on the reservation and it desires to consolidate its own land and the Indian lands into two compact blocks. The company in the past few years has spent a considerable sum of money constructing a head gate on the Colorado River, building levees, canals and other irrigation works and it is considerably handicapped in improving its land because of owning alternate sections. Mr. Hale said he believed it would be of mutual benefit if the lands were consolidated and it was immaterial to him which end of the reservation might be selected for the Indians.

I am writing you to see what you think of the merits of this proposition. Would the Indians really be benefitted by such a move and is there anything in the way of making such a change? If the Indian lands were to be consolidated, what part of the reservation should the Indians occupy.

The Board would appreciate a frank expression of your opinion on this matter because it is desirous of doing what it can to help the Indians and, at the same time help the company if by

Mr. Duclos -

- 2 -

so doing the Indians will be benefitted. You are thoroughly conversant with the situation and we hope you will give us the assistance of your knowledge and judgment.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

Mr. August F. Duclos,
Superintendent,
Colorado River Indian Reservation,
Parker,
Arizona.

Colorado River Indian School,
Parker, Arizona.
May 8, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secy.
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. McDowell:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 4th, regarding the plan discussed by Mr. W.J.Hale and Mr. W.I.Hollingsworth with the Board of Indian Commissioners at the recent conference at Riverside of the possibility of consolidating the Indian lands on the Fort Mojave Reservation, and in reply, I would state that the entire area of the Mohave bottoms are subject to the annual overflow of the Colorado River. Messrs Hale & Hollingsworth purchased the odd numbered sections which comprise the land grant made to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and by means of constructing levees, they expected to be able to reclaim these lands. They expended about \$500,000 on this reclamation work during 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912. The levees, however, failed to withstand the floods of the Colorado River, and there have been annual breaks, which has made it impossible to successfully cultivate any of their lands. The Government expended \$25,000 in building a levee on the military reservation to connect with the Cotton Land Company levee which levee also failed to withstand the floods. The Government Engineers do not consider it a feasible project to reclaim these lands until flood control was established on the headwaters of the Colorado River.

The Colorado River Reservation was established for the Indians residing along the Colorado River and its tributaries. This reservation contains about 20,000 acres of land in a body, and practically all of it is above the overflow. In order to enable the Indians

to secure permanent homes and enable them to farm, the Indians at Fort Mohave and Needles have all been offered allotments on this reservation, and a great many of them have taken advantage of this offer, and in time all will choose their allotments on this reservation.

The Indians under the former Fort Mojave jurisdiction mostly all live at Needles. There are a few families on the bottoms on the Arizona side, but at any one time, there are not over 100 Indians living on the Mohave bottoms. Quite a number of them live opposite Needles, and make their living by hauling wood to Needles, and the Indians furnish practically all the domestic fuel for the town of Needles. Further up on the bottom there are a few Indian families who support themselves by hauling wood to the Fort Mojave School, and also to the mining town of Oatman, Arizona.

I enclose herewith a map of the Mohave bottoms, and I have crossed the even number sections which comprise the Executive order Indian Reservation in blue pencil, which will give you a better idea of the situation. On the upper end, the entire area enclosed in blue pencil represents the Fort Mohave Military Reservation which was turned over to the Interior Department for educational purposes.

In regard to the consolidation, it no doubt will be to the advantage of both parties, especially would it be to our advantage if it is immaterial to Mr. Hale which end of the reservation might be consolidated for the Indians. In view of the fact that the military reservation is on the northerly portion of the reservation, the block of land on the upper part would be more desirable for the Indians. It is better land and the bottom is also wider than in the lower portion. I doubt very much though if the lower part of the reservation would be acceptable to Messrs Hale and Hollingsworth. We took this matter of consolidation up with the Office several years ago at the request of Mr. Hale and Mr. Hollingsworth, and the Office replied that

there was no law under which such consolidation could be effected and that special legislation would be required. In view of the fact that the Indians have been offered allotments on the Colorado River Reservation which will enable them to establish themselves successfully on farms, I doubt very much if Congress would give such legislation. In all probability if the removal of the Indians to the Colorado River Reservation is effected, Congress, no doubt, would insist that this area withdrawn by Executive order be restored to the public domain.

I have had charge of this work during the past nine years, and in my opinion, it is just a waste of money to endeavor to reclaim any of the lands in the Mohave bottom under the existing conditions. The main difficulty is that erosions have taken place at Fort Mohave and down the river as far as Topeck, which had deposited a lot of silt in the river. We have kept measurements at Fort Mojave and now the bottom of the river bed is ten feet higher than it was when I came there in 1908. You can readily see that in order to keep up a levee system, it will be necessary to raise it every year. You will also notice from the map enclosed that the valley is very narrow and the area of land to be reclaimed is very limited, and it is not practical, from a financial standpoint, to reclaim it under the existing conditions. Eventually, when the flood waters are brought under control, every foot of this valley can be reclaimed, but until this takes place, about the only use this land is fitted for is for the grazing of stock, and for this purpose, it is not the most desirable land, due to the fact that during the summer months, from April to September, while the valley is under water, the stock has to be moved up on the mesas and there is very little feed, and the stock get very poor.

Messrs Hale and Hollingsworth are placed in a very unfortunate position, as they have made an enormous investment and are unable to receive any

returns from it, but in my opinion, it is not a feasible proposition under the present conditions of the river to reclaim the valley. About the only return that can be secured would be from the grazing of cattle until the flood waters of the river are brought under control. I saw Messrs. Hale and Hollingsworth recently while in Los Angeles, and they stated that if the consolidation they desired cannot be brought about, they would like to hold their land with the Government, and hold it together as a grazing proposition. Their idea was to let the lands not used by the Indians to a responsible cattle man who had stock enough to graze the entire area, and the proceeds be evenly divided between the Government and Messrs Hale & Hollingsworth on an acreage basis. I believe such a plan is feasible, and I also believe that it is entirely just and right. If this should be done, these gentlemen would be assured of some return from their investment, and I believe it is the only return that could be secured under the existing conditions.

Very truly yours,

(signed) August F. Duclos,

Superintendent.

McKinnel Tom Leaker 1917 May 8

SAN CARLOS RESERVATION

ARIZONA

-0-

The San Carlos Reservation, of which Mr. Ernest Stecker is Superintendent, occupies an area, approximately, of 2,850 square miles or something over 1,800,000 acres, in the southeastern part of Arizona. Its extreme length measures about 80 miles and its greatest width is about 50 miles. It is traversed by bold mountain ranges and rough hills, high table lands and rocky valleys, arid and uninviting. The irrigable agricultural land lies in narrow strips along the Gila and San Carlos rivers in the southwestern part of the reservation. Some of the upland areas could be farmed if water could be brought to them.

The limited areas along the rivers form the "farming district" and the uplands and mountains constitute the "grazing lands" of which 1,868 square miles, divided into eight cattle ranges, are leased for an annual rental of \$109,000. The rentals paid by the permittees are the only source of tribal revenue and nearly 70 per cent of this yearly income is used for medicine, school, work, building material, roads and bridges. It would seem that for a time, at least, the

paying agency administration expenses and school supplies.

The San Carlos Apaches get about thirty per cent of the proceeds from the grazing leases on their own lands.

This jurisdiction is called a "self supporting" reservation because Congress makes no specific appropriation, gratuity or reimbursable, for the "support and civilization" of the Indians on it. I beg to direct your particular attention to this phase of governmental policy for it is a most important factor in the San Carlos Apache problem. No man can travel through this reservation without being painfully impressed with the poverty of the Indians and the many obstacles which make the gaining of a livelihood a difficult matter, most of which could be removed by the intelligent use of money.

Of the \$109,000 received from stock permittees a year something like \$70,000 goes to pay the salaries of the agency staff and for the purchase of agency and school supplies, leaving less than \$40,000 to be used for the "support and civilization" of the Indians, a sum entirely inadequate to meet the pressing demands for irrigation canals and ditches, pumps, agricultural implements, live stock, seed, building material, roads and bridges. It would seem that for a time, at least, the

general agency expenses should be paid out of a specific gratuity appropriation so that the entire proceeds from land rentals could be used for the sole benefit of the Indians. And in support of that proposition I offer the following facts:

Condition of Apaches.

The 660 families into which the 2,670 Indians are divided live in 88 houses and 572 grass covered tepees. Of the 88 houses, (of which 79 have wood floors), all but 25 three-room cottages might well be called shacks. A few little tracts of land are farmed. That is, there are patches of land, each of a few acres, on which winter wheat and barley were growing when I was there (March 1917). These crops, scanty because the soil has been robbed of its fertility by the single crop system of agriculture employed by the Indians, will be harvested in June or July and then, unless irrigation pumps are installed, there will be no more crops for the floods of the Gila and San Carlos rivers have washed away the irrigating canals and ditches so that, at this time, there is not one irrigation canal out of the Gila River and only fourteen small ditches are

left in the San Carlos valley. Were it not for the fortunate fact that the men can and do get day labor on the Arizona Eastern railroad, at the copper mines and works around Globe and with the cattle men, the Apache Indians would come pretty close to starving or would have to be fed by the Government.

These conditions are driving the bread winners from the reservation to find work; their families go with them and the children lose the opportunity to get the primary education to which they are entitled. These Apaches are good workmen. Superintendent Stecker said they are industrious, steady and reliable. The foreman of a mixed gang of Mexicans and Apaches doing track work on the railroad told me he rather would have Indians than Mexicans. Several stockmen told me they preferred the San Carlos Indians for work on the ranges and the engineers of the United States Reclamation Service at the Roosevelt Dam said they are good workmen. I talked with a number of Apaches working on the railroads, around the Agency and at Globe and they told me they wanted to farm their own lands on the reservation so they could stay at home to let their children go to school.

When it is remembered that not so many

years ago the San Carlos Indians were the "ferocious Apaches" (Geronimo was a San Carlos Apache) who terrorized the country when they took to the war path, it is little less than remarkable that today they ask for a chance, just a chance, to settle down on a few acres of irrigated land that their children may attend the white man's school to get an education. Whatever they have been, today they are a quiet, industrious, home loving people.

Self supporting Indians.

Commissioner Sells' last annual report (1916) shows that 1,000 of the adult Indians capable of working are entirely self supporting, that is they live without any assistance from the Government. Only 289 members of the tribe, and they are the old, sick and disabled, receive rations, the average issue amounting to about \$35. Of the 727 Indians who received miscellaneous supplies valued at \$1,841 there were 530 who paid for their supplies by labor. The balance, amounting to but \$479 in value, was issued to 197 disabled Indians.

These figures prove that the San Carlos Apaches practically are taking care of themselves even though their living condition is of the precarious hand-to-mouth

order. The impression one gets from visiting them is that they have been left pretty much to themselves. They have endured poverty and other privations so long that they take them as a matter of course which means they have settled down into a state of lethargy without ambition because there is little in their lives to breed hope and energize incentive.

Their housing conditions are bad, unsanitary, unclean and unlovely. The deplorable home environment with lack of proper nourishment are the cause of the prevalence of disease among the Indians. When one of them falls seriously ill the chances are against recovery. Dr. Meriweather, the agency physician, estimates that 223 Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis and 400 have trachoma. Of the 83 deaths reported last year 55 were of minors, of which 16 died of tuberculosis and 18 of the adults died of the great plague.

There is no hospital on the San Carlos reservation except the school hospital at the Rice Indian school which is an independent jurisdiction - it is on the reservation but is not of it. San Carlos once was a military post. The old military hospital now is used for a mess and hotel. It is proposed to turn it into a hospital for the Agency using the day school building for the hotel and building a new day school. While any kind of a hospital

would be better than none might it not be pertinent to inquire if a small, modern hospital would not be better than a make-shift fashioned from an antiquated relic?

It is doubtful, however, if any permanent improvements are made at San Carlos until it is settled whether the San Carlos reservoir for the Gila River irrigation project is to be built or not. This decision has been pending for some years; its postponement has been holding up many plans for the betterment of the Indians for, obviously, the Government is not going to spend money for an agency plant which may be eighty to a hundred feet under water in a few years.

San Carlos Reservoir project.

So far as I have been able to learn there is little likelihood the dam ever will be built: the cost will run into millions and there is a wide divergence of opinions respecting its need and value. The Apache Indians say they might as well abandon all idea of using the waters of the Gila and San Carlos rivers for irrigating purposes. It is held that the only feasible irrigating scheme for this reservation is to use the underground water.

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I am satisfied that Mr. W.M. Reed, chief engineer of irrigation of the Indian Service is much interested in the San Carlos reservation and, in time, will work out a satisfactory solution of the problem. There was some delay in providing a pumping equipment for the three wells which had just been driven when I was on the reservation but, since my return to Washington, I have learned that the pump has been ordered and should be working early this summer. This will provide irrigation for 200 acres.

You directed me particularly to ascertain the state of mind of the Indians respecting the proposed San Carlos Reservoir and when Senator Ashurst, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, learned I was going to that reservation he, also, asked me to make inquiries along the same lines. I found the Apaches rather indifferent, not to say apathetic, on the subject. Those who expressed any opinion wanted the reservoir constructed because, they said, it would give them "long jobs". It seems that a number of them had worked on the Roosevelt dam where they learned the value of good pay at regular intervals.

The total area of land which would be submerged by the impounded waters if the dam and reservoir

are built on the San Carlos site, would be about 14,250 acres of land if the dam is run up to a height of 180 feet above the river bed at the entrance to the box canyon which is the selected site for the dam. Superintendent of Irrigation Olberg estimates that of this area 558 acres, (almost all of which is Agency ground) is now under irrigation or was until the canals were washed out; 1,371 acres are susceptible of irrigation and 12,320 acres is high or grazing land. As the San Carlos reservation has not been allotted the Indians, in a sense, own no land and as the Agency grounds and plant would be submerged the Government would be the principal loser.

There are a few frame buildings and sheds, owned by Indians, which would be under water and it is estimated the damage to Indian property would be less than \$2,000. Of course this damage would be made good by the Government. The tepees on the proposed site are of small value; they are of temporary construction at best and it would be a good thing if all the tepees on the reservation were torn down and small three room cottages built for the Indians.

The San Carlos Apaches are discouraged and they have good reason for being so. Hard luck pursued

them for years and caught up with them in 1905 when the Gila river, during the great floods of that year, washed out hundreds of acres of good land over night and destroyed almost the whole system of irrigating canals and ditches, cutting into the river banks to such a degree that only two canals could be restored.

Sixteen years ago the Indians raised about 47,000 bushels of wheat and barley on the San Carlos and Gila rivers; last year (1916) they raised but 6,500 bushels. Sixteen years ago there were eight main irrigating canals out of the Gila river and 28 ditches out of the San Carlos river. The 1905 flood washed out all the canals fed from the Gila river; two were put back but the winter flood of 1916 tore them out putting the entire irrigation system out of commission. So it is small wonder the Indians are pessimistic and are being changed from farmers into migratory day laborers and sixteen years ago all of them were farmers.

Superintendent Stecker's plans.

Superintendent Stecker has a most difficult problem on his hands and he is bending all his experience and sympathy toward its solution. He believes

that if he can keep the men employed at home the real problem will be nearing a solution. His plan, in brief, is to place each family on a tract of land large enough to raise enough to maintain it, each tract to be fenced and improved with a little three room cottage having wood floors and windows and a small barn for the work stock and to issue five cows, at least, to the people who have none, from the tribal herd. But the prerequisite to this plan is water for irrigation and the only way to get water is from pumps.

As the Apaches are experienced farmers they could raise wheat, barley, corn, garden truck and chickens. The food products from their little farms, supplemented by cash received from occasional day work, would keep the families from want: the little homes would have a strong tendency to hold the men on or near the reservation most of the year, for the Apaches are a home loving race, and this would enable the children to attend school with some regularity.

Mr. Perry McMurran, who has been the San Carlos reservation farmer since 1895, and I canvassed the agricultural situation and came to the conclusion that 2,800 acres of land could be made agriculturally available by the installation of a number of groups of

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irrigating pumps, viz; in the Bylas district - 21 miles from the Agency headquarters - on both sides of the Gila river are 1,000 acres; at Natches on the Gila river, 250 acres; three miles west of Natches on the north side of the river, 150 acres; on the San Carlos river 400 acres and in the Agency district, 800 acres. Should the San Carlos dam and reservoir project be consummated it would take out the 800 acres in the Agency district, leaving 1,800 acres.

We did not take into account the high lands which might be irrigated by a combination of pumps and boosters. If current from the Roosevelt dam could ^{not} be used to operate the pumping plants, they could be energized by using "tops", a petroleum by-product extensively employed in Arizona for that purpose, a cheap dependable fuel.

Cattle Raising Possibilities.

The tribal herd to which I referred was established by the purchase of 1,000 cows and 80 bulls in 1914 and 972 cows and heifers and 100 bulls in 1915. During the last round-up 319 steers and 317 heifer calves were branded. The Cassadore Indian range has been set

aside for the tribal herd. Some of the Apaches own cattle themselves, resulting from an issue of 500 head of cows to fifty families some years ago. These cattle number about 1,500. During the last round-up 280 steers and 281 heifer calves were branded.

Thousands of cattle and horses, owned by permittees, run the ranges on the reservation. Indians are, and for years have been, employed by the cattle men and many of them have become experienced cattle raisers. They are, of course, natural born horsemen and if some plan for putting them into the stock raising business on a large scale could be worked out there is little doubt it would be successful.

There are strong indications that the mountains on the reservation are full of minerals and if the Hayden bill for permitting mining on Indian reservations under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior should become a law, the revenues from mining operations on the San Carlos reservation would finance, it is believed, a practical plan to purchase cattle for the Indians and thus set them up in the cattle raising business. About three miles from Rice Station, in the north west part of the reservation, is a large deposit

of "tufa" stone locally regarded as excellent building stone. Father Virgil Genevier of the Catholic church at Globe, Arizona, has contracted for 16,000 cubic feet of this stone at 12 cents a cubic foot F.O.B. Rice Station. The low price was given to introduce the stone into Globe. A number of the buildings at the Rice Indian school, and at the Agency and the Lutheran Chapel at the Agency are built of this material.

About thirty five miles north of the Agency is the reservation saw mill which saws up the rather poor quality of pine in the mountains. A white man is superintendent of the plant and he has seven Indian helpers.

Some twenty years ago a tract of land was sold and the proceeds deposited in the United States treasury to the credit of the San Carlos Indians. The sum now amounts to \$12,000 and is drawing no interest. Superintendent Stecker would like to use this fund to purchase cattle for the Indians - about 25 bulls and 250 heifers.

Taking into consideration the possibilities which lie latent in home farms for the Indians, cattle raising, mining leases and the tufa stone quarry, there seems to be a bright future for the San Carlos Apaches.

but this is all future and, under present circumstances, this future may be a matter of many years. The immediate necessities are water for irrigation, better housing and living conditions and more opportunities for the education of the children.

Poverty hinders education.

The last school census (1916) gave 876 children of school age on the reservation of which 837 were classed as "eligible for attendance". Of this number 476 were enrolled in the several schools leaving 361, or 43 per cent of the eligibles who were not in school. This high rate of non-school attendance was due partly to insufficient school capacity. For instance I was told that in the Bylas district - the school is 21 miles from the Agency - there are from 125 to 150 children who cannot attend school because there is no room for them. In this district I found the parents wanted their children to go to the Bylas day school. But the principal cause, it seems, of non-school attendance or irregularity in attendance, is the pressure of poverty which, as I have shown, compels the family bread winner, getting work outside the reservation, to carry his family with him, thus taking the children

from school.

There are two day schools, a Lutheran mission school and the Rice Station non-reservation school on the San Carlos reservation. The San Carlos Agency day school has a capacity of 100 and an average enrollment of 106; the Bylas day school a capacity of 40 and an average enrollment of 49; the Lutheran mission school, near Rice, a capacity of 25 and an average enrollment of 28 and the Rice Station non-reservation school a capacity of 218 and an average enrollment of 216.

If the plan to make over the old military hospital into a reservation hospital, using the day school building for a mess building and building a new day school, is adopted the capacity of the Agency day school will be enlarged and many needed improvements made. But if the plan is held up because of delay in arriving at a definite decision of the San Carlos Reservoir project then it would seem necessary to provide more school room at the Agency.

The little day school plant at Bylas consists of a school building with one class room and a kitchen and dining room for the pupils, the school principal's cottages, a small building used for the laundry and baths, a pump house and a little structure which the principal,

with help from the boys, is building for a carpenter shop.

This group of buildings is not far from a bend of the Gila River, which is eating into the shore line well up towards the day school. About two hundred feet east of the day school is a three-room cottage belonging to John Ganila which was built in 1914 and charged to Ganila for \$500. John does not and will not live in the house because, he said, it has no chimney and is cold in winter. This building could be fixed up for another class room and a room for a teacher. I do not think it would require more than \$50 to make the changes needed and the capacity of the school would be increased to accommodate at least 40 more children.

Mr. T. O. Reed is the principal of this school and he has an able assistant in his wife. They live and work in this lonesome place with few comforts and, as I could see, inadequate facilities, yet I found them cheerful, hopeful and full of zeal. They haven't even a phonograph to help them pass away the lonely evenings or aid them to reach the Indians through the social hour

The little day school.

The Bylas school is typical of the little, isolated day schools in the Indian Service. They are the

advance agents of Indian education. In them the little children first come in contact with the white man's books and learning and class room methods and the teachers in such schools live closest to primitive Indian life. They not only must be teachers but must be something in the way of farmers, mechanics, cooks, matrons, nurses, diplomats, doctors, tailors, seamstresses, laundresses, executives and friends. Necessarily theirs must be lives of sacrifice; they should be animated by the true missionary spirit as most of them are, and they should be loyally backed up, not only by the Indian Office but by all the agencies which have to do with promoting the welfare of the Indians. The contrast in living conditions, alone, between the little day schools and the reservation and non-reservation schools, is so great as to cause one to wonder if some of the many good things enjoyed by the big schools might not well be shared by the little schools. These observations are not due to anything said to me by Mr. and Mrs. Reed, or any other day school teacher; they arise simply from a strong desire on my part to do what I can to make people realize the great importance to the Indians of the little day school and of my appreciation of the self sacrifices of the little day school teachers. I feel they should be better paid, better

lodged, and better understood. And I beg to suggest that the Board of Indian Commissioners might well make a special study of the Indian day schools with the view of improving their personnel and conditions.

The Rice Station non-reservation school, of which Dr. J. S. Perkins is superintendent, is about twelve miles northward from San Carlos. It is a beautiful little "oasis" in the desert", is as clean and neat as a Dutch kitchen and bears all the marks of good care and effective superintendancy. Its 200 to 225 pupils are divided about equally between boys and girls, the rooms, dormitories and little hospital were immaculate and the grounds most attractive. Of the 22 buildings three are adobe and the rest are built of the white tufa stone.

The pupils in the academic course finish in the fourth grade and the usual industrial and domestic science courses are emphasized. In agriculture irrigation farming is taught exclusively. Instruction in the care of irrigation ditches and systems is given; the care of range cattle is given special attention and the boys are taught practical lessons in brandings, round-ups, roping, treatment of diseased stock etc., and the raising and care of hogs is an important feature of the agricultural course.

In short the school seems to meet the needs of the Indians of the locality admirably and furnishes the pupils with quarters, food, clothing, literary, industrial and agricultural training.

Needs of Rice Station School.

About 70 acres are under cultivation raising alfalfa, and vegetables of many kinds; everything grown is used at the school. The dairy herd cows are a mixture of Guernsey and Durham. The main irrigation ditch comes from the San Carlos river and is three and a half miles long and can appropriate about 200 inches of water. The school depends for its light on an old and almost obsolete gas machine system. Dr. Perkins has asked for \$3,200 for the material to install an electric light system. He told me all he needed was the material for he could build the system with Indian labor. He also wants a small, modern dairy barn for ten or twelve cows to cost about \$1,800 and he would like authority to erect three small cottages for employees with families.

As I have mentioned the Rice Station school is a jurisdiction independent, in a large measure, of the San Carlos Agency. There were evidences of lack of

cooperation as respects medical and surgical attention between the two. But apart from this the school hospital is too far from the Agency. The Arizona Eastern railroad passes both places but in cases of surgical emergency the infrequent train service necessitates automobile transportation over poor roads. If the school hospital must first be used for the Rice Station scholars then there should be no delay in providing adequate hospital facilities at San Carlos making that Agency entirely independent of Rice Station.

The mission school maintained by the German Lutheran church is about ten miles north of the Agency. It has a capacity of 25 scholars and is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, a young man who came this year. He holds religious services every Sunday at the Rice school and is the pastor of the mission church on the Agency grounds. The Lutheran School, though poorly located, exerts a good influence and Mr. Fisher and Superintendent Stecker work in harmony with each other. But there is no religious instruction given the Indians at Bylas and some church should establish a mission in that district.

Superintendent Stecker formerly was superintendent of the Kiowa Agency in Oklahoma and he has introduced,

on the San Carlos reservation, several methods designed to teach the Indians to help themselves he used in Oklahoma. One of them is the use of business committees composed of and elected by Indians. There are three committees on the reservation representing the San Carlos, Bylas and Rice Districts. Each committee has three members who were elected in 1914, one member of each committee speaks English. These committees help the superintendent carry out his plans and they bring to his attention the needs and complaints of the Indians. He said the plan was working very well.

A vigorous anti-liquor campaign was in full blast when I was on the reservation. Superintendent Stecker and his Indian police had made a number of arrests and boot-legging was disappearing, but he was having the usual difficulty locating the Indians who made teswin, which, as you know, is an intoxicating drink manufactured from sprouting corn. He felt confident, however, that he would wipe out teswin making and in a short time have a "bone dry" reservation.

With 2,700 Indians to provide for the superintendent should have ample funds to enable him to carry out approved plans and forward real constructive work. It will require definite action to arouse the Apaches to

the realization that something is being done for them to improve their living conditions and strengthen them against the inroads of tuberculosis and trachoma. I believe if all of the revenue derived from range leases could be used for the Indians, the agency and school expenses to be cared for by a gratuity appropriation, the San Carlos Indians, in a comparatively few years, would be self supporting and self respecting.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary.

May 8, 1917.

To the

Hon. Samuel A. Eliot,

Board of Indian Commissioners.

REPORT ON THE
WALAPAI INDIAN RESERVATION
ARIZONA

by
Commissioner Frank Knox,
Board of Indian Commissioners

Sir:

I beg leave to enclose herewith my report, covering my investigation of the Truxton Canyon Indian School and Reservation at Valentine, Arizona.

I found the Walapai Indians on this Reservation substantially self supporting. They find a means of livelihood as common laborers in the small towns along the railroad and in a small percentage of cases, in employment by the railroad itself. But very few of the Indians live on the Reservation proper. Most of them find domicile in miserable shacks in the outskirts of near-by towns. They live in indescribable squalor and under the most adverse sanitary conditions. As a natural corollary, the health conditions are bad. It is estimated that fully sixty-five percent of the members of this tribe are tubercular.

The Indian Bureau acting through the Superintendent, Charles E. Shell, is bending every energy in the direction of establishing the Indians on their own reservation and of inducing them to earn a living by stock raising which is the only form of agricultural activity to which the land within the Reservation lends itself. For some period of years the Bureau has been leasing grazing privileges on the Reservation to white men and in this way accumulated a fund of \$50,000 or \$60,000. Using money from this fund the Bureau has very wisely, in my estimation, invested in a herd of about 500 head of cattle. The young female stock from this herd is being sold to the heads of Indian families at reasonable prices and the Indians are permitted to pay for same by day

labor on the Reservation. In this way a number of families have already been established on the Reservation and are in a fair way to become self supporting.

The Superintendent, Mr. Shell, has written me a very interesting letter, covering this experiment and including a statement of the results of the experiment. This letter follows:

"Truxton Canyon Indian School
Valentine, Arizona.
March 8th. 1917.

My Dear Mr. Knox.

In compliance with your request upon your recent visit here, I am enclosing herewith, a copy of statement showing the development of the tribal and individual stock industry on the Walapai reservation, covering the period from June 1st, 1914 to June 1st, 1916.

No definite report has been made since June, 1916 as our stock years ends in June of each year and the next report will be due next June. The report therefore covers two years from the beginning of the stock industry on our reserve. The months from last June to the present have been an unusually favorable period on the stock, and I am sure the next report will show a very satisfactory advance. We made our first sale of stock on the 11th of last month, selling thirty-eight head of coming three year old steers, weighing in the aggregate 26,035 pounds at \$6.50 per cwt, bringing \$1692.28.

I explained to you our plan of interesting the Indians in handling of individual herds. Everything indicates that this plan will work out successfully.

Very sincerely,

(signed) Chas. E. Shell,

Superintendent.

Development of the Stock Industry on the
Walapai Indian Reservation
Arizona.

Cattle, tribal.

497 cows purchased in June 1914 at \$41.00 per head	\$20,379.
20 bulls " " " " 115.00 " "	2,300.
18 bulls " " May 1915 " 75.00 " "	1,350.
10 bulls " " " 1916 " 98.00 " "	980.

Calves branded from above herd up to January 1, 1915	Males 48
	Females 51
" " " " Year ended " "	1916 Males 152
	Females 139
" " " " Jan.1st to June 1st, 1916	Males 96
	Females <u>114</u>
	Total 600

Cattle, individual (Purchased from Indian Moneys, Pro Labor)

150 cows purchased in May 1915 at \$47.00 per head--\$7,050

(Above cows branded ID also numbers 1-to 15 left ribs)

Calves branded from above herd up to January 1, 1916---34

" " " " Jan.1st to June 1st-----25

Of the above, it is known that three yearling heifers, two yearling steers, two tribal and one individual cows have died and been killed by accident. Of course this does not cover the entire loss as no doubt some have died that have not been found, but such loss is small.

69 Mares purchased in October 1914 at \$50.00 per head \$4,450 (9 sucking colts came with these mares).

3 stallions purchased in March, 1915-----1125

2 saddle horses (Geldings) purchased in May, 1914-----165

2 " " " " " 1916-----185

Colts branded from above herd from date of purchase to
June 1st. 1916,-----Males 26

Females 21

Total--47

Add to this the 9 colts that came with the mares--- 9

Total 56

An acute need on this Reservation is the further development of water resources and a careful examination of the possible source of water on the Reservation and their prompt development appears to me to be dictated by sound business judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Frank Knox,

May 9, 1917.

Approved for transmission,
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

Vaux

May 15 1917

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Report on the
Pueblo Agency and Day Schools,
New Mexico,
by Chairman George Vaux, Jr.,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

The United States Board
of Indian Commissioners,

Gentlemen:-

Herewith I report the results of my observations and my recommendations respecting certain of the pueblos and schools under the superintendency known as the Pueblo Agency and Day Schools of New Mexico with headquarters at Albuquerque.

PUEBLOS VISITED.

In all I visited the following pueblos:- Sandia, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Santa Anna (summer pueblo), Isleta, Laguna, Paguata and Acoma. There are no schools at Sandia, Santa Anna, and Acoma. I was also at the Paraje day school at Casa Blanca.

The investigations that I made were not so much in connection with schools as they were regarding general conditions, and the points of importance which the Indians urged respecting some of their land and similar matters. Certain criticisms respecting details at schools I have transmitted to the proper officials in the Indian Bureau.

NEED OF COMPETENT LEGAL ATTORNEY.

The most crying need for the Indians at the time of my visit was the appointment of a suitable attorney who should look after their interests with energy. They had not been so represented since the late summer or autumn of 1914 when Mr. F.C. Wilson of Santa Fe who had held the official appointment for some

time, and who had conducted the suits for the Indians in a very efficient way, resigned. His successor, who automatically left the service near the close of 1918, had failed to follow up the cases which were pending at the time of Mr. Wilson's withdrawal, or to bring new suits in cases where they were required, with the result that serious loss to the Indians seemed absolutely inevitable, and the menace was increasing the longer the appointment of a competent attorney was deferred. Early in April an appointment was made, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the gentleman selected by the Department of the Interior will prove both able, alert and efficient, and also that he may have the force of character to withstand any local interests adverse to those of the Indians.

FEDERAL COURTS SHOULD HAVE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION.

In connection with these suits to protect titles of the Indians, it would be most desirable that there should be further congressional enactment, giving to the Federal Courts exclusive jurisdiction in all Indian cases in New Mexico. The Enabling Act when New Mexico was admitted as a State, undoubtedly contemplated that this should be the situation, but that Act does not execute itself, and the adoption by Congress of further legislation in the line indicated, would remove from Indian litigation a large amount of technicalities and should not be the subject of criticism in any quarter.

NECESSITY FOR SURVEYS.

There is constant pressure of whites and Mexicans to secure a foothold on lands included within the Indian grants, and the ability to detect these trespassers is often a matter of complication and uncertainty, owing to the fact that the precise lines of the Pueblo grants have never been established. It would tend to the simplification of the situation and the detection of trespassers and squatters if all of the Indian grants that have not been surveyed should be surveyed at once, the location of all squatters etc.

clearly defined, and probably for the boundaries of the pueblos to be fenced, if this can be done without the infraction of existing laws. Suits to quiet title and evict squatters should be entered in all cases disclosed by these surveys. Some of this work has been done already, and there is much data now available. It should be used at once and suits brought in ejectment or to quiet title in every case where trespassing is disclosed.

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Possibly the most striking feature in connection with all of the pueblos is the absolute lack of any sanitary provisions or measures. Garbage, offal, and filth of all sorts are simply thrown into the streets of the villages, and were it not for the exceedingly dry character of the atmosphere, undoubtedly health conditions would be excessively bad. The Indians do not take kindly to any limitations in sanitary lines, and the problem presented is one that is fraught with extreme difficulties. It should receive however, most careful thought and study, with the object of endeavoring to devise some elementary sanitary measures which can by degrees be enforced and the Indians brought to a position of appreciating the importance of conforming to requirements, the necessity of which must be obvious to anyone who has given thought to these subjects. Trachoma appeared to be prevalent, and I saw some blind people and also a good many children with sore eyes. There should be more medical attention given in all of the pueblos than that which the present arrangements provide for.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply at many points is uncertain and of poor quality. Investigations in some of the regions have shown that excellent water can be obtained at no very great depth, and a modernly equipped well drilling outfit should be supplied promptly, with the probability that as time progresses additional outfits could be used to advantage.

SCHOOL AT SANTA ANNA.

Whilst a study of the school situation did

not receive so much attention as some other points, it is evident that this work should be strengthened and improved in a good many directions. The places which I had the opportunity to examine impressed me with the importance of taking such steps, and I was told by agency employees of other localities where the same situation exists. To my mind, a very important thing to do would be to establish a school at the summer pueblo at Santa Anna. The Indians are reported as being anxious for this, and have agreed to reside permanently there if a school is established, practically abandoning the winter pueblo which lies some miles distant among the hills. The summer pueblo is on the flats along the Rio Grande, where the Indians have their farms. A large number of them had already removed to their summer quarters by the middle of February and I counted in and around the village about thirty children for whom there is no school provision whatever made by the government except in so far as they may be sent away to the non-reservation boarding schools. This seems to be very wrong, and the suggestion of the Indians giving up their winter pueblo altogether and locating permanently at the summer one where a school can readily be established, would seem a most excellent solution of the situation.

SCHOOL AT ACOMA.

At old Acoma there is no school, but there is one at Accomita which is several miles distant on the railroad. If Acoma is to be continued as a dwelling place of the great majority of this band, it would seem as though a school should be established there also. The problems involved are difficult however, as the Acoma people are most unprogressive and the situation will be one which requires the utmost tact and ability to handle. In this connection it is most important among the Pueblo Indians that the school appointees should be men and women of tact and experience. They have serious difficulties to overcome in their contact not only with the children, but with their parents, probably more so than in a great majority of the Indian schools. Whilst some of the schools that I visited were being well handled in this respect, there were others again where there was room for a great deal of improvement. The character of the buildings that may be erected should also be given

very serious consideration. As a sample of the sort of things that have been done, at one of the pueblos which I visited there was a modern building which measured about twenty-four by thirty feet divided in the interior into four small rooms and a bath, which was said to be designed to provide living accommodations for seven employees, both married and single, whilst a surplus of the appropriation was devoted to other purposes.

THE ISLETA LAND GRANT.

There are several serious matters affecting some of the pueblos which I visited which I shall now consider separately. One of the most progressive of all the towns is that of Isleta. These Indians own an old Spanish grant which was supposed to run from their village to the West to the Rio Puerco, and to the East to the backbone "espinaza", of the mountains. From time to time there had been controversy as to where the eastern edge of this boundary is, and finally some years ago a deputy surveyor was ordered to survey this land. He apparently found that he was getting into rather rough country and difficult to survey through, and accordingly attempted to calculate an offset to obviate the necessity of actually running the line where the old grant called for. Whether through error or otherwise, this offset was laid back again on the Indian lands instead of going further east, with the result that the line as marked is a long distance, perhaps as much as five miles, from the true top of the ridge. This is evident to anyone who will go on the ground and observe the situation, for it can readily be seen that the backbone of the ridge (this is necessarily the water shed) is some six or eight ridges further east than where the line had been marked. It is further the case, that a line following the backbone of the ridge would be more or less irregular, and not a straight north and south line as has been laid out approximately upon the survey.

I have not been able to secure the information as to whether or not the levelling work of the United States Geological Survey has been done at this precise point, although they have been working in the

immediate vicinity.

The land in dispute, as the Indians have never given up claiming it, is not of very great value but for the fact that it secures to the pueblo which is about a dozen miles distant, a supply of fire wood and timber. Of this under existing conditions the Indians are deprived, as the adjacent territory claimed by them has been converted into a United States forest reserve and the officials of the Forestry Bureau eject Indians when they go on what it appears pretty clearly is their own land, for the purpose of cutting timber. This matter has been before the Indian Bureau for a long while, and there have been several reports made favorable to the Indians, but no definite action has been taken. Certainly before the matter goes any further they should have restored to them what clearly belongs to them. It would seem as though with the grant using the words that it does, there should be no difficulty in locating the "backbone of the mountain", namely the water shed, and that the data secured by the Geological Survey in its map making work should be absolutely final. I would urge most strongly that steps be taken by the Indian Bureau to secure this land for the Isleta Pueblo. An executive order would probably set the matter straight.

THE PAGUATE GRANT OF THE LAGUNAS.

The Laguna people are very progressive and are desirous of adopting the best of the white men's ways and having their children educated properly. They are being subjected however, to most serious encroachments by the Mexicans, especially at the Northern end of what is known as the "Pagate grant", an old Spanish grant purchased by the Pueblo 100 or more years ago. Within a comparatively short time the Mexicans have squatted on this territory and have endeavored to push the northern line of the Indian lands south a mile or two, involving many thousands of acres of land, and also the site of the small pueblo of Paguate where a number of the Laguna people live. There is also involved most of the best farming land belonging to the

Lagunas. The legal dispute involving this territory was brought on behalf of the Mexicans in the New Mexico Courts and was decided adversely to the Indians. It should have been appealed immediately to the United States Courts, where undoubtedly a different decision might have been secured. This is one of the matters which was pending in the autumn of 1914. No steps however, were taken in this direction and the complications, from a legal standpoint, of protecting the Indians have been very much increased. I have reason to believe it is not too late however, to save much, if not all of this land, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the new attorney recently appointed has matters well in hand to save whatever is possible at this late date. The most strenuous efforts should be made to keep the Laguna from being robbed of this large tract of land.

There are some similar propositions in what is known as the Encinal Grant where the Mexicans are also encroaching, but where the controversy has not yet gotten into Court. Water is being diverted and the Indians are being shoved off from their lands. Prompt and energetic action may save much of what is claimed there also.

IMPROPER ALLOTMENTS AT LAGUNA.

A good many years ago there were forty-five acre allotments made to a number of the Laguna Indians. The land so allotted is almost absolutely desert. A little sparse grass grows upon some of it and there are also some scrub cedars and sage brush. It is absolutely impossible for anybody to make a living under existing conditions on forty-five acres of such ground, and it would be desirable for the whole of this allotment to be locked into, with the object of securing a more equitable distribution of the land, and also a reconsideration of the amount which each Indian is to have. I gravely doubt whether at this time any of it can be allotted with propriety. So far as it has any value as yet, it is for a very little grazing, and to be efficiently used in that way it must be held in much larger tracts than any individual allotments could possibly be.

CONDITIONS AT ACOMA.

The conditions at old Acoma are among the most difficult of any to handle, owing to the extremely reactionary influences which are in control there. From a picturesque and dramatic standpoint this is one of the most interesting of any of the pueblos, and at the same time and possibly for the same reasons, one of those where the out-look is most discouraging. If, as recommended above, a school could be installed there with the right sort of teachers, it would undoubtedly in the end produce favorable results, and this endeavor should be made if Acoma is to be continued as a dwelling place for any considerable number of the Indians. Acomita, one of its subsidiary pueblos, is several miles distant and in any event the school there should be strengthened.

The Acoma people also have serious questions as to their lands and are very solicitous that a survey should be made without delay in order that encroachments may be disclosed and squatters and others evicted.

NON-RESERVATION BOARDING SCHOOLS.

In addition to the pueblos, I visited the government boarding schools at Albuquerque and at Santa Fe. As to the former I have submitted a few brief suggestions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but there would appear to be nothing in connection therewith that requires action on the part of the Board. The Santa Fe school I found in very excellent condition, and much of the work going on there was most commendable. The recent improvements, especially the library building and the very modern up-to-date cow barn are especially subjects of note.

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) George Vaux, Jr.,

Bryn Mawr, Penna.
May 15th, 1917.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHAIRMAN.
MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
WILLIAM D. WALKER, BUFFALO, N. Y.
WARREN K. WOODHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
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WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., SECRETARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
BUREAU OF MINES BUILDING
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1917.

*acknowledged &
copy to Mr Ayer
at Ballou
Cal. 5/22/17*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from
Mr. McDowell to Superintendent Duclos of the Colo-
rado River Indian Reservation and his reply concern-
ing the consolidation of the alternate sections of
Indian land on the Mojave Indian Reservation.

As you may remember, Messrs Hale and Hol-
lingsworth of Los Angeles appeared before the Board
and presented their scheme of consolidating the In-
dian and Cotton Land Company's lands into two com-
pact blocks instead of each owning alternate sections
on the reservation.

Respectfully yours,

Earl J. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

Board of Indian Commissioners

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 4, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ducloux:

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a special meeting at Riverside, California, March 10, to 12 and I have just returned after a extended trip through Nevada and California.

At Riverside Mr. W.J.Hale, President of the Cotton Land Company and Mr. W.I.Hollingsworth of Los Angeles discussed with the Board the matter of consolidating the Indian lands on the Mojave Reservation. The Cotton Land Company owns alternate sections of land on the reservation and it desires to consolidate its own land and the Indian lands into two compact blocks. The company in the past few years has spent a considerable sum of money constructing a head gate on the Colorado River, building levees, canals and other irrigation works and it is considerably handicapped in improving its land because of owning alternate sections. Mr. Hale said he believed it would be of mutual benefit if the lands were consolidated and it was immaterial to him which end of the reservation might be selected for the Indians.

I am writing you to see what you think of the merits of this proposition. Would the Indians really be benefitted by such a move and is there anything in the way of making such a change? If the Indian lands were to be consolidated, what part of the reservation should the Indians occupy.

The Board would appreciate a frank expression of your opinion on this matter because it is desirous of doing what it can to help the Indians and, at the same time help the company if by

Mr.Duclos -

- 2 -

so doing the Indians will be benefitted. You are thoroughly conversant with the situation and we hope you will give us the assistance of your knowledge and judgment.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

Mr. August F. Duclos,
Superintendent,
Colorado River Indian Reservation,
Parker,
Arizona.

Colorado River Indian School,
Parker, Arizona.
May 9, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secy.
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. McDowell:

I am in receipt of your letter of May 4th, regarding the plan discussed by Mr. W.J.Hale and Mr. W.I.Hollingsworth with the Board of Indian Commissioners at the recent conference at Riverside of the possibility of consolidating the Indian lands on the Fort Mojave Reservation, and in reply, I would state that the entire area of the Mohave bottoms are subject to the annual overflow of the Colorado River. Messrs Hale & Hollingsworth purchased the odd numbered sections which comprise the land grant made to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, and by means of constructing levees, they expected to be able to reclaim these lands. They expended about \$500,000 on this reclamation work during 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912. The levees, however, failed to withstand the floods of the Colorado River, and there have been annual breaks, which has made it impossible to successfully cultivate any of their lands. The Government expended \$25,000 in building a levee on the military reservation to connect with the Cotton Land Company levee which levee also failed to withstand the floods. The Government Engineers do not consider it a feasible project to reclaim these lands until flood control was established on the headwaters of the Colorado River.

The Colorado River Reservation was established for the Indians residing along the Colorado River and its tributaries. This reservation contains about 20,000 acres of land in a body, and practically all of it is above the overflow. In order to enable the Indians

to secure permanent homes and enable them to farm, the Indians at Fort Mohave and Needles have all been offered allotments on this reservation, and a great many of them have taken advantage of this offer, and in time all will choose their allotments on this reservation.

The Indians under the former Fort Mojave jurisdiction mostly all live at Needles. There are a few families on the bottoms on the Arizona side, but at any one time, there are not over 100 Indians living on the Mohave bottoms. Quite a number of them live opposite Needles, and make their living by hauling wood to Needles, and the Indians furnish practically all the domestic fuel for the town of Needles. Further up on the bottom there are a few Indian families who support themselves by hauling wood to the Fort Mojave School, and also to the mining town of Oatman, Arizona.

I enclose herewith a map of the Mohave bottoms, and I have crossed the even number sections which comprise the Executive order Indian Reservation in blue pencil, which will give you a better idea of the situation. On the upper end, the entire area enclosed in blue pencil represents the Fort Mohave Military Reservation which was turned over to the Interior Department for educational purposes.

In regard to the consolidation, it no doubt will be to the advantage of both parties, especially would it be to our advantage if it is immaterial to Mr. Hale which end of the reservation might be consolidated for the Indians. In view of the fact that the military reservation is on the northerly portion of the reservation, the block of land on the upper part would be more desirable for the Indians. It is better land and the bottom is also wider than in the lower portion. I doubt very much though if the lower part of the reservation would be acceptable to Messrs Hale and Hollingsworth. We took this matter of consolidation up with the Office several years ago at the request of Mr. Hale and Mr. Hollingsworth, and the Office replied that

there was no law under which such consolidation could be effected and that special legislation would be required. In view of the fact that the Indians have been offered allotments on the Colorado River Reservation which will enable them to establish themselves successfully on farms, I doubt very much if Congress would give such legislation. In all probability if the removal of the Indians to the Colorado River Reservation is effected, Congress, no doubt, would insist that this area withdrawn by Executive order be restored to the public domain.

I have had charge of this work during the past nine years, and in my opinion, it is just a waste of money to endeavor to reclaim any of the lands in the Mohave bottom under the existing conditions. The main difficulty is that erosions have taken place at Fort Mohave and down the river as far as Topock, which had deposited a lot of silt in the river. We have kept measurements at Fort Mojave and now the bottom of the river bed is ten feet higher than it was when I came there in 1908. You can readily see that in order to keep up a levee system, it will be necessary to raise it every year. You will also notice from the map enclosed that the valley is very narrow and the area of land to be reclaimed is very limited, and it is not practical, from a financial standpoint, to reclaim it under the existing conditions. Eventually, when the flood waters are brought under control, every foot of this valley can be reclaimed, but until this takes place, about the only use this land is fitted for is for the grazing of stock, and for this purpose, it is not the most desirable land, due to the fact that during the summer months, from April to September, while the valley is under water, the stock has to be moved up on the mesas and there is very little feed, and the stock get very poor.

Messrs Hale and Hollingsworth are placed in a very unfortunate position, as they have made an enormous investment and are unable to receive any

returns from it, but in my opinion, it is not a feasible proposition under the present conditions of the river to reclaim the valley. About the only return that can be secured would be from the grazing of cattle until the flood waters of the river are brought under control. I saw Messrs. Hale and Hollingsworth recently while in Los Angeles, and they stated that if the consolidation they desired cannot be brought about, they would like to hold their land with the Government, and hold it together as a grazing proposition. Their idea was to let the lands not used by the Indians to a responsible cattle man who had stock enough to graze the entire area, and the proceeds be evenly divided between the Government and Messrs Hale & Hollingsworth on an acreage basis. I believe such a plan is feasible, and I also believe that it is entirely just and right. If this should be done, these gentlemen would be assured of some return from their investment, and I believe it is the only return that could be secured under the existing conditions.

Very truly yours,

(signed) August F. Duclos,

Superintendent.

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May 21 1917
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Report on the
San Xavier Agency - Papago Reservation
Arizona
by
Commissioner Eliot
Board of Indian Commissioners.

To the Chairman,
United States Board of
Indian Commissioners:-

I beg to report my observations
during a visit, on February 26, 1917, to the
San Xavier Agency on the Papago Reservation.

It was gratifying to observe the
progress on the Reservation since my visit in
1914. Practically all of the recommendations
made in the report which Commissioner Ketcham
and I submitted at that time have been carried
out. The Executive Order Reservation recommend-
ed in that report has been duly set aside by
action of the President. The litigation with
the Tucson Farm Company has been brought to a
satisfactory conclusion. Five day schools have
been added at well-selected points, and the
hospital recommended by the Board is in process

of construction. A considerable number of additional wells have been sunk on the Papago Reservation to supply water for domestic purposes in many of the villages.

Certain readjustments of the boundaries of the Executive Order Reservation have been brought about within the last few months. These re-alignments have been determined after careful study and in conference between the officers of the Department of the Interior, the representatives of the Indians and the representatives of the State of Arizona and the communities near the Reservation. The boundaries are now established so as to follow natural heights of land instead of following artificial straight lines. The adjustments are satisfactory to practically all persons concerned, and are heartily to be commended.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I beg to submit the following recommendations for the further improvement of affairs and generally since Fall 1904, which

on the reservation:

I. The Agency is now established in temporary and unsuitable quarters at San Xavier on the extreme eastern edge of the reservation. It should be transferred to a more central position and established either at Indian Oasis or at Santa Rosa. The final choice of a location is dependent upon the decision as to the direction and terminal of the road now being constructed westward from Tucson. It is at present believed that the road will be carried through to Indian Oasis and, if so, that will become the natural location for the Agency. Santa Rosa is, in my judgment, a better center and a good road could readily be constructed thence to the railroad at Casa Grande. After the transfer of the Agency, the Berger Ranch, now occupied by the Superintendent at San Xavier, should become the farmer's house.

II. Electric power for the wells at San Xavier ought to be secured as early as possible. The transmission cables are now within only about one and one-half miles from Well Number 5, which

is the chief supply of irrigation water for the Indians at San Xavier. It is also desirable that an inexpensive cable bridge should be constructed across the River at or about Well Number 5. All the pumps now in use at the wells which supply the San Xavier Indians with water are on temporary foundations, awaiting the introduction of electric power before permanent construction is undertaken.

III. The Indians should be encouraged to work at road building and in the maintenance of the wells and the irrigation ditches. They are taking an increasing interest in the maintenance of the dams and the ditches and this sense of responsibility should be steadily upbuilt. It is highly desirable that Indian labor should be employed on the roads now building on the Reservation.

IV. The Indians at San Xavier should be encouraged to farm their allotments with closer application and more persistent industry. Many of them continue to earn their living primarily by

wood cutting and then hauling the loads of wood into Tucson where the drivers and wood cutters are inevitably exposed to temptations.

V. I commend the closest possible cooperation between the officers in charge of the Reservation and the authorities of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Arizona, and the Desert Laboratory at Tucson. The Indians are naturally expert desert agriculturists and with the aid of the Agricultural Experiment Station the work on the Reservation can not only be made more serviceable to the Indians themselves, but also helpful and suggestive to the white population of the state.

VI. The main dependence of the Papago Indians will always be on farming and for their success in agricultural employments they are dependent upon the supply of surface water. The wells now in use, and others that may be sunk, can furnish a supply for domestic use and for the stock, but, except at San Xavier, there must always be an insufficient supply from this source for irrigation. I believe that careful attention should be given to the

utilizing and extending of the traditionary ways and customs of the Indians in impounding the spring rains. The Indians from time immemorial have been in the habit of building little reservoirs in the creek bottoms on each wash and thus securing a limited supply of water for irrigation. These crude dams are susceptible of great improvement and much larger stores of water can be developed if more attention is given to this surface water supply. Certain experiments in Sonora have conclusively shown that the surface ^{supply} of water in the desert regions of the Southwest can be greatly increased by more skillful engineering work.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Samuel A. Eliot,

May 21, 1917.

Approved for transmission
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

Eliot

Soboba

May 21
1917

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Report on
The Soboba Agency, California.
by
Commissioner Eliot
Board of Indian Commissioners

To the Chairman,
United States Board of
Indian Commissioners:-

In company with Commissioner Knox
I visited the Soboba Agency on March 7, 1917.

This jurisdiction covers eight widely separated reservations, each offering a bare livelihood to a small band of Indians. There are small day schools at three of the reservations and at several others the children are provided for, by contract, at the neighboring public school. These Indians are naturally desert agriculturists and where water is obtainable they are or can be entirely self-supporting. None of these bands have been allotted. Each family, however, lives upon what is practically a home tract and farms within well understood boundaries. The people assume that, when the time for allotment comes, the title to the tracts which they have thus worked, or where they have long

lived, will be given to them. The allotting work should be done as soon as possible. There seems to be no reason for delay.

A considerable part of the Soboba Reservation, including most of the best land along the river bottom, is at present in litigation. The San Jacinto Water Company claims this land and is bringing suit to invalidate the title of the Indians. This suit should be vigorously defended by the Government and the presumptive rights of the Indians maintained. This is one of the most immediate and pressing duties of the Department. If the Indian title to these lands can be set aside not only will the Soboba band be impoverished but the rights of the Indians on many other reservations in southern California will be imperiled..

The other needs at the Soboba Agency may be briefly summed up as follows:

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. The bridge over the San Jacinto River, which connects the reservation with the town of

San Jacinto, was destroyed in the great flood of 1916. It can be restored for \$5,000 and this work should be contracted for as soon as this sum can be provided.

II. When the suit of the San Jacinto Water Company shall have been settled and the Indian title confirmed, an additional well and pump should be located just below the office of the Agency, to provide for the irrigation of the lower lands where the best crops can be grown.

III. A Community House for the meetings of the Progressive League, for social gatherings and for a library and reading room, would add greatly to the community life on the Reservation. The building of such a simple house would permit of the remodeling of the office building, the rear of which is now used for some of these purposes. The additional space in the present building is greatly needed for a private office for the Superintendent and for a dispensary for the doctor.

IV. A shed is needed for the shelter and storage of the farm implements and the agricultural

machinery. These are now exposed to the weather and there is no place where they can be stored. The shed can be built for \$269.50

V. There are no Government hospital facilities for the Indians of the eight reservations within this jurisdiction. A simple field hospital should be located at once at Soboba, which is the natural center and where the aid of the doctors and surgeons of the neighboring towns can be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Samuel A. Eliot.

May 21, 1917.

Approved for transmission
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs 1917

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Duplicate

NEVADA & CALIFORNIA INDIANS. BULLETIN NO. 34.
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At the special meeting of the Board at Riverside, California, last March, Commissioner Smiley was requested and authorized to make a survey and special report on the non-reservation (the so-called "landless") Indians of California and Nevada. The Board directed its Secretary to assist Commissioner Smiley in this work. Accordingly the Secretary was sent by Commissioner Smiley to western Nevada and northern California to secure information which is embodied in a narrative report he submitted to Commissioner Smiley, a copy of which is enclosed.

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

May 25, 1917.

LANDLESS INDIANS
OF CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

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In attempting a survey of the so-called "landless" Indians of Western Nevada and North-eastern California little of practical value can be gained from a historical review of the years when the white men's cruel and brutal treatment of the then owners of the lands made the Indians what they are today. The acts of those shameful years are of record and they are not condoned today even by those white people who are the most prejudiced against the Paiutes, Washoes and Pit River Indians. Nor does it seem necessary to seek for an accurate enumeration of these Indians to intelligently and, with ample justification, begin some efforts for their rehabilitation.

Some deplorable facts

The cold fact is there are, in Nevada and California, a large number of Indians living a hand-to-mouth, precarious existence; who ever are on the verge

of starvation; who suffer from tuberculosis, trachoma and the loathsome diseases introduced by immoral white people; who are eking out a miserable living by casual and seasonal labor; who are raising children in ignorance and squalor; who are addicted to drunkenness and immoral practices; who are handicapped in any self efforts toward progress by the white men's prejudice against them; who are housed in miserable, unhealthy, filthy, nondescript shacks and the hollow-scrap piles called tepees which are located on some white man's land and at his whim and who naturally are inoffensive, gentle, peaceful and quickly responsive to friendly efforts directed toward their uplift and salvation.

The Indian Office has accepted these obvious facts for it is wasting no time on academic investigations or statistical research but is putting into effect several practical and common-sense plans for settling the Indians on permanent home sites from which they cannot be driven off. Congress has made several appropriations for purchasing lands for these unfortunate men and women but the appropriations have been insufficient; they do not furnish enough money for land purchases alone to say nothing

of providing for decent homes - a fundamental necessity--- to be placed on the lands. The several commendable projects which the Indian Office has in hand will be set forth in this report.

Although the non-reservation (landless) Indians of California and Nevada are grouped, for supervisory purposes, under two jurisdictions - the special agencies at Reno, Nevada and Roseburg, Oregon - there seems to be three distinct groups each presenting its problem, namely; the Indians in Southern California, in Northwestern California and Oregon, and in Western Nevada and Northeastern California. My instructions sent me to Washoe, Ormsby and Douglas counties in Western Nevada and Modoc, Lassen and Plumas counties in Northeastern California and the Indians I saw were Paiutes, Washoes and Pit River.

Useless land allotments.

Some of these landless Indians have land , that is they have been allotted, notably the Paiutes and Pit River in California and the Washoes in Nevada. But the allotted

lands are in the mountains and are valueless to the Indians because of the infertile soil, the impossibility of getting water for irrigation and because they are not inhabitable during the long severe winters during which the mountains are covered with deep snow and the temperature is of Arctic rigor. The consensus of opinion in that section is that the allotted lands, with their scanty forage, are usable only for limited periods of grazing, for the pine nuts which the Indians gather, roast and mash between rocks for meal, and for fire wood. There are some scattered allotments which bear marketable timber and some which might be dry-farmed by expert agriculturalists and some few susceptible of irrigation. But taking the allotted lands as a whole they are of no use to the Indians. The allotments were made many years ago and few, very few, Indians live on their allotted lands. Thus is presented the paradox of land allotted Indians who are landless.

Indians are self supporting.

The Paiutes, Washoes and Pit River Indians under consideration are classed as "non-reservation" Indians

by the Indian Office. Some of them are on reservation rolls but have wandered off to shift for themselves. They are found around every center of population in Western Nevada and Eastern California, whether city, town, village, mining camp or ranch community, living in "camps". A camp consists of two or more families. The men work intermittently at unskilled labor and are sought by ranchmen because they are particularly expert in handling the hay crop.

Some few of the men are skilled mechanics and work regularly at good pay but most of the labor performed is unskilled, such as ditching, road building, laying drain pipe, odd jobs, cutting wood and the like. The women are the wash women of the towns and many of them are good cooks, going to their work in the morning and returning to their shack-homes for the night. Some of the Indian women have worked for the same white families for years.

With the exception of the allotted Indians whose allotments are rented, none of the Indians receive any money from or through the Government, and those who do get rent money receive but mere pittance. The Washoe lands are rented, for grazing purposes, for a cent and a half an acre

a year, giving the allottees each from \$1.80 to \$2.40 a year. It thus will be seen that these Indians are self-supporting. They constitute an important part of the community life of the sections in which they live.

It was said recently that the alfalfa crop of Nevada could not be handled without the Indians. They get the same pay, when they work on the farm and ranches, as the white hands, eat with them at the same table and sleep in the same bunk house. They are regarded as better men and better workmen than the migratory white workmen by their employers. The principal complaints against them are their unreliability, for they frequently leave their employer without notice when the fancy seizes them, and their proneness to whiskey.

Indians are improvident.

They are improvident making no provision whatever for the lack of work in winter and will gamble away everything they own. They are not at all dull; on the contrary many of them are bright and intelligent but they will not work continuously. Yet, when they do work, they work steadily and honestly.

White men who have lived long in California and Nevada told me they can see a decided improvement in the Indian. One of them said, "I well remember when they used to poke around in garbage cans to pick out cast-off food; when they tarred their faces and were savage aboriginals, wearing Indian clothes and never, under any circumstances, turning a finger to do any work. They are pretty low down yet but certainly have improved in many ways. If they would let whiskey alone they would get ahead fast. Gambling does not hurt them much for their stakes are small and the games bring them together in a social way. Its their only form of amusement. But you can't expect much from a people who but twenty five years ago were savages".

Permanent homes the great need.

The outstanding need, the imperative, immediate and absolutely essential need, of these people is permanent homes. Even the most casual, indifferent inspection of the nondescript affairs they call "homes" is sufficient to compel the recognition of the fact that the first step in any effort to uplift these people must be taken in the direction of giving them permanent home sites and decent

houses. Any attempt toward rehabilitation, toward the education of the young, will be retarded, if not made futile, by neglect to provide the Indians with decent homes placed on land from which they cannot be moved. And the Indians, themselves, want such homes but, under present conditions, owning no land, liable at any hour to be kicked off the place on which they are squatting, improverished and calloused by long experience in this condition of domiciliary uncertainty, they have no incentive to live better than they do. In this regard they are helpless and hopeless.

Scrap pile homes.

Their homes are shacks or tepees, built in a haphazard fashion out of odds and ends of boards, old signs, bits of flooring, pieces of tin, sheet iron and zinc, torn and discarded awnings, bits of cloth and like waste material, the gleanings of alleys and garbage boxes. A few of the shacks are as large as a small cottage and have two rooms but most of them are just big boxes, sometimes with a window and often without, the dirt floor covered with layers of old carpet, oil cloth, bags, and rugs made of rabbit skins which are

out in strips and fashioned into a loose fabric with pieces of twine and string. The rabbit rugs also do service as bedding.

It is common for two or more families to live in one room, the sexes mingling indiscriminately. Near Huffaker Station, south of Reno, Nevada, there was found a room, ten feet by twelve feet in size, in which lived ten Indians - two women, seven men and a boy, representing three families - a typical case.

While there are no material differences between the Indians in Nevada and California, for all are pitiably poor and in urgent need of practical help, it is advisable, in this survey, to consider each group separately, therefore I first shall present the case of the non-reservation Indians of Nevada.

NEVADA INDIANS

According to the 1916 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs there are 5,815 Indians in Nevada (the total population is given as 7,915 but 2,100 of this number are the non-reservation Indians in California who are under the supervision of the Reno Special Agent). The Nevada

Indians are Shoshones, Paiutes and Washoes. Of the 5,815 Indians 2,815 are on the rolls of the Fallon, Fort McDermitt, Moapa River, Nevada (Pyramid Lake), Walker River and Western Shoshone reservations and schools and the balance, 3,000, are the landless or non-reservation Indians. This number is an estimate and, it is believed, is an under-estimate and comprises 1,400 Paiutes, 1,000 Shoshones and 600 Washoes. It would be practically impossible to obtain an accurate enumeration of the landless Indians for they are ever on the move, are scattered all over the state and are not communicative.

The landless Indians with whom I came in contact live around Reno, Sparks, Huffaker Station, Franktown, Carson City, Geona, Sheridan, Centerville, Woodford, Minden and Gardnerville and on the ranches in the Upper Carson Valley. It is these Indians, Washoes and Paiutes, whom the Indian Office is planning to place on permanent home sites. They are squatters, pure and simple, building their shacks and tepees on any man's land without asking permission with the exceptional cases where the ranch owners not only allow but encourage them to build on the ranch. When ordered to move they tear down their house, carry the material elsewhere and rebuild again to be told to "move on". They have been living

this vagrant life for more than twenty years with the result they have lost any sense of ownership or home feeling they may have had.

Creating public sentiment

Nevada is a "wet" state but it is the common belief it will go "bone dry" within two years. If prohibition prevails it will be a great blessing to the Indians for now it is no trouble for them to get all the liquor they want and they always want it. Women are as much addicted to drunkenness as the men. So far as I could learn little effort has been made by the local authorities to discourage the sale of intoxicants to the Indians nor could I find much evidences of a public sentiment which would back up any official who endeavored to strictly enforce the laws against selling liquor to Indians.

But I feel certain that in a short time there will be a strong, healthy, cooperative sentiment in behalf of the Indians in and around Reno for Col. L.A.Dorrington, the Supervisor of the District, and his wife, Special Supervisor Lorenzo Greel, Clerk John Pohland, Miss Ada Marie Kennard the matron and Miss Elizabeth G. Click, the young Baptist

missionary, are awaking the public conscience of Reno and are working so effectively and harmoniously to arouse interest in the landless Indians among the white people of that section that there can be little doubt, that in a short time, the better class of the white people will realize their responsibility toward the dependents and accept it.

Good team work

The Nevada Indian Association of which Bishop Hunting of the Episcopal Diocese of Nevada is the head, is doing effective work in cooperation with the Indians officials and Bishop Hunting has urged all the clergymen of his church in the state to give particular attention to the needs and welfare of the landless Indians. Col. Darrington and his colleagues also have the active cooperation of Superintendent Royce of the Carson Indian School, Superintendent Oliver of the Nevada Reservation, Superintendent Van Voorhis of Fallon Reservation and Superintendent Lawshe of Walker River Agency.

And in this connection I must call particular attention to the unique mission of Miss Lillian R. Gorwin at the Carson Indian School. Miss Gorwin is a Baptist missionary who is doing undenominational and social service work. She has built herself a bungalow, just outside the school grounds, in part of which she lives. The greater part of her home is a double assembly room which is the social center for the Indian boys and girls and Miss Gorwin is reaching them and, through them, the older Indians, as few, if any other missionaries, are doing. Her influence for good reaches from Reno to Gardnerville; all the Indians of the Valley know her and regard her as their particular friend. She is using her effective influence to help the Indian officials carry out the^{ir} plans of rehabilitation.

Public gambling tolerated.

An illustration of the public indifference to the morals of the Indians is found in the wide open public gambling of these people. In Gardnerville, a thriving, progressive little city in Douglas County, there is a vacant lot, back of a livery stable, where the

Indians gather to gamble and visit with each other. I saw four groups of men and women, aggregating twenty-eight individuals, playing cards for money on this lot which abuts the principal street. There have been counted over 150 Indians, of both sexes, gambling on this open lot at one time and no white person lifts a finger to stop the practice. In fact the sight is so common that no one but a stranger pays any attention to it. And this sort of thing is an ordinary occurrence in almost every town and village of that part of Nevada.

Unmoral Indians; immoral whites.

The Indians under consideration are unmoral, consequently their morals, from the white man's standpoint, are very loose and the rough white element treat the Indian women and girls accordingly. The officials of Indian schools and reservations are of the opinion that few, if any, Paiute or Washoe girls past the age of puberty are virtuous and the physical examinations required on entrance to Indian schools disclose the shameful fact that

many mere children are afflicted with venereal diseases. The Indian women and girls who live around the mining camps are regarded as common property by the low class of white men always found in such communities and no Indian girl, fresh from school, is safe over night at her home. Young Indian boys and girls sustain sexual relations with each other and their parents think nothing of it.

Marriage relations between these Indians are loose, so loose as to amount to nothing. Apparently "husband" and "wife" quit each other and enter into new "matrimonial" ventures when ever they please and efforts to compel the Indians to get married according to the law are opposed by the Indians who do not want to be married "too tight", as one of them told me. Superintendent Royce, of the Carson School, told me there are few Indians over forty years of age who have not had from two to five "wives" and most of the women have had from two to three "husbands".

Prejudice against Indians.

Although the white employ Indians on their ranches and in their homes, and, in this connection, treat them kindly as a rule, they regard them as being in the lowest

social order. Indians are not permitted to go to white schools and many county officials strongly object to receiving them in hospitals. This objection, however, is not due to racial prejudice but rather to the feeling that the Indian is the ward of the Federal Government and, therefore, the United States should take care of him.

One county official said if the government did not appropriate money for the indigent and sick Indians the county would be justified in caring for them. Several emergency cases have been treated in county hospitals and the Indian Office paid the bills. Douglas County pays out \$30.00 a month for three months in each year - January, February and March - for food furnished some Washoe Indians. The Florence Crittenden Home, in Reno, is a striking exception to the general indifference toward Indians for it takes in Indians as well as white girls.

Easy to get liquor.

The fact that most of the white people with whom I talked told me that drunkenness is the besetting sin of the Indians is indicative of the ease with which Indians get intoxicants - beer, whiskey, flavoring extracts,

gin, toilet waters and straight alcohol. An Indian cannot buy whiskey over the bar of a saloon but bootleggers and whiskey peddlers are common. I was told by men of standing that the Mexicans sold straight alcohol to Indians and that the licensed dealers knew, when they sold the alcohol to the Mexicans, that they in turn, would sell it to the Indians. I saw more drunken Indians around Reno, Sparks, and Gardnerville than I ever saw before in all my life.

I warned some of the ranchmen, who depend on Indian labor to harvest their hay crops, that unless the white citizens of Nevada saw to it that the laws against selling liquors to Indians are strictly enforced and white offenders, as well as Indians, severely punished, I felt certain that the Indian Office would take radical steps to save the Indians even to the extent of forcibly gathering the non-reservation Indians together to place them on a reservation.

This possibility did not seem to please the ranchmen for, if the Indians were taken away from them, they would have trouble getting labor at times they need labor most. One of these with whom I talked is the leading citizen of his section. He promised Col. Dorrington his

active cooperation with any Federal and anti-liquor officials who might be sent to his county. The initial steps in an active campaign against the illicit sale of liquor to Indians must be taken by the Federal Government for the local officials are not at all interested in the matter.

Lovelock and Sparks villages.

Some years ago the Government bought a few acres of land at Lovelock about eighty five miles northeast of Reno on the Southern Pacific railroad, for an Indian village site. A day school was established and placed under the jurisdiction of the Fallon school. Later a patch of land, just a few lots, was rented on the outskirts of Sparks. Indians built homes on both sites. Because the Lovelock Indians have permanent home sites their houses are substantially built while the Sparks Indians, having no assurance that the lease for the land they use will continue for any length of time, had no incentive to build for a life time and their homes are the temporary shacks characteristic of landless people.

The contrast between the two groups of Indians is striking for the Lovelock Indians seem to have

some pride in land ownership and improved living conditions and this pride is reflected in their bearing and dress. It is related that within a month after some of them had moved into their Lovelock homes from tepees and shacks, the women placed muslin curtains in the windows. The contrary is true at Sparks. There the shacks are of temporary character, strung along a slight ridge in a field strongly alkaline with absolutely no ground available for garden purposes. Then, too, the Sparks Indians are without the helpful influence of a day school teacher which, undoubtedly, has been of great help to the Lovelock Indians. The conclusion is irresistible that if the Indians are given the assurance of home site permanency they will respond quickly and, in a short time, will begin to lift themselves up and if, with this assurance, they have the kindly supervision of a sympathetic matron or day school teacher, their upward and onward progress will be accelerated.

Indian Office projects.

The several projects which the Government has in hand contemplate three villages; one half way between Reno and Sparks, one between Carson City and the Carson Indian School at Stewart and one near Gardnerville. The Reno-Sparks village, if the plans are realized, will be located on a 20-acre

tract just a mile and a half from Reno and Sparks, a particularly well adapted location for it is within easy walking distance of both cities in which the women find work. The land is an alfalfa field and is under ditch with unquestionable water rights and lies between two main county roads. Reno city water now is within a quarter of a mile of the tract and easily can be carried to it. Electric light is available and the drainage conditions are good.

The land lies in a compact oblong which can be subdivided into building lots, 50 by 125 feet in size, with a wide street and wide alleys, giving each of the fifty families it is designed to place in the village, ample room for a home and garden, leaving plenty of area in the center of the tract for a matron's home, day school, childrens' play ground and a mission church.

Government should build houses.

If the Government buys this tract of land (when I was in Reno, in March last, there were strong indications that the deal would go through) the two hundred Palutes and Washoes around Reno and Sparks will be told to move on to it, a matron's house will be built and a process of rehabilitation will begin. It would seem, however, that the Government should

go a step further in this project to save these poor Indians; it should put fifty decent homes on that land. The Indians are miserably poor, they can build with only such material as they pick up and, unless the Government builds them homes, there will be fifty shacks on that particular tract of land.

It is estimated that fifty three-room houses can be built at a cost not to exceed \$18,000 to \$20,000 and, doubtless some method for reimbursable appropriation can be effected. Large gratuity appropriations are made annually for Indians who are immeasurably better off than these unfortunate dependents and if there are any Indians ^{who} need the strong supporting hand of the Government they are the non-reservation Indians of Nevada and California. The twenty acres can be bought for \$300 an acre. Adjoining it is a tract of land, covered with boulders and in a wild state, which is held for \$300 an acre and improved land around is held for higher figures.

The Carson Village

The Carson projects includes a village, a matron's home and homes for old and infirm Indians, all to occupy a quarter of a section of land about a mile from Carson

City and two and a half miles from Stewart, the site of the Carson Indian School. At present the Indian Office is figuring only on 120 acres which, with improvements, can be bought for \$3,000. About half of this land is tillable of which 35 acres are now under cultivation. There also is a growing orchard close to a good sized dwelling which is in excellent condition, with running water, a fine place for a field matron's home and a center for all the Indians in that part of the valley. There are a good barn, a number of sheds and tool houses, chicken coops etc. Half of the tillable land is under ditch and the water comes from a spring on the premises. It is purposed to place a village on this tract and, if the adjoining forty acres can be secured, to build homes for dependent Indians grouping them about a hundred yards from the matron's home. It will not be necessary to build a day school on this project for the Carson School is not far away and medical attention also can be had from that school.

After examining the land and buildings I was somewhat surprised to learn that it could be bought for \$3,000 for the house easily is worth more than that, to say nothing of the 30-acres under cultivation, worth at least

\$30 an acre and the eighty acres of sage brush land worth \$5 an acre. I was told the place belonged to a miner who is eager to move to Reno to place his children in the State University and, also, that land around Carson City just now, is low in price.

The Gardnerville project.

About five miles from Gardnerville is a forty-acre tract, not far from the river, which recently was given to the Indian Office by Mr. Dressler, one of the most prominent ranchmen of Nevada. It was given for an Indian village site and the land lies within the Upper Carson Valley irrigation project. When the water is carried to it the land will be valuable for it lies level, the soil is good and one of the principal roads runs along one side. Col. Derrington is looking into the proposition to run a pipe line to the river to irrigate some of the land before the main irrigation project is finished.

Mr. Dressler owns thousands of acres of land and runs thousands of cattle and sheep. For years he has employed Indians on his several ranches and he and Mrs. Dressler became much interested in their welfare. He has

built several homes for them and his generous gift is but a part of his plans to help the Indians help themselves. When I asked him why he had given forty acres of land which, when it comes under ditch, may be worth from \$100.00 to \$150.00 an acre, he replied, "I believe we all should do something for people who are worse off than we are and particularly we, in Nevada, should do more than we are doing for these unfortunate Indians. I know them well for I have ^{had} much to do with them for many years and I know they have in them that which will make good, self supporting, self respecting citizens if they only are given a chance. I want them to have this chance."

Inadequate appropriations.

All the details for the three projects have been worked out in the office of the Reno Special Agency and the whole proposition comes under two items of the Indian Appropriation Act for 1917. The appropriations are \$15,000 for the relief of the non-reservation Indians of Nevada and \$15,000 to purchase land and water rights for the Washoe tribe, to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Indians. These small appropriations obviously are not enough to purchase what might be called agricultural

lands of sufficient area to give each Indian a tract large enough for self support and land, in Nevada, is worth nothing agriculturally without water. As I have shown, the Indians are farm hands and laboring men and the women do house work. Therefore, in any plans for permanent home sites it is necessary to take into consideration the industrial habits of the Indians.

When Mr. Calvin H. Asbury was special agent at Reno he gathered a great deal of useful information touching the non-reservation Indians which proved to be very valuable to Col. Darrington, Special Supervisor Greel and Clerk John Pehland in deciding upon the plans, which were submitted to and approved by the Indian Office, for the betterment of the Indians. The result of a general survey of the State was the decision to purchase the 20 - acre tract between Reno and Sparks as a beginning.

Washoe land allotments.

A factor in this problem, and one which has an important bearing upon it, is found in the lands allotted to the Washoe Indians and which are rented for grazing for one and a half cents an acre a year. There are some 68,000 acres located in the Pine Nut range in Western Nevada. The

allotments were made in 1893. The land is mountainous, the tops and sides of the range are rough and rocky, without water and but comparatively few acres could possibly be irrigated. A part of this land was surveyed to establish the lines of some allotments in 1913 and the following extract from the report of the surveyor gives some idea of the value of the allotments;

"Taking the 68,571 acres of Washoe land as a whole, I doubt very much whether any person would pay more than \$1.25 an acre. The Indians take no interest whatever in this land except to gather pine nuts. There is no possible chance to make the land agriculturally available because there is no way to get water. When the Indians go nut gathering they carry water with them".

In as much as the total income for this land for the 600 odd Washoes is only \$1,193 the pro rata shares are mere pittances.

It is believed that if the land is offered as a whole it might be sold for about \$65,000 and if this should be done the money could be used to build homes for the Washoes. As the Paiutes have no land it would seem that the Government should take care of them.

Carson Indian School.

At none of the Indian camps around Reno, Sparks and Carson City did I see any but the youngest children for all the boys and girls of school age had been taken to the Carson Indian School which, next to the prime essential - permanent homes for the Indians - is the most important agency for their good. Every school official, teacher, matron and other employee is an earnest member of a rescue corps, animated by a fine missionary like enthusiasm. Here are gathered between 275 and 300 Washoe and Paiute boys and girls who were taken from their miserable homes to be given a chance to rise. The school plant, as a whole, is fairly satisfactory but the main building, which was built in 1890, is a disgrace to the Indian Service. It is a frame structure and is used as a dormitory for the small children. In it are housed 63 girls from six to thirteen years old and 68 boys of about the same ages and these little ones sleep at night, in a fire trap. And in this ancient rookery are the main dining room, the main kitchen, the bakery and the kindergarten.

The building has caught fire several times and the building is a constant worry to the entire school force. Watchmen are required to make the rounds of the building every

fifteen minutes at night. When I was at the school I learned that plans for building a structure to house the dining room, kitchen, bakery and other activities is in contemplation with the idea of giving more dormitory space in the old building. There can be no question that this fire trap should be raised - it is a constant menace to the lives of 131 little children. I had no time to make an extended survey of the Carson School but I was particularly and favorably impressed with the splendid service spirit of the staff.

The Carson girls.

The question "do the children lose the effect of the school training when they leave school?" is partially answered by the girls who go to their homes or into domestic service during the summer vacation. When school opened last Fall only one girl returned with a shawl over her head. All the others came back wearing the school uniforms which they wore when vacation began or new clothing they, themselves, had made. The Carson girls are in strong demand for domestic service but so disinclined are the people of Reno and Carson City to enter into agreements with the school authorities to keep watchful eyes on the girls that the latter are sent to San Francisco, Berkeley and other California cities

for their summer "outing".

But though the girls may pass through the few weeks of a vacation without losing the progressive impetus given them at the school there is little doubt that they will go back to the shawl and the old life after they graduate unless they return to decent homes. There is abundant evidence to show that this is the rule for almost all of the ex-students I saw in and around the camps were as dirty and unkempt as if they never had been to school. Under present conditions the future of the Carson girls is dark and forbidding - a most discouraging prospect. The mere sight of these nice looking, well dressed, clean, healthy, modest girls in the classes and around the school grounds is sufficient argument and abundant reason for Congress to make appropriations which will enable the Indian Office to carry out its plans to give them decent homes and respectable environment to which to return after leaving school. The contrast between these girls in the school and older women in the camps is shocking, to say the least.

The Pyramid Lake Indians.

The Nevada (Pyramid Lake) reservation lies about forty miles northeast of Reno and has a Paiute Indian population of about 800. I went there to ascertain what effect

Government supervision had on the Paiute Indians, I found the reservation Indians are remarkably superior in every way to the non-reservation Indians. They are cleaner, have a more substantial air, dress better, are well fed and all live in houses with wood floors. In many of the houses are beds and tables which are used and the common cleanliness of the little homes is not the least of the many differences between the reservation and non-reservation Indians.

There is not a shack on the reservation and but one tepee and that is unoccupied and is permitted to remain because it is a curiosity. With Superintendent Oliver I went into a number of houses. The first was as clean as the proverbial Dutch kitchen and, conspicuously displayed on the wall, was a framed certificate showing that the housewife had gained first prize at the State fair for bread making. There were curtains in the windows, a sewing machine, the floor was covered with pretty oil cloth, the cook stove was polished bright and a white cotton cloth, with a pretty design, covered the dining table.

The house next to it perhaps was not so attractive but it, too, had covered floors, pictures on the walls, bedstead, dining table and was clean. The next house was just as clean but the family had not scaled the ladder quite so high as the neighbors had for, when I went into the house, they

were eating dinner on a white oil cloth spread on the floor of the kitchen.

About eight or nine years ago Special Supervisor Greel, then Superintendent of the Nevada Reservation, built the first houses for the Pyramid Lake Indians at the cost of about \$200.00 each. At that time the Indians were living in tepees and tule houses which are built out of cattail rushes. All slept on the floor and cooked their meals outside. The houses built by Superintendent Greel were 14 feet by 16 feet in size with a lean-to 8 feet by 16 feet. That the Paiutes are naturally clean is clearly indicated by the cleanliness of the little homes. Many have little flower gardens though, in most cases, water must be carried up the hill from the irrigation ditch.

Indians win first prize.

The Pyramid Lake Indians are farmers; they grow barley, wheat, oats, potatoes and alfalfa. Their most important crop is alfalfa. The only gold medal which the state of Nevada won at the San Francisco Exposition was awarded the exhibit of Blue Victor potatoes raised by the Pyramid Lake Indians. They have taken kindly to cattle raising each farmer running from two to thirty-five heads. Some got started by buying

cattle for themselves; others have been helped by the Government.

Several thousand dollars a year are earned by these Indians from fish caught in Pyramid Lake -- lake trout, McCloud river trout, rainbow trout and a fish something like a sucker, which the Indian calls "que-wee".

It is significant that the improvement of these Indians began about the time they moved from their teepees into the houses, but the improvement has been more marked within the last four years according to Superintendent Oliver.

It is estimated there are about 20,000 - acres of land, out of the 322,000 acres, on the reservation, which are susceptible of irrigation . The Indians get about \$3,500 a year from grazing leases and this money is used to help them buy wagons, farm implements etc. They pay for the wagons and implements in labor, such as ditching, road building, etc. They get no money from the Government. The men work for ranchmen and the women make some money in the Fall harvesting the potatoes and onion crops. Some of the Indians on the reservation roll live at Wadsworth where, formerly, were the shops of the Southern Pacific railroad. The Wadsworth Indians live in houses much better than those around Reno and have no difficulty in finding plenty of work.

Indians want allotment.

The Government is building a concrete diversion dam, which will enable Superintendent Oliver to place twice as much land under water as now is irrigated. Near Wadsworth there are about 3,300 acres of land all under ditch the titles to which are in litigation for the Government claims that the white occupants of the land are squatters and that the land belongs to the Indians. If the Government wins its suit it is probable the occupants will be required to pay for the land which would give the Indians quite a sum of money that can be used to purchase cattle etc.

The Pyramid Lake Indians have not been allotted. They want the Government to at once allot the land so that each Indian will know where his farm is and can go on it with the assurance that any improvements he makes will not go to some other Indian. Superintendent Oliver told me he has the word of all but a few of the reservation Indians, who now are outside the reservation, that if the allotment is made and the land is put under water they will go back to the reservation and begin farming at once.

Perhaps the most interesting man on the reservation is old Captain David Numana, 88 years of age and the

most prominent of all the Paiutes. Following is his opinion of the landless Indians as he gave it to me;

"Him want to drink, to lay around Reno all time and drink, drink, drink. Him beyond help but save the boys and girls".

I did not have time to go to Fallon, which I much regreted.

THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS

The 1913 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gives the Indian population of California as 15,335, of which 10, 335 are listed under the several superintendencies in the state and 5,000 "scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pit River and others in Northern California" are shown to be under the supervision of the Roseburg (Oregon) Special Agency. Apparently the 2,100 non-reservation Indians under the supervision of the Reno (Nevada) Special Agency designated in the report as "Diggers (scattered California tribes)" are not included in the California total. It would seem, then, there are at least 7,100 non-reservation Indians in California but there is no authentic information

available as to the number of landless Indians for a number of non-reservation Indians own and use land purchased by friends or by themselves.

However, for the purpose of this survey, it is not necessary to know exactly the number of dependent, landless and homeless Indians in the state. Those I saw and heard of at Alturas, Ft. Bidwell, Cedarville and Likely are sufficiently numerous to warrant an immediate beginning of efforts to help them to help themselves, to place the old and helpless out of the starvation zone and provide schooling for the children. I could find no material difference in life and economic conditions between them and their fellows in Nevada except that the longer winters, lower temperatures and deeper snows in Northeastern California, give these Indians shorter periods of seasonal work and keep them longer near the starvation line. The anti-liquor laws are more strictly enforced in California which makes it more difficult for the Indians to get intoxicants and, it seemed to me, there is less prejudice against the California Indians and more people who are charitably inclined toward them than I found to be the case in Nevada.

An unprecedented winter.

I had the greatest difficulty traveling in

that mountainous part of California. I had gone all over Western Nevada on good roads, in automobiles; the Indians were working in the fields and Spring was well advanced. Twenty four hours after leaving Reno I was in a country blanketed with snow; the roads impassable to automobiles and almost so for wagons. It was necessary for me to cross the Warner Range twice; once over Fandango Pass from Willow Ranch to Fort Bidwell and then from Cedarville to Alturas over Cedar Pass. Fandango Pass is said to be one of the most difficult of all California passes to cross in winter. The snow, in places, lay twenty feet deep and, crossing Cedar Pass, we almost were stopped on the crest by a mountain blizzard. Because of the difficulties in traveling I could not go out into the hills and ranches to see the Indians but I visited such as were near the towns and found their homes much like those of the Nevada Indians.

The last winter (1916-1917) was unprecedented in length and severity. Never before had there been such deep snows, such low temperatures. Cattle were dying of starvation by the hundreds when I was there for the winter had been so long that feed was exhausted and the blizzard in March had covered the ground so the cattle could not pick up even a scanty living. The normal sufferings of the Indians were intensified by the unusual severity of last winter. Everywhere, from everybody, I

heard almost incredible tales of privations, suffering, starvation and endurance. There is no doubt in my mind that had it not been for the white people of Fort Bidwell, Alturas and other places, many Indians would have died last winter.

Need of emergency fund.

It was not clear to me why the Indian Office, through the Ft. Bidwell School, was unable to meet the emergency. It certainly was not because Superintendent Tardy and his staff were heedless or indifferent for they gave from their own private means but, I was told, it was because the apportionment for rations was exhausted and the method of procedure, beginning with the appropriation act and going through the system of apportionments and accounting, was not elastic enough to meet the unusual conditions imposed by an extraordinary winter. As I understand it the estimates for rations and what might be called "charity" are made up several months in advance of winter and certain specific sums are apportioned to each superintendent at that time. The appropriation, being thus apportioned, is exhausted and, if unusual demands are made, it is difficult to meet them.

I beg to suggest that if a substantial sum of money were placed by Congress in the hands of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for emergency charitable purposes, to be used

at his discretion and subject only to an annual report to Congress and if the Commissioner should give the superintendents wide discretion in drawing on this fund to meet emergency demands, that the perplexing problem of extraordinary relief would be solved. I do not think any one need fear that any Indian official would deliberately misuse such a fund. The principal argument in favor of this suggestion is that it is impossible to fore-see extraordinary and unprecedented conditions so as to exactly provide for them and a starving man must be fed immediately to save his life.

Fort Bidwell School.

The Fort Bidwell School is the center of administration of the affairs of the Indians in Modoc County which is the northeastern county of California. It is located at the head of Surprise Valley and every pound of supplies must be carried over a high mountain range, which as I have shown, is almost impassable, in winter. The only excuse I could find for its location is that when the old army post of Fort Bidwell was abandoned, there were left the officers quarters and two old barracks and they were turned into an Indian School. The location is about as inconvenient as could be picked out and the plant has all the appearance of being a second hand make shift.

Because of its location, the character of its buildings and their age the cost per capita for educating the Indian children at Fort Bidwell is the highest of any Indian school.

Great need of school

There has been some talk of abandoning the school but the obvious need for such an institution in that section of California has been recognized and the Hon. John E. Raker, Member of Congress from that district, has become much interested in Fort Bidwell. For several sessions he has endeavored to secure larger appropriations with little success for, apparently, the congressional committees on Indian affairs have not appreciated the prime necessity for this center of good influence to aid in the civilization and Christianizing of the unfortunate Indian people in northeastern California.

If the school is kept at Fort Bidwell it should be modernized; new dormitories should be built and, in fact, the whole plant should be overhauled. But, it would seem, there is good ground for suggesting that the school should be moved to a place convenient to the Nevada, California and Oregon Railroad, the narrow gauge road which is the only railway in that country. Between Alturas, the principal city of Modoc county, and Likely are several good sites on the railroad, with

fine agricultural land and abundant water for irrigation. I beg to suggest that the Board of Indian Commissioners might well consider the advisability of moving the school from its present site.

Useless allotted lands.

Under the supervision of the Fort Bidwell school are the day school at Alturas, Likely and Lookout and all the allotted and unallotted Indians in Modoc County. Alturas is fifty miles from Fort Bidwell, a long days drive; Likely is seventy five miles, a two days' journey and Lookout, which is one hundred and ten miles distant, requires a two and a half days' trip.

There are, approximately, 51,700 acres of land allotted the Indians; the living allottees are 147 Pit River Indians and 88 Paiutes. The allotments are scattered but there is one block of 13,000 acres which, it is believed, might be sold for a dollar an acre. With but few exceptions all allotments are on the mountains, remote from water, with thin soil and useless to the Indians. The allotment was made a number of years ago, apparently by some one who never saw the land for it lies on steep hill sides and mountain tops which are covered with snow eight to ten months a year. Some

of it carries timber of poor quality and thin growth. Nevertheless, if a small, portable saw mill could be furnished it would enable the Indians to cut timber for their houses and, incidentally, would supply a need to the white people of Fort Bidwell.

Proposed Indian village.

One of the projects contemplated for helping the landless Indians sets apart forty acres on the Reserve, not far from the Fort Bidwell school buildings and inside the school fence, as a permanent home site for the several bands of Indians in the neighborhood who now are squatters, living in tepees and shacks. It is proposed to install a pumping plant to furnish water for irrigating home gardens. The project has been recommended to the Indian Office by Superintendent Tardy and approved by Inspector Dorrington. But it does not include the building of decent homes; it only goes to the extent of setting apart land for home sites. It clearly would be a mistake to allow the Indians to build tepees and shacks on this land which is part of a school maintained to teach the Indians the arts and ideals of civilization. Instead of tepees and hovels there should be houses which would serve as a model and inspiration toward better home conditions. As the

Indians are miserably poor the Government should build them. houses.

There is much to commend this project. The Indian village would be so near the school that the authorities could keep a supervisory eye on it and it would be convenient to the doctor and missionary. The Indians would have garden plots on which could be raised sufficient food products to keep them supplied for some months and there would be an end to the reports of suffering and starvation, which every winter brings out. But more than all else the Indians would have the incentive of home permanency to rise from the low level of squatters to the dignity of householders.

School officials sympathetic

Superintendent Eugene N. Tardy of the Fort Bidwell School and Mr. O. C. Gray, his chief clerk, are very much alive to the problem presented by the landless Indians. In common with all to whom I talked in Nevada and California, they are firmly of the opinion that the first step to be taken to help the Indians is to give them the assurance of permanent home sites and they, too, insist that decent, home like cottages should be built for them. I found them most sympathetic and eager to do something practical, and at once, for their charges.

Among those I consulted in Fort Bidwell were Dr. C.E. Leithead who attends to the sick Indians, the Rev. H.M. Bowman of the Congregational Church who, also, is a missionary to the Indians, Mr. R. R. Baker, cashier of a bank, Mr. Henry Kober, a merchant and Mr. E.C. Peterson, one of the most prominent of the farmers in the valley. All said that had it not been for the white residents of Fort Bidwell, the Indians would have starved during the winter. I induced Mr. Bowman, who is regarded by his fellow townsmen as the best posted man on the Indian situation in the place, to make a statement embodying his suggestions for the amelioration of the deplorable condition of the landless redmen and I find that his statement substantially is a consensus of the opinion of those with whom I talked. His statement, in part, reads as follows;

Mr. Bowman's statement

"In compliance with your request I submit to you the following considerations and suggestions: The conditions under which the Indians live here are deplorable and calculated to defeat every effort, missionary or otherwise, toward Christianizing or civilizing them. Their land is unproductive because of its situation on steep hill sides and

mountain tops or because of the want of water for irrigation purposes or because of there being so little tillable soil on account of rocks. The able-bodied Indians live by day-work for white men, or their women wash for the white families. Their work is by no means steady or regular. They are never far removed from want.

"Their homes are one-room huts at the best and rag-or burlap-constructed tents or tepees at the worst. There is no furniture, except here and there an old stove or box. Their beds in many cases are piles of rags on the ground. Most of them of course eat on the ground. Their clothes are mostly supplied by the California churches, through the local Missionary. The indigent, including the blind, the sick or the very old, live principally by begging from the whites. This is a regular industry and, without it, there would frequently be acute cases of starvation, especially in the winter. Not long since, word was brought us that Blind Jim and his blind wife and an old crippled woman living with them had been without food for three days.

"Last year--one year ago--during the rabies scare here, a white rancher, according to the best evidence obtainable, rode out to the Indian camp and scattered poisoned meat to kill the Indian dogs. The next day an old woman found

a piece of raw meat and, being without food and hungry, ate it and a few hours afterward died in convulsions, 'All same as dogs died'. During the winter before I found the same woman crushing wheat between two stones to appease her hunger.

Land and homes for Indians.

"Over eighty per cent of these Indians have trachoma and a very great many of them venereal diseases.

"If they are to be helped out of their perpetual misery and made to be self-supporting and dependable, moral and clean, their material conditions must be changed. Hence, the following suggestions:

"Since the action of the United States Government in giving back to the Indian a part of his land was intended to make him self-supporting and since the land is worthless, it is evident that the intended result was never realized. In view of this, it seems to me that the Government ought to purchase land for them from which this result could be realized. However, if the Congress cannot be brought to see it that way, a possible way out might be some such plan as the following; Let the Government purchase a tract of good land well watered, then re-sell to individual Indians in smaller tracts--say ten or

fifteen acres and give the purchasing Indian ample time in which to pay for it--say twenty years. Let him make annual payments large enough to cover interest on deferred payments but small enough, that an Indian, buying in good faith, would run little risk of losing his land. Of course this would be about the same as the reimbursable plan, only that wagons, harness or machinery so bought deteriorate with time or usage and, if the purchaser fails to pay, the Government is loser. If the Indian pays nearly all and then fails, he is loser. Since the land would increase in value with usage and age, neither party could lose.

To better living conditions.

"As to the betterment of domestic conditions, let there be set aside a number of acres of the Reserve on which the Indian school is located, for the purposes of building homes for the Indians. There seem to be a number of considerations favorable to this. Chiefly for sanitary reasons. They would be near water, which at present they are not. With houses ventilated and floored, with sufficient room for furniture, there would be some incentive to cleanliness. They would be nearer the hospital, doctor and nurse. In case of sickness, it would not mean for the doctor to either walk or hire a team and wander

off through the sage brush and try to treat the sick or injured in a small hut or tepee, where the water is foul and warm, and in surroundings which would forbid making even an effort. If a garden spot were included, it would add materially to their food supply as well as give them experience in this line. The moral benefit of such a plan would be great. Where they now live there is every advantage to the low white man, who would carry liquor to their camp or go for other vile purposes, since they are so far removed from the school. But with this plan in effect the school night watch would or should be cognizant of the goings and comings of every person. Some such plan as the above should by all means be adopted. There is absolutely no hope for these people if left as they are. Even the school, which is designed for their uplift, is comparatively worthless because the tearing-down process goes on simultaneously with the effort to upbuild.

Missionary work hindered.

"Missionary work is also hindered. We hold up to them ideals, we persuade them to be decent, clean, self-respecting etc., but really I doubt if the noblest white woman compelled to live for long under like conditions would preserve her high ideals. In case of the adoption of such a plan, there

should be built for them houses with at least three rooms and some kind of a shed.

"If a small saw mill were installed for the use of the Indians, the material for these houses would not be costly. It is quite possible that the American Missionary Association of the Congregational church might give some assistance in carrying out this plan. If such a thought is worth your consideration, you might call on or correspond with Dr. H. Paul Douglass, 287 Fourth Ave. New York.

"As to the care of the indigent, their ration is small, and allowed during only three months of the year. Regarding the increase of the ration, it is said of other tribes, that the young and able bodied share the food with the old. I know for a fact that very little of this is done among these people. However, if the possibility of this stands in the way of these helpless ones being cared for, why not this plan? Allow those who are unable to support themselves, either permanently or temporarily, to have two meals each day at the Government kitchen. I see no way wherein this might be abused. This would stop the suffering and, incidentally, the begging and the reproach heaped on the Department and the Government.

"If the Government in building these houses would aid missionary work to the extent of building a small

chapel, I believe it would be worth while. There is an assembly hall at the school in which we have Sunday School, but the outside Indians will not attend services there. Out at the camp we have a shack in which we have services each Sunday, and the attendance and interest are good and these services have resulted in good".

The school issue.

The white people of California, as a whole are opposed to the co-education of white and Indian children in the public schools of the state and the white residents of Modoc county are no exceptions to this rule. In only four of the white schools of that county are there Indian scholars; six in the Butte district, three in Clover Swale, two at Delmorma, and four at Little Hot Springs. The opposition to admitting Indian children to white schools is strongest in Alturas and the town of Fort Bidwell. Under the state law Indian children have the right to attend public schools except where the school district maintains a separate school for them. Where this is done the Indian children must attend this separate school.

Mrs. Nettie B. Harris, Superintendent of Modoc county schools said to me;

"Indian children are California children and the fact that they are government wards does not bar them from the public schools. A provision of the law, however, compels the Indian children to attend separate schools, if such are provided for them by the authorities, but, if there is no separate school, there is nothing in the law to keep them from attending the regular public schools in Modoc county.

"There are four districts in which the Indian children attend the public schools and, in Lassen county, just south of Modoc, is a public school in which all the children are Indians. In this state a school must have an average attendance of at least five to be kept open and, sometimes, it happens there are not enough white children to maintain this minimum average. In such cases the school authorities have invited Indian children to attend so that the school, meeting the requirement of attendance, could receive its apportionment of the educational fund and thus be kept open. In the schools with Indian children there is no distinction made between them and the white children and since the Government began paying fifteen cents a day tuition for the Indians much opposition raised by the fact Indians are not taxed and hence contribute nothing to school payment is disappearing. The Indian children are clean and are doing well".

Causes of antagonism

While some of the antagonism to the co-education of the Indians and whites is due to racial prejudice the real cause is the fact that the Indians standard of morality is such that white parents do not want their children to associate with the Indian children. Some of them told me they objected to the Indians attending the same school as the white children because of the fear that the white children would catch trachoma from the Indians but, after talking with a number of white parents at Fort Bidwell, Alturas and other points, I found that the real reason for their objection to admitting Indian children to public schools lies in the unmoral condition of the Indians.

And it would seem that the white people have good grounds for their objection for the Indian standard of morality is so much lower than the standard of the white people that it would be unfair to both the white and Indian children to permit them to mingle without restraint in the public schools. There have been several cases of trachoma among white children of Modoc county and their parents insist that the eye trouble came from the Indians.

Views of Dr. Coppage

Doctor Coppage the contract doctor for the Alturas and Likely Indians is one of the prominent and successful physicians of Alturas and is a leader in civic work. He has more to do with the Indians than any other person in Alturas. I asked him what was the real reason why white people objected to Indians attending public schools and he said;

"Many Indians are afflicted with sexual diseases of the worst kind. This is common knowledge and most white parents strenuously object to their children commingling with the children of a race which is just taking the first steps toward civilization and whose standard of morality, as indicated by the loose relations between the sexes, is so low. Although the California laws give the Indians the right to attend public schools where separate Indian schools are not maintained, the feeling against them is too strong, just at this time, for the friends of the Indians to face the issue and, it is doubtful if the Indians would want their children to go where they are not wanted.

"Undoubtedly the greatest curse of these

landless Indians is whiskey. It is true that since Modoc county went dry they have not been able to get as much whiskey as they wanted; they are compelled to substitute Florida water, lemon extract, vanilla flavoring etc., and get drunk on them.

Lands for Indians

"If the Indians could be placed on land with water for irrigation, on which they could farm and live while working also for ranchmen, it would go a long way toward helping them to help themselves and become self supporting and respecting citizens. The ma-ha-las (women) do laundry and house work in Alturas, the men work on ranches, cut wood, team, etc. but in the winter there is not much work for them. This causes a great deal of privation for they are always near the starvation zone but, in one way or another, all our Indians in and around Alturas were taken care of last winter".

Judge Clarence Raker, Mr. Jamison, a leading attorney, Mr. W.J.Dorris, who operates a large ranch, are some of those who are trying to help the Indians and all of them are opposed to the co-education of Indian and white children in public schools until the Indians have been raised to a higher level. None of these men have any race prejudice against the Indians, their objection to permitting Indians to attend

white schools is based entirely on morals and health. All of them are strongly of the opinion that the solution of the problem presented by the landless Indians of California can be found by placing the Indians on land from which they cannot be driven off and building for them decent little houses, the land to be irrigated so that each Indian home may have its garden. If a village for Indians is built by the Government near Alturas I feel certain there will be many white people who will become interested in their welfare. I ventured the suggestion to Mr. and Mrs. Dorris and Dr. Coppage that they form a social service organization to make a survey of the landless Indians for the purpose of intelligently helping them to get on their feet and the suggestion seemed to meet with their approval.

In conclusion I beg to suggest that the betterment of the landless Indians under consideration would be hastened if the white residents of Nevada and California could be made to realize that the Indians, although wards of the Government, nevertheless are men, women and children who are in desperate need, who ought to have the friendly interest of their neighbors and who are an important factor in the social and civic problems of the communities in which they live. The Government could meet the material and educational wants of its wards and, through the schools, matrons, farmers

and other agencies of the Indian Office could do much to better their morals and lift them out of the degrading level to which they have sunk. But, this uplift work would be made more effective and results would be reached much sooner, if the white Christians, who are neighbors of the Indians, would join with the Government in giving aid, comfort and encouragement to the almost hopeless and helpless remnants of the tribes which once owned all that country.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary.

Washington, D.C.

April 1917.

Knox *Leupp res* *1917*
May 28
Leupp

Report on
Navaho Indians, Leupp Reservation,
Arizona.

by
Commissioner Knox
Board of Indian Commissioners.

To the Chairman,
United States Board of
Indian Commissioners:-

Sir:-

I beg leave to submit herewith my
report covering investigations made at the Leupp
Superintendency.

The school buildings, and those of
the Agency, are located in the midst of the desert
about eighteen miles north of the main line of the
Santa Fe Railroad. All of the land occupied by the
Navajo Indians within this jurisdiction has the legal
status of land withdrawn pending allotment. Thus it
may be seen that the status is a temporary one, and
I most strongly recommend that the Board urge upon
the Government the wisdom of changing the status of
this land to that of an Indian reservation. This
ought to be done to insure the future economic independ-
ence of these Indians, and to validate beyond cavil

previous exchanges of land between the Government and the railroads directly involving the land in this area.

It is idle to assume that land may be allotted these Indians in this area with the expectation that the individual Indian will remain upon his allotment, and gain his livelihood therefrom. The sole source of income to these Indians - who are at present entirely self-supporting - comes from their flocks and herds. The land itself provides extremely scant feed, and the Indian - dictated to by necessity, and conforming to century old custom - follows his flock wherever the necessities of the flock for feed and water may lead.

It is inconceivable that the Government can ever successfully adopt a policy of allotment for the Navajos. To attempt to do so would speedily reduce the majority of them to pauperism, and convert an independent, self-sustaining people into a class of dependents. Since this is true, the fiction that the land occupied by the Navajos within the Leupp jurisdiction is land withdrawn for allotment should be

abandoned, and the requisite legal action should be taken to convert ^{it} into a bona fide Indian reservation.

I shall not attempt in this report to discuss the extremely practical problem involved in the negotiations for an exchange of land between the Government and the Santa Fe Railroad, which would secure to the Navajos undisturbed and complete possession of lands lying between the Santa Fe Railroad and the southern boundary of the present Navajo reservation. This region now affords support to a large number of Navajo Indians, whose means of livelihood is seriously threatened by reason of the existing situation. Failure to act in this matter has already resulted in the probably permanent alienation of title to some of the most valuable sources of water supply in this region, and this policy must be abruptly terminated, and provision made for these Indians, or the Government will soon find itself compelled to provide them with sustenance and supplies necessary to keep them from utter want. Secretary Lane has already vigorously taken hold of this matter, and I have no need to urge that the Board continue

to support him vigorously in the efforts which are being made to alleviate this situation.

I found conditions at the Leupp Indian School excellent, and the school attended practically up to its maximum capacity. The superintendent, Mr. Stephen Janus, assured me that he had little difficulty in inducing Indian parents to send the children to school, and the children gave every evidence of being contented and happy in their environment. There is imperative need, however, that the Government largely expand its educational facilities for the children of the Navajos:

An extremely large percentage of Navajo children under present conditions are left absolutely without school facilities. The plant at Leupp, without seriously increasing overhead expense, could be expanded to accomodate many more pupils, and with the enlargement in numbers would come greater opportunities for efficient instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Frank Knox,

May 28, 1917.

Approved for transmission,
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS.

BULLETIN NO. 36.

Under separate cover are being sent copies of the hearings before the special investigating committee of the House Indian Committee provided for in the last Indian Appropriation Act.

These hearings, in three sections, cover investigations conducted among the Seminoles of Florida, the Choctaws of Mississippi and several of the tribes in Oklahoma, including the Choctaws of McCurtain County and the Osages.

These hearings should prove of special interest to the Board members. Recent investigations by Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Ketcham and Moorehead have covered some of the same questions that are considered by the House Committee.

Since the hearings were conducted the Florida legislature has set aside 100,000 acres in Monroe County for the Seminoles.

While in Oklahoma the Hastings Bill is discussed by the investigators.

Faithfully yours,

May 29, 1917.

MALCOLM McDOWELL
Secretary.

Eliot
June 19 1917
Salt River
Report on the
Salt River Indian
Reservation, Arizona
by
Samuel A. Eliot
Board of Indian Commissioners

The Chairman,
United States Board of
Indian Commissioners.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the report of the Secretary of the Board on the conditions and needs of the Indians on the Salt River Reservation in Arizona.

Everyone who is acquainted with the situation will endorse the recommendation that a larger supply of water for irrigation is imperatively needed if the Indians on the Salt River Reservation are to have a real opportunity to advance in civilization. I have been inclined to believe that the building of a diversion dam at Needles would prove to be the best way of obtaining an additional supply. But if it appears that sufficient water can now be secured more quickly and economically from the Roosevelt Dam System, I am more than ready to approve that solution of the problem. From one source or the other more water is a necessity.

The proposed removal of the McDowell Apaches to Salt River is evidently for the advantage of the Indians, but it will require patience and tact to secure the consent of the Indians. They are naturally suspicious of all such attempts at removal. I am quite sure that in time Superintendent Coggeshall will be able to win the confidence of the Apaches and to convince them that by removing to Salt River they will lose nothing they now possess, and they will gain

better houses, an allotment of irrigable land, and
a chance for improved and more reliable living.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel A. Eliot.

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

June 19, 1917.

Approved for transmission,
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman.

(Narrative report of
Secretary McDowell's attached).

Salt River Reservation

Arizona

(1917)

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As it was necessary for me to be at Riverside, California, on the morning of March 10th, 1917, I was able to give but one day toward securing information for you touching matters on the Salt River reservation, about 16 miles east of Phoenix, Arizona. I arrived there early Sunday morning, March 4th. Superintendent Charles T. Coggeshall not only took me over the reservation in his machine but also to the Needles, some six miles north of the reservation where, if ever, a diversion dam for diverting the waters of the Verde river will be built. Commissioner Ayer particularly wanted me to go to this point for he, as you know, has recommended that the reservation be extended to the Needles and a dam built to give water for irrigating purposes to the McDowell Apaches.

As the principal problem of the Salt River reservation concerns the moving of the McDowell Apaches to the irrigated lands on the Salt River I

devoted most of my time to that subject.

The Salt River reservation includes the Pima land on the Salt river, Lehi across the river and the Camp McDowell reservation on the Verde river to the north. The jurisdiction contains 908 Pima Indians, 84 Maricopa Indians and the 230 Mojave Apaches at Camp McDowell, a total population of 1,222. There are 46,720 acres on the Salt River reservation proper, of which half has been allotted, and about 25,000, all unallotted, at Camp McDowell, of which 24,000 acres are fair to good grazing land. About 1,000 acres are fair agricultural land, most of which can be irrigated.

The irrigation water for this jurisdiction comes from the Roosevelt dam for the Salt River reservation and from the Verde river for the Camp McDowell reservation. Only 700 inches has been decreed for the Salt River reservation and 390 inches for the Camp McDowell reservation. Roughly figuring this gives the Pimas and Maricopas a little over 800 gallons of water a minute and the Mojave Apaches about 450. About twice as much land as ought to be

irrigated by 700 inches of water is in cultivation on the Salt River reservation. Superintendent Coggeshall has urged the Indian Office to secure an order for at least 700 inches more water for the Salt River reservation.

The Department has adopted the policy of allotting 10 acres of irrigated land on the Salt river to each of the McDowell Apaches for a home farm. This means that the Department has definitely concluded that the building of a diversion dam at the Needles is impracticable. It is roughly estimated that a diversion dam will cost over \$100,000 and that the area of agricultural land that could be irrigated from it would not warrant the expenditure of that much money. It is planned to transfer the 390 inches from the Verde river to an equal flow from the Salt river for the McDowell Apaches, if they can be induced to move their homes to Salt river.

When I was at Camp McDowell I talked with a number of Apaches and found that some of them had an idea the Government was trying to force them

away from their grazing lands so that the grazing lands could be turned over to white people. This suspicion was aroused in their minds by some educated Apache Indians who, for many months, had been writing urging them not to consent to a move to the Salt River reservation. They had been told that white men from Phoenix wanted to get hold of the grazing land on the Camp McDowell reservation and that the whole proposition was a scheme to rob them of their lands.

But the Apache Indians, by moving to Salt river, not only will retain their grazing land, but each will be given at least 10 acres of good irrigated land, in addition, on the Salt river. These irrigated home farms would not be many miles from their grazing land and it is the purpose of Superintendent Coggeshall, not only to encourage them to farm the new irrigated allotments at Salt river, but also to raise cattle on the Camp McDowell lands. It also is the purpose to put them in decent houses and get them away from their teepees.

Superintendent Coggeshall seemed to feel confident that he will be able to accomplish

this although it may take time and certainly will require much patient effort. The McDowell Apaches are natural cattle men. They work for white ranchmen and run about 175 head of cattle themselves. When I was there the superintendent had bide out for 250 heifers and 25 bulls for a tribal herd with which he hopes to start the Apache Indians in the cattle raising business.

Camp McDowell is old Fort McDowell; it was a military post years ago and all the buildings are in such bad repair that they are practically ruins. There was a day school at this place which used an old adobe building. Just before my visit the school was abandoned, for the building had gone to pieces. Twenty-two children then were sent to the Phoenix Indian School from Camp McDowell. It is not the intention to reopen that day school.

I beg to suggest that the Board recommend that an additional 700 inches of water from the Roosevelt dam be given the Salt River reservation. There is not half enough water to take care

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of the land under cultivation and when all the
Indians have been allotted and are farming the pre-
sent water supply will be even more inadequate.

Respectfully submitted.

Malcolm McDowell,

Secretary.

To the
Hon. Samuel A. Eliot,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Sherman Institute,
Riverside, Cal.

June 21, 1917.

*Copy to Mr. Ayer
6/27*

Hon. Edward Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
1515 Railway Ex. Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

In compliance with your request on your recent visit relative to the purchase of land, I wish to suggest that one of the great needs of this school at the present time is the purchase of additional land to enable us to produce larger quantities of supplies for the consumption of our school. Our main school plant covers 40 acres, which is largely occupied by buildings, lawns, playgrounds, etc. Our school farm is located five miles from this plant and contains 100 acres. After eliminating the the ground occupied by buildings and lawns the amount actually cultivated does not exceed 90 acres. I have made frequent requests for appropriations for purchase of additional land but have been unable to obtain any appropriation.

We have been strongly urged to produce as much as possible for the maintenance of our school but we cannot produce these supplies unless we have available land. All available land belonging to the school is being cultivated. I also have 15 acres rented for the growing of vegetables, 40 acres rented which is planted to beans and about 190 acres rented for dry farming, on which we have grown barley and wheat for hay. It

Mr. Ayer -2-

is difficult for us to get the best results when we have no assurance from year to year that we will have available land either for dry farming or vegetables or other crops.

We should have at least 40 acres of ground adjoining the main school plant if possible. Last year I asked for an appropriation of \$15,000, but as values on all farm ~~is~~ property seem to have advanced, we should have an appropriation of at least \$20,000. During the last year three tracts adjoining the school plant have been available. One tract of 40 acres, a part of which is alkali, was appraised at \$12,000, another tract of 23 acres was available at about \$17,000 and another tract of 20 acres was available at \$10,000. I do not know what could be done at the present time with these tracts. The 40 acre tract has been sold and I question whether it could be bought at the present time at the former appraisement.

I shall be pleased to have your assistance in obtaining an appropriation of \$20,000 for land in the Bill for the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Conser.
Superintendent.

FMC/MGA

100-10000 *Director's Office* *June 24* *1917*
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Supplemental Report on Tuberculosis
Among the Choctaws and Chickasaws of Oklahoma
by Commissioner William H. Ketcham,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners.

Dear Mr. Vaux:

I beg to add to my report on tuberculosis among the Choctaw Indians the following information and recommendations relative to the "Tubercular Sanitarium" which has been established at Tahleah, Oklahoma, for Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

I visited this institution on May 23rd, 1917. It is conducted creditably. From the superintendent down, the efficiency of the management is in evidence. The patients, 20 in number, almost exclusively young people and for the most part girls, appeared to be contented and even cheerful. I was told that after July 1st, the number will be increased to sixty.

The superintendent was absent but from what I could observe the sanitarium is decidedly a success in so far as children and young people, particularly girls who have been accustomed to school discipline, are concerned. The larger boys at times become exceedingly restless and it may be very difficult if not impossible to prevent them from leaving prematurely. Among the patients I noticed only two or three middle aged women but no men other than youths.

If the sanitarium is to benefit school children only, the object for which it has been established will not be realized. In my report I pointed out that the only way to check the spread of the disease is by segregating such persons as are a menace to their associates and these are by no means confined to girls and children of school

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age. If the aims for which the sanitarium has been established are to be attained, the following facts and recommendations should be given serious consideration.

I. At present the sanitarium consists of but one building in which both patients and officials reside. It cannot be expected that sound people, especially children should constantly live in the same building with tubercular patients.

I recommend that cottages be built for employees so that their families and they themselves, when off duty, may live apart from the patients.

12. The living together in the same building and the sharing of the sleeping porches with the children will keep the older Indians, particularly the men, from the institution. There are two sleeping porches: one for men and one for women. These porches are spacious and well adapted to their purpose; but the older people demand privacy. Moreover, the building is of a type for which they have little liking. As the farmer boy is more comfortable lounging about the barn than when shut up in the parlor, just so is the grown-up Indian uncomfortable in a building such as the Talihina Sanitarium.

No tents or cottages have been put up and until such accommodations shall have been provided it need not be expected that the older Indians will be content to remain at the sanitarium.

I recommend that a few tents or cottages or both be put up as soon as possible.

13. There is reason to believe that the accommodation of tents and cottages will not suffice in many instances to induce the older Indians to remain at the sanitarium. Under present conditions the older patients enter and leave at will. While there, they will be visited by their immediate families and friends; in many instances the visitors will wish to remain indefinitely and will expect to

be fed at the sanitarium, and if they are not indulged in these matters they will take their sick home with them. Thus the institution will be under considerable expense and subject to the caprice of thoughtless and misguided people.

If the segregation of tubercular sufferers could be enforced by law the visiting of relatives and friends could be regulated. The visitors could be assigned a camping ground, be required to bring their food with them, and be otherwise supervised.

Before leaving Washington I conferred with the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the question of obtaining cooperation in this matter on the part of the State of Oklahoma.

On leaving Talihina I had a conference with the Governor of Oklahoma. He manifested keen interest and assured me that if legislation should be required there would be no difficulty in getting favorable action by the Legislature.

I discussed the question with a prominent Oklahoma attorney who suggested that probably the police powers of the State were ample to enforce segregation and that further legislation would not be necessary.

Governor Williams advised me to confer with the State Commissioner of Health, Dr. John W. Duke of Guthrie, Oklahoma. I did so and found him thoroughly awake to the situation. He suggests that he might issue an order to quarantine tubercular persons in certain districts and in this way reach Indians who have hospital facilities. He assured me that everything possible will be done to assist the Federal authorities. I am convinced that the Oklahoma State officials will in every way cheerfully cooperate with the Indian Office.

If this cooperation is brought about, I realize the great difficulty the Commissioner of

Indian Affairs will face will be the lack of adequate funds to meet the demands. All sincere friends of the Indians will here recognize an inspiring opportunity to exert themselves in assisting the Commissioner to secure a commensurate appropriation from Congress.

In the event that the suggestion of Doctor Duke is found feasible it occurs to me the Commissioner of Indian Affairs might designate the localities where the disease is more prevalent and thus gradually have the quarantine widened as he finds resources with which to provide for the patients assembled in the sanitarium.

This is only a very crude suggestion but I believe it contains the germ for the satisfactory working out of the problem.

I recommend that steps be taken to bring about the cooperation of the Oklahoma State officials in enforcing the segregation of such tubercular sufferers as are clearly a menace to the communities in which they live.

Respectfully submitted,

St. Louis, Mo.,
June 24, 1917.

(signed) William H. Ketcham,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Approved for transmission,
George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO. ALWAYS OPEN

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EDWARD AVERY

1440

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILL

AM HAVING INQUIRIES FROM MEMBERS OF OUR BOARD AS TO EXACT DATE OF
MELTING AT LAKE GENEVA BUT HAVE NOTHING FROM YOU THAT IS DEFINITE
WILL JULY TWENTY FIFTH SUIT YOU WHAT HOUR SHOULD BE NAMED TO ENABLE
MEMBERS TO REACH LAKE GENEVA AFTER ARRIVAL OF USUAL TRAINS IN
CHICAGO

VAUX

CHAIRMAN.

Amund
6/28

STATISTICS..

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

RESERVATIONS: CAMP VERDE...COLORADO RIVER...
FORT MOJAVE...PIMA...SALT RIVER...SAN CARLOS
SAN XAVIER...TRUXTON CANON...PHOENIX..

POPULATION

Camp Verde.....	439	Indians.....	230	speaking English
Colorado River....	1207	"	603	" "
Pima.....	6253	"	1100	
Maricopa (Gila River)	269			
Pima(Gila River)....	3984			
Gila Bend Res.Papago.	3000			
Salt River.....	1232	Indians.....	700	
San Carlos.....	2659	"	300	
San Xavier.....	5112		1250	
Truxton Canon.....	457		400	

PATENTS

Holding trust or restricted fee patents.

Pima.....3,243 Indians: Salt River....687 Indians

AREA OF LANDS.

Camp McDowell(Salt River).....	24,971	acres	unallotted
Colorado River.....	234,820	"	"
	240,699	"	total.
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....	31,328	"	unallotted
Gila Bend (Pima).....	10,231	"	"
Gila River (Pima).....	371,422	"	"
Hulapai (Truxton Canon).....	730,940	"	"
Papago.....	2,129,114	"	"
Papago (San Xavier).....	114,348	"	"
	155,954	"	total
Salt River.....	22,316	"	unallotted
	46,720	"	total
San Carlos.....	1,834,240	"	unallotted

VALUE OF INDUSTRIES, OTHER THAN FARMING AND STOCK
RAISING, 1917.

Reservation	Value	No. Indians engaged.
Camp Verde	\$525.	63
Colorado River	17000.	215
Pima	18350.	1700
Salt River	12350.	433
San Carlos	11850.	450
San Xavier	44000.	1162
Truxton Canon	6600.	163

INCOMES OF INDIANS, INCLUDING TRIBAL INCOMES, 1917.

RESERVATION.	Total	Crops	Stock	Timber	Wages
Camp Verde.....	\$25,837 :	\$1,800 :	\$187 :	-- :	\$23,240 :
Colorado River..	163,831 :	73,112 :	-- :	-- :	63,865 :
Pima.....	273,219 :	139,760 :	24,030 :	\$31,750 :	57,328 :
Salt River.....	319,580 :	233,640 :	15,800 :	10,000 :	45,131 :
San Carlos.....	265,601 :	11,617 :	9,508 :	678 :	58,716 :
San Xavier.....	407,609 :	128,950 :	114,953 :	42,700 :	75,499 :
Truxton Canon...	39,984 :	600 :	1,692 :	-- :	11,122 :

CULTIVATED LANDS

GRAZING LANDS

	Area grazed	Income, grazing leases
Camp Verde..... 110 acres	----	-----
Colorado River. 1149 "	10,000	\$8,346
Pima..... 35940	1,729,079	-----
Salt River.... 6673	48,816	-----
San Carlos.... 1380	736,551	109,770
San Xavier.... 13400	2,574,938	-----
Truxton Canon. 100	----	15,550

EARNINGS FROM EMPLOYMENT 1917.

RESERVATION.	From private parties	Total	No. Indians self-supporting
Camp Verde	\$21,680	\$23,240	152
Colorado River	24,661	37,085	606
Fort Mojave	24,500	26,780	--
Phoenix	14,379	22,327	--
Pima	13,250	57,328	3350
Salt River	41,000	45,131	500
San Carlos	13,810	52,877	1000
San Xavier	70,750	75,499	2610
Truxton Canon	9,440	11,122	150

SCHOOLS

RESERVATION.	Eligible for attendance.	Total in school	Capacity all schools
Camp Verde	113	92	60
Colorado River	349	349	94
Pima	1575	1154	819
Salt River	315	265	160
San Carlos	834	452	381
San Xavier	902	657	480
Truxton Canon	127	108	140

TIMBER

RESERVATION	Acreage	Quantity M Board feet	Value
Colorado River	22,500	22,500	\$22,500
Pima	20,000	40,000	80,000
San Carlos	111,000	221,000	803,250
San Xavier	2,560	3,925	4,000
Truxton Canon	31,740	25,600	76,800

IRRIGATION

RESERVATION.	Area susceptible: of irrigation.	Area now under: project	Total cost
Camp Verde.....	188	120	\$792.
Colorado River.....	106,000	6,170	293,503
Fort Mojave.....	----	----	43,058
Papago Res.....	----	----	109,136
Pima.....	45,431	38,731	858,434
Salt River.....	11,750	6,707	19,890
San Carlos.....	1,404	1,404	97,438
San Xavier.....	34,057	17,306	59,391
Truxton Canon.....	195	110	55,288

VALUE OF INDIANS INDIVIDUAL AND TRIBAL PROPERTY

RESERVATION	TOTAL	Individual	Tribal	Tribal	Tribal tim-
:	:	:	:	lands	ber & stock
Camp Verde	: \$2,460	: \$2,460	: ----	: ----	: ----
Colorado River	: 5,232,123	: 478,409	: 4,753,714	: 4,674,000	: 22,500
Pima	: 5,900,847	: 1,963,125	: 3,937,722	: 3,857,722	: 80,000
Salt River	: 1,503,860	: 894,070	: 609,850	: 595,150	: 14,700
San Carlos	: 3,860,051	: 150,650	: 3,509,401	: 2,639,340	: 773,925
San Xavier	: 4,483,958	: 1,801,804	: 2,682,154	: 2,682,154	: ---
Truxton Canon	: 1,020,448	: 23,950	: 996,498	: 824,980	: 141,910

CARL HAYDEN
ARIZONA

COMMITTEES:
PUBLIC LANDS
INDIAN AFFAIRS
IRRIGATION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUL 26 1917

*Recd July 28
Acknowledged 7/30*

My dear Sir:

I am mailing you under another cover a copy of a compilation of the Acts relating to Indian affairs prepared by direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws pursuant to a Resolution which I introduced in the last Congress. It is the intention of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives to use this work as a basis for a complete revision of the Indian laws.

If you have any suggestions to make in the way of specific amendments, I am sure that the Committee will be glad to have the benefit of the same. In offering amendments please refer to the page, section and line which should be changed.

Yours very respectfully,

Carl Hayden
M. C. Arizona.

P. S. Kindly address any communication which you may make,
NOT TO ME but, to

Hon. C. D. Carter, Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Indian labor, Arizona.

Bulletin 43.

Enclosed herewith is a report by Commissioner Ayer on Indian labor conditions in Arizona with a letter of transmittal from Chairman Vaux to the Secretary of the Interior.

This report was filed with Secretary Lane on August 18th.

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

August 20, 1917.

Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania.

August 16, 1917.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

At the recent midsummer meeting of the Board held at Lake Geneva, Wis. Commissioner Ayer presented a verbal report on the labor conditions in Arizona, growing out of the phenomenal development of cotton raising. His views are embodied in the brief report I herewith transmit, and which I wish to emphasize particularly. You will observe that the report shows that in a single year the area planted to cotton has increased $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. With the interest in the Arizona long fibre cotton of some of the leading automobile tire manufacturers it would seem that this is only a small beginning of what the future promises. At the outset is the time when conditions among the Indian laborers must be established on right lines, unless much harm done to them will have to be righted later. May I therefore urge you to give this important subject the attention which I am sure you will agree with me it deserves? There is still time to permit action to be taken this year, and thus make a right start.

With high regard,
Faithfully yours,

George Vaux, Jr.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior.

Chairman.

August 11, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Sec.
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

Dear McDowell:

I hand you report on the cotton picking question in Arizona which I think covers the ground. I wish that you would have Mr. Vaux, as chairman, endorse this and have it sent to Secretary Lane as soon as possible, as cotton picking commences there September 15th, and even this year there will be a large number of Indians from the Pima, Maricopa and kindred tribes at work there, and there should be a man sent there to guide and protect them. I wish that you would say to the Secretary of Mr. Lane that I would esteem it a great favor if Secretary Lane would read this report himself.

What a good time Mrs. Ayer and I had with you chaps from the wild and woolly East. I was very fortunate in meeting Mr. Heard of Phoenix here day before yesterday. He is thoroughly posted.

Yours truly,

Edward E. Ayer.

Report on Indian labor in Arizona
by
Edward E. Ayer
Board of Indian Commissioners.

To the Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior.

My dear sir:

The rapid development of the long fiber cotton industry in the Salt River Valley, Arizona, in the vicinity of Phoenix where the recent crop survey shows 36000 acres in this crop, opens a new and desirable field for Indian labor.

I understand that last season in this same section where a cotton crop on about 8000 acres was picked, that many Indians, especially Papagoes, were employed. That they gave good satisfaction to the cotton growers and received good pay for their work. A large number of additional pickers will be needed this year, and the Pima, Maricopa, Cocopa, and Yaqui Indians have shown themselves particularly adapted to

this work.

I am advised by those in touch with the cotton situation that the various cotton growers associations will guarantee the Indians good wages and general good treatment. What our Indians need most is to be taught to work. There are nearly 50,000 Indians in Arizona, and a very small percentage of them do any useful work. It seems to me that this opportunity for obtaining remunerative labor for a large body of the Indians of that section, at work which they can do, and with good pay, should be given prompt and favorable attention.

To accomplish this, in my judgment, a man should be detailed from the Indian Department to have charge of all Indians at work in the Valley. That is, to look after their interests; to see that they have proper tents, water, fuel and other conveniences, as well as proper pay. And to advise them. There will be several hundred Indians from southern Arizona employed there this year. They will work for many different people,

some of whom may only be interested in getting all they can out of the Indians, and furnishing them as little as they can. This man should be sent there immediately in order to familiarize himself with conditions. He should put himself in communication with the different Indian agents in Arizona, and try to get twenty-five or thirty Indians from each tribe to go to Phoenix and make a trial there. They could be taught how to do the work by teachers from the Pima and Maricopa tribes. Cotton picking begins about September 15th and continues for five or six months. They would, therefore, have steady work for at least five months, and many would find employment for the rest of the year. There will be about 7000 pickers needed this year, and the number will increase rapidly from year to year. It is not hard work and can be done by men, women and children, and so they could bring their families. The Navaho, Walapais, Apaches, etc., could all reach Phoenix by the Santa Fe railroad, and those from the south by the Southern Pacific. The whites, of course, would

advance the money, if necessary, for railroad fare, and start them with some provisions. Of course this is only a trial, but I feel certain that some would come again, and eventually, say in ten years (or perhaps much less time) from now the cotton growers of Arizona could depend upon help enough from this source to harvest their crop, and the Indians be much benefited.

The man to oversee this work should spend the other seven months of the year among different tribes of Arizona, New Mexico, and eastern California, advocating the work and arranging for the coming season. The ideal man for this work would be Mr. Thackery, but the Indian Department has among its splendid Indian agents a great many men who could do it.

Finally, the Government is vitally interested in this Arizona venture in long staple cotton as there will always be a shortage of it because there is so small a section of the world where it can be grown.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward E. Ayer,

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUBERCULOSIS - CHOCTAWS

BULLETIN NO. 44.

.....

COMMISSIONER KETCHAM IN OKLAHOMA.

Washington, August 22, 1917.

Commissioner Ketcham, who is investigating health conditions in Oklahoma, particularly the prevalence of tuberculosis among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, is translating, for Commissioner Sells, some health bulletins and sanitation instructions in the Choctaw language. The Indian Office is to print the health bulletins and they are to be distributed from schools, churches, etc.

On August 17 - 20 Commissioner Ketcham attended several conferences, presided over by Commissioner Sells in Muskogee. Secretary McDowell arrived in Muskogee August 18 and met Commissioner Sells, Commissioner Ketcham and others. He was told that the campaign, started by Commissioner Ketcham, last year, is achieving results. It has the hearty support of Commissioner Sells, Supt. Gabe Parker and the other Indian officials in Oklahoma.

The following is from the McAlester News Capital of McAlester, Oklahoma under date of August 13, 1917.

INDIANS HEALTH TO BE IMPROVED.

Tracts Being Translated Into Choctaw Tongue.
Rev. William H. Ketcham and Official Interpreter Here to Make the Translation.

"The Department of Indian Affairs is having a number of tracts relative to public health prepared

especially for the Indians translated into the Choctaw tongue. Rev. William H. Ketcham, of Washington, D.C., member of the Board of Indian Commissioners and director of the bureau of Catholic Indian missions, and Peter Hudson, official interpreter for the Choctaws, are now engaged in that work. They left this afternoon for Talihina, where a hospital has been built for the treatment of Choctaws effected with tuberculosis.

"Rev. Ketcham is one of the best informed men in the country upon matters relating to the Indians. Twenty-five years ago he came to the Indian Territory as a missionary. At first he located at Muskogee and later he devoted his time to the Choctaws, learning their language and familiarizing himself with their customs.

"Father Ketcham regards the work now being conducted among the Indians to protect them from disease, raise the standard of public health and teach them how to live, as of the highest importance. Thousands of Indians have died from a lack of knowledge of how to take care of themselves and of proper regard for sanitation. He is pleased with the work that is being done for the Indians by the Government and says rapid progress is being made. Father Ketcham believes the Government should keep its treaty obligations with the Choctaws and Chickasaws sell the mineral and distribute the money. He thinks that every competent Indian should be given his property and placed upon his own resources, but says some mistakes have been made by the commission in deciding individual Indians competent to manage their affairs when they are not. He holds that the interest of the Indian and that of the white man are identical and that the country is served best where the interests of the Indian are properly looked after".

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

September 1, 1917.

Mr. E. C. Bradley,
Ass't to Hon. Franklin M. Lane,
Interior Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bradley:-

As one of the Indian Commissioners, I made recommendation a few days ago to Secretary Lane on the Indian labor question, in regard to cotton picking in Arizona. I wish you would look this recommendation over and see what you think of it.

I sincerely wish you could find time to visit ^{Phoenix} ~~Flagstaff~~, Arizona, and look this proposition over, as I think it is very important.

Very truly yours,



Dict. by telephone.

9/11
Copy to
Mr. Ayer
at Baker

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

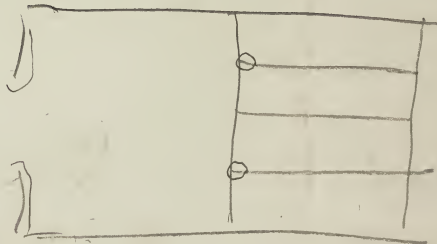
September 6, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have received your recommendation with respect to the Indian labor question in regard to cotton picking in Arizona, and will take the matter up right away and see what can be done.

Cordially yours,
Robert H. Baker

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

September 20, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Under separate cover is being sent a copy of a new Codification, Annotation and Revision of Indian Laws prepared by the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the House of Representatives. A report on this codification by Mr. W. K. Watkins, reviser of the statutes for the committee, accompanies the book.

Representative Hayden of Arizona in forwarding copies of this codification to the Board states as follows:

"I am mailing you under another cover a copy of a compilation of the Acts relating to Indian Affairs prepared by direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws pursuant to a Resolution which I introduced in the last Congress. It is the intention of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives to use this work as a basis for a complete revision of the Indian laws.

"If you have any suggestions to make in the way of specific amendments, I am sure that the Committee will be glad to have the benefit of the same. In offering amendments please refer to the page, section and line which should be changed."

Respectfully yours,

Earl G. Henderson
Clerk.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Neopit, Wis., October 13, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Well, it was a pleasure to open an envelope from Hot Springs, Va., and see your writing and feel your kindly interest. We all hope you are enjoying to the limit Virginia's balmy climate. It is cool and raw here. Such of us as are left all join in wishing the Ayers continued showers of enjoyment.

Mr. Adams, Mill Superintendent, left on account of health. Mr. Newell, Sales Manager, left at considerable increase to be with Sawyer-Goodman Co. Ashford, Cost-keeper, left some time ago. Is now in Army, I hear. Dr. Ragan leaves on the 20th to accept position in sanitarium, Milwaukee, at good increase in salary; and so I see all the organization I built up here fading away because of pemsious handling in salaries, mistake in policy in not disciplining factionalists who continue to make life miserable for any hard working employee. They all tire of it and get out. My yard man went because of it, my live stock superintendent the same. I am breaking in practically a new crew with poor prospect of success and encouragement. Even those I get are

not encouraged by prospect of permanent appointment.

An inspector, Mr. Coleman, is here, has been here for three weeks investigating complaints fathered again by Oshkenaniew, Longley, Gauthier, Laframbois, Frickett, Frechette, - the same old crowd, the same old complaints, investigated by you and at least three inspectors after you, including the celebrated Mr. Linnen.

When will some one ever have the sense to hit these people with a club and tell them to get to work, support selves and family, and stop agitation resulting in other Indians losing wages through the unrest created?

Mill closed all summer, due to scarcity of labor, now barely running again. Labor awfully hard to get but am trying in order to furnish work for the winter when many of those who cannot see ahead will need it badly.

I myself will almost welcome the chance to leave. I am a commissioned officer in Army and it is possible call may come any time to those in reserve. I have taken pride in building this place up. It has been almost my life's work and ambition to leave it a monument after I should leave, but present policy of handling things almost takes the heart out of one.

But enough of my troubles. My task is my job and it will always get my best energy. I cannot help it if others spoil it through routine, red tape and lack of business sense.

This past summer I have been over my head with banking individually seventeen hundred accounts for the tribe and seeing they use it well. Six hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by act approved March, 1917, and every day, night and Sunday has seen us on the job. Washington took away my stenographers when they ran short. Marble has to look after school one-half day, office one-half day. I have just one clerk, Miss Badger, at Keshena left, seemingly no prospect of more help, none on civil lists I am told.

Much has been done by the Indians in home, farm and stock improvement and still more to be done. The greater part of our task is weeding out the applications of Indians who say they want, for instance, a table at \$40 and get \$15 refund in cash from dealer; buy a cow and resell it and pocket cash; sell the same pony round the circle; want money to use for food and clothes instead of earning same. We only allow the aged, the helpless, the widow and orphan food and clothes payments.

Yes, I heard of postponement of Mohonk's conference, pending the war. Had a letter from Mr. Phillips.

Your recommendation for Indian Regiments should have gone through. They would have been a great success - natural soldiers - 37 went from here, most with good training in manual of arms, squad drill, rifle shooting from our Rifle Club. The local company of National Guard took them and they are crack squads where they are. A few went to regulars and navy and soon got non-commissioned places. One boy was with our first regulars in France. I got a letter from him several weeks ago describing his adventures.

I know of one full company of National Guard Indians now in service enlisted in west. That Indians make good, well, ask Canada. Mr. Scott up there mailed me a paper showing some of Canadian Indians' work. You know they take them there. This paper recounted their valuable work, gave them leading credit in Canadian troops' various successes in patrolling No Man's Land, scouting ahead of advances and bringing in German sentinels with valuable information, cutting wire entanglements in dark. Only an Indian or our prairie or woods white could do this, so stealthily and warily do they do their work. If our country wants evidence of the Indian's

value as a soldier the testimony can be secured. Prejudice - the old Indian kind, I am afraid was too strong. The Indian of to-day and the Indian of the eighties and nineties is a different person. It is his son, more than likely his grandson, with some education either of our schools or his environment of nearby civilization, but inbred in him is centuries of the scout breed and instinct, that it will yet take generations to lose.

Talk of the homing bird and hunting dog. Ever notice the Indian? No matter how many twists and turns, new and strange country, miles from home, etc., when the chase is over he will head in a bee line for home, silent, cunning, a head that maps forever where he once trod, and picturing and noticing a thousand signs that even the camera will not show.

Yes, I am for the Indian soldier. It would be my happiest moment to lead a bunch of them and I know they would be heard from to the finish.

I hardly know what to suggest for Indian betterment. Stability of policy, sane business management, elimination of routine, an office built up of field graduates, not an office built up of clerical force who perchance never saw an Indian except in Wild West shows; not a field service built up of

office men of only clerical ability, but a service built up of men who serve an apprenticeship in the field, lowly places, with initiative, with ambition, with encouragement, above all, with human understanding as teachers, big and broad, who can develop and win the confidence of a shy, timid race, suspicious because they have a right to be through experience. Such a field force, such an office force, headed by big men, efficient in economics, health, education, religion and industry, with direct methods, short routes of business direct to agencies, then our Indian problem would indeed be on the way. Otherwise, chaos always and a problem never ending.

Lumber prices have made good advances, good profits are in sight. Gross results of our business year ending September 30, Total receipts, \$519,450.81; total expenses, \$276,183.48; excess receipts over expenses - \$243,267.33; say less 18000 M cut stumpage, \$54,000; interest on investment, \$36,000; net profits would give a net or extra dividend approximately of 15% as stump^{land} and interest is also profit only as a book charge here as if we paid it.

Our sales are heavy. Naming our own price helps wonderfully in these times. Being woefully short of labor, our shipments are 300 cars behind, and car shortage naturally does not help the situation. Have not been able to put man

on road because could not get him, of course, hardly necessary with sales exceeding shipping capacity.

No tribal herd has been put on Reserve. Have had much correspondence with office. My plan was to start with feeders in spring, sell off in fall, include a few cows and good sires for start of herd, and in meantime build corral, shelter, wire fence, some land for winter forage so herd could be wintered, by second or third year would be in shape for all year round stock business.

Office wrote back and forth. Last opinion was that it would be best to let Indians go in individually with their Individual Indian money. This, of course, does not bear promise because they would not have foresight to prepare for wintering, and as each Indian share was only \$400 approximately, capital was not sufficient as he needed greater part to fix buildings, fencing, buy teams, tools, cows, pigs, chickens, and proper house furnishings.

If a herd was established the most progressive Indians could be encouraged by giving 10, 15 or 20 to look after, as circumstances warranted, and gradually increasing number as ability to handle grew. It certainly seems strange that once a proposition is laid down with a prospect^{us} ~~ive~~ for and against,

that business sense cannot be used and a determination made, yes or no, on good business lines.

The expense for feeders the first year would be nominal - the first cost, the freight, possible losses, wages of herders. Then for succeeding year, wire fencing, posts for 640 acres or several such tracts for forage, expense of plowing and seeding down, several corrals, wages for several herders, camp wagon, team and outfit, cows, bulls, etc., according to size of venture planned. My plan included wintering 50 cown because we could do this with present equipment. By second year should be able to add 100 more cows and possibly several hundred. The first year would test out the plan and give the experience necessary.

Nothing has been done on a bank or store. Our experience with Individual Indian money shows the store proposition would have been a great success. When you see an Indian pay \$26 for plow, \$85 for spring wagon, harness - \$50, and other articles corresponding, one wonders why a co-operative measure cannot be considered. Sales at cost, and say 20% for handling and tribal profit, would give the Indian a superior article in food, agricultural implement, household goods, for cash at great saving to him.

But what can be expected when the initiative is to be taken by petty clerks of office who do not know the frontier of Reservation, the lost time going to and from the towns, the temptation of the town, how paint and glitter attract the Indian eye? The result - a poor article at a high price.

This criticism is directed at the system. As yet no one seems big enough to devise ways and means to shorten and use direct methods. No one seems to sense the idea that small pay means small employee; that efficient employees are a necessity and can only be secured by fair compensation. Apparently any one can be a farmer, any one a teacher. I would hesitate to measure employee for employee with any other service in the United States.

No bank here or even a proposal. It would be a great convenience properly worked out. The Indians have in individual accounts \$600,000 distributed in banks scattered over States of Wisconsin and Iowa. Properly used said funds could have stayed practically at home earning more than 3% or 3 1/2% usually allowed, besides always having at hand ready money, something very scarce here. These are far greater funds than the average National bank has at its

-10-

command in our Northern Wisconsin towns. Of course, a bank here would have to work in co-operation with an outside bank or banks in order to loan out its greater part of money to secure a return.

My very best remembrances to all your Board. I sincerely wish they had the power to do things.

Cordially and sincerely,

Augustus Stinchcomb

Tell my tall Massachusetts friend Mr.
Elliot that I'll miss the climb up Mount
Hills from the Depot

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Neopit, Wis., November 14, 1917.

Hon. Edw. E. Ayer,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to conversation on matters concerning Menominee Reservation, I would bring to your attention the Live Stock proposition:

I inclose you a map of the Reserve with grazing country designated in red ink. That part on the map east of the Wolf River is open country and plains, natural grass land with scattered open stand of timber here and there, well-watered with streams, small lakes, springs, etc. Sec. 16, T. 29, R. 16, I have marked as territory a mile square (any of these sections would do) for fencing and putting into hay for wintering stock.

A section in T. 28, say section 21, could also be so done without trouble, this kind of land only needing fencing, the plow and seeding down. I think \$12 per acre would amply cover this work.

West of the Wolf River, well over to the logging railroad, in red ink, is more excellent country, with camps 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 strung along. As some of these camps are

not operating, buildings could be used as shelters. This is cut over and burnt over country with excellent feed in summer.

Section 15, Town. 29, R. 15 or thereabouts, would be location for fencing for forage. The stock proposed to be put on here should be a fair to good grade, "White face," raised in northern country as none other would stand our climate. Five hundred head of two year old heifers with "Bulls" would make a fair start. Estimated expense would be as follows:

500 head heifers, estimated \$50 per head,	\$25,000
Fencing, clearing, plowing and seeding	
640 acres at \$12 per acre,	7,680
Estimated crop 1 1/2 tons per acre - 920 tons,	
Wind breaks - shelters, 10 tons,	1,000
2 herders, \$75 per mo., 12 mo., \$900,	1,800
Wagons, \$80, tent, \$70, 6 ponies, \$450,	600
Saddles - cook outfit,	100
Various items for outfit,	100
	<hr/>
	\$36,280

On cost price of stock you of course are more familiar and have better source of information than I. A tribal herd is best proposition. A suggestion that individual owners take up the work is not to be considered as they have not experience, have not the funds, and are notably lax in winter preparation. There are individual cases here and there that could be experimented with by giving a number of head to care for and of course the prospect of teaching the industry, which I feel some will take to very naturally.

The first two years should be of extreme care to get

everything going properly. If so done, the sales of the second and third years should reimburse investment and show profit over.

Another matter strikes me, the investment in Town of Neopit. As a part of the million and odd dollars investment at Neopit operation is a large sum laid out in building houses, clearing lots, improving streets. Houses are for rent to employees. The main hope of return is some day the possible sale of same for a sum sufficient to reimburse. Why would it not be good business for legislation to be passed setting Neopit aside as a town site and permit sale of lots, houses, etc., on equitable terms? Restriction against liquor would of course have to remain and also on Indian selling without consent of Secretary of Interior except to another Indian.

Houses and lots could then be sold, which would reimburse tribe for original investment and no doubt something over. It would mean, as we have to have a certain number of white employees, a desirable class of married folks permanently settling here, creating an excellent environment, and environment as we all know is a great education. Town government would result which would be a good school for the Indian resident here.

Keshena should also formally be set off as town site. Neopit's location is Sec. 20, Town. 29, Range 14, and Keshena in portions of Sec. 25, 26, 23 and 24, T. 28, R. 15 E.

Concerning distribution of funds to the Menominees, I am greatly encouraged by use the Indian has made of his money.

First, homes have been improved by better furnishings, repairs, and this improvement is still under way. I have hopes of interesting many of the Pagans this coming spring to build comfortable, sanitary houses.

Stock.- Many Indians have bought good farm teams, agricultural implements, etc., thus being better able to increase crop results. With the exception of corn and some potatoes, excellent crops were realized here this year by the farming Indians. Even those in town put in good gardens and reaped the benefit.

Many fair milk cows were purchased and this cannot help but have good effect both as a source of food and increase of stock. Even a few Indians now sell milk to creameries, something never before attempted.

I have but one fear, their propensity to sell products to realize money instead of using to tide over winter. I have already found a number selling hay to Mission school for \$12 a ton. It is worth \$20. I have tried to stop it, am succeeding in a measure but in spite of all some no doubt will, and possibly stock will suffer.

However, if I can keep greater part of Indians properly feeding teams and stock over this winter, I will have gained quite some. It is a big temptation to them to have something worth money to sell, with no thought for the future. For instance, one Indian I questioned selling at \$12. When asked

what he was going to do in January and February for hay, answered he would buy. When pointed out it would cost him \$28 or more than a loss of \$16, he had not thought of that.

Stock they will also sell. If steer in hand, they never think of butchering for winter, as it will keep.

Next year I will try and have our farmers get statistics of all stock in hand by Indians that could be sold off with profit, with hopes of making a car or more to send to real market and get fair price. The price paid by local buyers here is a joke where real value is considered and can be realized.

Store proposition.- This should be considered now. Living expenses on Reserve are getting to be a fright, subsistence supplies impossible to get without cash and then at extreme prices. It is a good business proposition, would be an excellent encouragement for industry. Supplies could be bought wholesale and disposed at enough advance to cover cost handling with profit on investment.

When I see Indians paying double and triple prices in small country stores of towns, my heart is sore. With a reservation store at Neopit and Keshena, Indian money would go twice as far. Co-operation is the spirit of the age. Why should traders be allowed to grow rich on Indians who do not know how to shop round, and even if they do, can be hooked by glitter, friendly phrases, etc., of shop keepers?

You and I know so many instances of the people of our

country who combine for mutual benefit, farmers to buy seed, sell products, people to own co-operative stores, and why not these Indians use their own money to cheapen necessities and get better seed and better articles of all kinds at reasonable prices? It would in a short time be a wonderful encouragement to them.

I do not know just how you could reach this subject but some time if you could get from Indian Office the publication "Methods and Suggestions for Inspecting Officers of the U. S. Indian Service, " Feb. 23, 1916, or any later one, you can read the guide for them. I quote from Page 1, "Supervision, inspection and investigation should be constructive in character with a view to promoting the welfare, -morally, industrially and otherwise - of the Indians, elevating the tone of schools, improving the methods of instruction and administration, conserving the health, prosperity and individualism of the Indians by increasing the efficiency of superintendents and employees."

*** "The inspectors must patiently listen to their complaints, so as to rectify them or explain their misunderstandings."

*** "Inspecting officials will make suggestions to superintendents as to better methods and more efficient management."

*** "Co-operate always with the superintendent, farmer, matron, physician, etc., in welding the force into a powerful engine, harmonious in all its parts and working under a full head of steam, for the uplift of the Indians, etc., etc."

Too often the exact opposite takes place. Disgruntled, inefficient employees are encouraged to tell their tales, repeat hear-say gossip, manufacturing faults, etc.

Too often factions and dissolute Indians are encouraged to pour out their fancied wrongs and grievances and nothing ever done to straighten out a single tangle. The result, an inspecting official comes a few days, chaos starts and unrest follows and he is gone on his duty.

Why not after all data secured, a manly, open hearing, with all complaints cited and evidence for and against secured and a decision made there and then? After the going, this is the consequence,- a lot of dissatisfied Indians, disgruntled employees, very cocky and independent because they feel they have put a spoke in some one's wheel and protected their own inefficiency. I do not think this constructive work or welding an organization, harmonious, etc.

Possibly you may know how to handle such a situation. *getting* Seemingly to me too much effort is centered on getting something, some one, and little attention paid as to consequences resulting. Here I see every time a lot of agitation, a lot of unrest and the sad thing of it all, loss to Indian in wages and in industrial advancement.

If there is anything further I can do to aid, please call on me.

Sincerely,

August Nicholson

Superintendent.

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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

November 20, 1917.

*Amid
11/23*

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

On my return to the office yesterday morning I found your letter of November 3rd enclosing letter to the Secretary of the Interior about the proposition of raising an Indian regiment. I at once took the letter to the Secretary and you probably will hear from him direct.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell
Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 26, 1917

Dear Commissioner Ayer;

You will see by the enclosed letter from Joe Cotter, Secretary Lane's private secretary, that your "Indian Soldier" letter to the Secretary of the Interior has been sent by him to the Secretary of War.

I do not know, as yet, what recommendation or comment Secretary Lane made on it but when I find out I will let you know.

A letter from Chairman Vaux tells me that he and Mrs. Vaux are to spend Thanksgiving with Mrs. Wolcott, Mr. Vaux' sister, in Washington and he will see me Friday morning.

When I see Frank Thackery I will deliver your message.

Father Ketcham came to the office this morning with two Pueblos from Acoma. He asked me if I heard from you recently and I told him of the letter you had written to the Secretary.

Faithfully,

Malcolm McDowell

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary

End.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

NOV 24 1917

RECEIVED

November 20, 1917.

Dear Mack:

I have your note of November 19th with its enclosures. The Secretary has sent to the Secretary of War Mr. Ayer's letter.

Cordially yours,



Private Secretary.

Hon. Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

November 20, 1917.

*Answered
11/23*

Dear Mr. Ayer:

A few weeks ago I happened to see in one of the Indian magazines a picture of the G.A.R. Post of the Menominee Indians. I cut it out and sent it to Nicholson and asked him to get me the film. He sent it to me and I had an enlarged photograph made from it which I am sending you with my love.

Please tell Mrs. Ayer that I got back home from Mohonk Lake and found my wife in good health and that I have just finished a little vacation during which she and I knocked around Baltimore and Washington just like a couple of pals. I hope that the time will come when Mrs. Ayer and she may meet for I am sure they will like each other.

On our ride from Lake Mohonk to Philadelphia, George and Mary Vaux, Father Ketcham and I passed through a series of rain storms with high winds until we got beyond the ~~Water Gate~~ ^{Water Gate} and then it cleared up and the rest of our trip was on roads almost dry and under a blue sky. The next day George took us out to Camp Dix, New Jersey, where we spent several hours with Frank Knox and then drove over to Browns Mills to see Mrs. Knox. We found Frank up to his eyes in work. He has a big job there and is, of course, filling the job.

Frank Thackery came in this morning

. Mr. Ayer

- 2 -

and is just leaving to see the Air Craft Board about using Arizona cotton for the cloth for the wings of aeroplanes. He is bubbling over with enthusiasm.

I have not written to Captain Daly about his manuscript about early days in the West but will do so in a few days.

Faithfully yours,

Walter H. Wood

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

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WASHINGTON

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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

November 21, 1917.

Amund
11/23

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letter of November 19th is received and in accordance with your request a copy of Mr. Abbott's report on the Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada is being sent to Mr. Red Fox James Skihushu of Winett, Montana.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

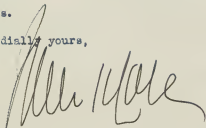
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

November 23, 1917.

Dear Mr. Ayers:

I have given to Secretary Baker your letter of November 3d with respect to the raising of Indian regiments.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Wm H Hall", written in a cursive style.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Member, Board of Indian Commissioners,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

November 23, 1917.

Dear Malcolm McDowell:

I have your two letters of November 20 and November 21 at hand.

I thank you sincerely for sending the Abbot Report to Red Fox and for sending my letters to Secretary Lane, and especially for the photograph of the Menominee Indian Reservation G.A.R. Post. I am delighted to get the picture.

Mrs. Ayer and I had sense enough to stay at Mohonk that stormy day; started the next day and had a beautiful run all the way to Chicago via Binghamton, Jamestown, Southern New York, Cleveland, home. We struck a pretty cold day going into South Bend. Chopped 500 or 600 lbs. of ice off the car that day, but we were warm and comfortable and arrived home all right, where we have been, well and happy ever since.

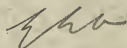
I am sure Mrs. Ayer will be delighted to become acquainted with Mrs. McDowell, as I most certainly shall.

I wish I could have been with you in your interview with Knox. He is a fine chap.

Tell Thackery when you see him, if he ever comes through Chicago without seeing me, he will get into trouble.

Will be very glad to hear of the Daly manuscript at your convenience.

Yours very truly,



Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secy,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Illinois,

December 7, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,

Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I desire to make the following recommendation in regard to placing cattle on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

In January 1914, I made the following recommendations in regard to placing cows on the Reservation:

"In the many thousand acres of land on this reservation there is an enormous amount of food for cows and young stock growing and going to waste every year. I think the reservation should be investigated with the view of starting a trial herd there of a thousand head of cows, to be herded by Indians with their ponies and to be allowed to increase to the full extent, that hay could be cut in certain protected districts to get them through the winter. There is certainly enough food there for nine months of the year for several thousand head, and at the price that cattle are now and always will be, there will be a large profit in turning off the two and three-year-old steers each fall to be sent down, if not fat enough for beef, for feeders. It seems too bad, in the present condition of the meat supply of our country, that enormous districts like this should be allowed to go to waste."

I cannot help but feel that it has been a great mistake that this recommendation was not carried out. The whole country was short of beef at that time and has been growing shorter all the time and with the great efforts be-

ing made by the Government for the last three years to make every bit of grazing land available, that this great tract should be left tenantless, has certainly been a great mistake and if this 1,000 head of cows had been put on the Reservation at that time, the second bunch of two-year-old steers would now be ready to be turned off and I will say that a grass-fed two-year-old generally weighs from 800 to 900 lbs. I am paying now 10 cents a pound for just such feeders to put on my own farm. You would have to feed each head of cattle on the Reservation a ton and a half of hay each year to carry them from the time the feed disappeared in the fall until it come in the spring.

I think it would be perfectly safe, even now, to start in the spring with 500 head of cows. I recommend two-year-old Herefords from the Dakotas, fairly well bred stock and all with calf. They could easily provide next summer enough hay for wintering that many head.

The economical way of raising hay in that country would be to purchase two International 10 - 20 traction engines. Each one of these engines will haul three plows and in putting in grain and seed will run a 16-foot seeder, drag and roller about 2-1/2 miles an hour. When it comes to mowing, they will run three mowers, cutting an 18 foot swathe at the same speed. All we would have to use teams for would be for stacking the hay and they could be brought in from the different Indians for that purpose or from the mills being only at a very short distance.

Of course, there would have to be shelter for the winter and the places for grain and hay would have to be fenced. The shelters should be built in the immediate vicinity of the hay land. In fact, I think with the hay land we have there now at the farm would largely supply the hay for the first year.

With this report, I submit a map showing the condition of the grazing land and indicating two sections of 1280 acres of land that could be plowed at anytime, being prairie land of good soil for hay and there is a great deal more of the same kind of land, in fact, there is hay land enough to winter any amount of steers that you would ever want up to several thousand head, which land is now going to waste.

In my judgment, it is utterly impossible for the Government to make use of this pasturage except with a tribal herd. An experienced cattle feeder, raiser, and grazer at the head with the help of a few Indians would do this work, but as fully understood, there wouldn't be one in ten who would keep their stock up or know how to take care of it, if these cattle were scattered among the individual farmers. Of course, there is plenty of room and as fast as the farmers would get the requisite knowledge, small bunches could be turned over to them if desired. Having the herd there would be an educational object lesson and would eventually be a great advantage to the tribe.

Respectfully submitted,

Letter

Chicago, Illinois,

December 7, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,

Board of Indian Commissioners.

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I cannot help but feel that it has been a great mistake that this recommendation was not carried out. The whole country was short of beef at that time and has been growing shorter all the time and with the great efforts be-

ing made by the Government for the last three years to make every bit of grazing land available, that this great tract should be left tenantless, has certainly been a great mistake and if this 1,000 head of cows had been put on the Reservation at that time, the second bunch of two-year-old steers would now be ready to be turned off and I will say that a grass-fed two-year-old generally weighs from 800 to 900 lbs. I am paying now 10 cents a pound for just such feeders to put on my own farm. You would have to feed each head of cattle on the Reservation a ton and a half of hay each year to carry them from the time the feed disappeared in the fall until it came in the spring.

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Chicago, Illinois,

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The economical way of raising hay in that country would be to purchase two International 10 - 20 traction engines. Each one of these engines will haul three plows and in putting in grain and seed will run a 16-foot seeder, drag and roller about 2-1/2 miles an hour. When it comes to mowing, they will run three mowers, cutting an 18 foot swaths at the same speed. All we would have to use teams for would be for stacking the hay and they could be brought in from the different Indians for that purpose or from the mills being only at a very short distance.

Of course, there would have to be shelter for the winter and the places for grain and hay would have to be fenced. The shelters should be built in the immediate vicinity of the hay land. In fact, I think with the hay land we have there now at the farm would largely supply the hay for the first year.

With this report, I submit a map showing the condition of the grazing land and indicating two sections of 1280 acres of land that could be plowed at anytime, being prairie land of good soil for hay and there is a great deal more of the same kind of land, in fact, there is hay land enough to winter any amount of steers that you would ever want up to several thousand head, which land is now going to waste.

In my judgment, it is utterly impossible for the Government to make use of this pasturage except with a tribal herd. An experienced cattle feeder, raiser, and grazer at the head with the help of a few Indians would do this work, but as fully understood, there wouldn't be one in ten who would keep their stock up or know how to take care of it, if these cattle were scattered among the individual farmers. Of course, there is plenty of room and as fast as the farmers would get the requisite knowledge, small bunches could be turned over to them if desired. Having the herd there would be an educational object lesson and would eventually be a great advantage to the tribe.

Respectfully submitted,

December 10, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I hereby transmit two copies of recommendation in regard to placing cattle on the Menominee Indian Reservation; one to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the other for the files of the office.

Also two copies of recommendation, one for the files of the office and the other to be transmitted to Secretary Lane, on putting Indians in the places of three-fourths of the white men on Forest Reservations, Park Guards, Fire Fighters, etc., thereby relieving a large number of intelligent men that could be more useful to the Government.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'L. H. W.' or similar, written in a cursive style.

Letter
Chicago, December 10, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I desire to make the following recommendation, which seems to me might relieve quite a number of capable men that could do better service for the Government in its present trials than they are doing now, and I think the Indians could be selected that would practically do the work of 75 per cent of the rangers in the employ of the Government.

I, therefore, recommend that there be selected from the different Indian tribes (I would suggest from those being well mounted) educated Indians up to the extent of 75 per cent of the men on park and wood ranges, employed by the United States and that they replace three-fourths of the white men in that service. I feel quite sure that they will do as good service as the whites do up to that number and under leadership of the strongest men among the whites.

In talking with Red Fox, Blackfoot interpreter, and other Indians, I suggested this and he said he would certainly like to become one to enter this service and

that Black Hawk, his Chum, would be glad to be another. I thought it would be entirely practicable, and of course, while I don't know how reliable these men are or whether or not they would make good singers, these matters could be easily determined.

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago, December 10, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

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7

- 2 -

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Chicago, December 10, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

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In talking with Red Fox, Blackfoot interpreter, and other Indians, I suggested this and he said he would certainly like to become one to enter this service and

that Black Hawk, his ohum, would be glad to be another. I thought it would be entirely practicable, and of course, while I don't know how reliable these men are or whether or not they would make good rangers, these matters could be easily determined.

Respectfully submitted,

December 14, 1917.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary McDowell:

I send you two recommendations today and two copies of each: one is for the placing of cattle on the Menominee Indian Reservation and the other is that three-fourths of the herds of whitemen employed on the National Parks and National Monuments of the Government be replaced by Indians. Under the present conditions, at least during the war, the Government could make a great deal better use of these men and they certainly can pick out intelligent men from the Indian tribes who have horses themselves, that would do the work under the tuition of the one-fourth of the men left on each Park, and, I think, perfectly satisfactorily; also a personal letter to Secretary Lane, stating that I have transmitted these documents.

If you will see that these recommendations are left for Secretary Lane, with the request that Secretary Lane sees the personal letter, I will like it very much.

I thought I would not make any further recommendations at present, but would take it up further with the Board at our next meeting.

I rather agree with you that our Board will perhaps be done away with on account of the expense, still, I do feel that at this stage of the game, we would be of greater service than we have been heretofore.

I have been confined to the house for two or three days and am dictating this to my stenographer there and asked him to sign it with the typewriter as dictated.

Yours very truly,

Edward E. Ayer.

Dictated by E. E. A.

December 10, 1917.

My dear Secretary Lane:

Four years ago, I recommended that 500 cows be put on the Menominee Indian Reservation. It was turned down. Consequently, all the feed growing on this great reservation, many sections on the finest of grazing lands, has gone to waste while beef on the hoof has gone from \$6.00 or \$8.00 to \$16.00 and a shortage everywhere.

I, therefore, renew my recommendation. The Indians have the money in the Treasury, and, as I understand it, you have a perfect right to appropriate this money to these purposes. This has all got to be done for a long time yet under the tribal conditions, because the individual Indian is not well enough posted to take care of the stock.

I also make another recommendation that Indians replace three-fourths of the white men on Forest Reservations as Park Guards, Fire Fighters, etc., thereby relieving a large number of men I think the Government could make better use of.

I do hope, Secretary Lane, that you will glance over these recommendations before they go to the Department.

Yours most respectfully

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

December 10, 1917.

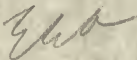
Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I hereby transmit two copies of recommendation in regard to placing cattle on the Menominee Indian Reservation: one to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the other for the files of the office.

Also two copies of recommendation, one for the files of the office and the other to be transmitted to Secretary Lane, on putting Indians in the places of three-fourths of the white men on Forest Reservations, Park Guards, Fire Fighters, etc., thereby relieving a large number of intelligent men that could be more useful to the Government.

Very truly yours,



December 15, 1917.

Dear Secretary McDowell:

I am inclosing map of the Menominee Indian Reservation showing grazing areas and two sections to be fenced and put in hay. This should have been included with my recommendation which I forwarded you a few days ago to hand to Secretary Lane.

I would appreciate very much if you will hand this map to the Secretary in connection with the recommendation

above mentioned, *attaching same thereto*

Yours very truly,

E. H. A.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secy.,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

December 17, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letter of the 15 with a map of the Menominee Indian Reservation showing grazing areas and two sections to be fenced and put in hay came this morning but the recommendation which you say you forwarded a few days ago has not been received.

In fact this letter of the 15 and map are the first indication I have that you have sent on any letters to the Secretary. It may be that your letter has been side tracked somewhere and will show up in a day or two. There is much confusion in mails in Washington.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.


THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON

December 15, 1917.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

Referring to your letter with
respect to the organization of special
units of the Army composed wholly of
Indians, I enclose copy of the letter
which I received from Secretary Baker.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "John H. Lane". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "John" being more prominent than the last name "Lane".

Hon. E. E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Inclosure- -13202.

1-038 a

INCLOSURE 13202

FROM
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

6-3946

WCD 9437-6
AG 322.91

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington

WCD
O P R

December // , 1917.

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior.

Sir:

Referring to your communication of November 20, 1917, transmitting a letter of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, with reference to the organization of special units of the Army composed wholly of Indians, I beg leave to state that this matter has, from time to time, received very full and careful consideration by the War Department, and I can find no argument in Mr. Ayer's letter to cause a change of the policy of the Department, as given in my letter to you on a similar subject under date of April 23, 1917:

"Indians may enlist and do enlist in various regular organizations of the Army, where they have performed very good service and some attain noncommissioned grades. The plan of using Indian organizations in the Army is not a new one and was given a thorough, practical trial in 1891, when the recruitment of one company in each of nineteen regiments of infantry and one troop in each of eight regiments of cavalry from various Indian tribes, recruited in the immediate vicinity of their organization, was ordered. After a conscientious test covering several years, the plan was discontinued, and I think it would be much better now for the interests of all concerned for such Indians who have military aspirations to enlist in regiments of the regular establishment. I do not think it advisable to add to the Army any more peculiarly racial regiments, other than the negro regiments now authorized by law. I do not think it desirable to raise organizations composed of Indians for service during the war only. Our experience fully demonstrated the fact that Indians object very seriously to separation from their families. Our experiment could not overcome the tribal characteristic.

"At this time I find that I am unable to accept of your considerate offer to undertake, through your Department, a collection of the enlisted force for a regiment of cavalry."

Very respectfully,

Newton D. Baker,

Secretary of War.

hwh

December 17, 1917.

Dear Secretary McDowell:

I have received copies of the
Board's Forty-eighth Annual Report and
I thank you very much for the same.

If I wish any more copies, I will
advise you to that effect.

Very sincerely yours,

E. H. O.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

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BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building.

December 14, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

There is being sent you herewith a copy of the Board's Forty-eighth Annual Report which has just been issued. We are having sent you ten other copies from the Public Printer. If you wish more copies of the report, we will send them to you.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago,
Illinois.

*A Merry Christmas to
you and Mr. Ayer,
MCD*

December 17, 1917.

Dear Secretary Lane:

I am surprised at the Secretary of War's letter. His quotation refers to Indians of 30 years ago, practically before any of them could speak English or were educated. My recommendation applied to the Indian of today, where nearly all the Indians are required to speak English and have been educated in the different Government schools.

I wish you all the joys possible in the coming holidays.

Yours very respectfully,

Honorable Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of the Interior.
Washington, D. C.

E. A.

*see letter from
Secy Lane 12/15/17*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM MCDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building.

December 19, 1917.

Amie
12/21/17

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your recommendations for cattle on the Menominee Reservation and for the employment of Indians in lieu of white men on national parks and forest reserves, were received this morning and at once forwarded to Chairman Vaux for his approval for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior.

I will see to it that your personal letter to the Secretary is handed him with your recommendations, as soon as Chairman Vaux returns the papers.

Faithfully yours,

MALCOLM MCDOWELL

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

December 21, 1917.

Dear "Mac":

I have yours of December 19
and contents noted.

I thank you for the interest
you take in the work and wish you and
your dear wife all the blessings possi-
ble for the coming holidays.

Your devoted friend



Malcolm McDowell, Secy.
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D. C.

To you and your dear
mate I am sending this
earnest wish for a
hopeful New Year's Day with
the prayer that next year
you and I and every other
body can say "Happy New
Year" to the whole world.
Mac

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

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ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,
December 27, 1917.

Dear Commissioner Ayer,

Chairman Vaux today returned your reports and recommendations, with his approval for transmission to the Secretary of the Interior, in regard to cattle on the Menominee reservation and the employment of Indians for rangers in the Forestry service and National Park Service.

I took the reports to the Secretary's office this morning and gave them to Mr. Cotter, his private secretary, asking him to see to it personally that the Secretary of the Interior be given an opportunity to read the reports before they were referred to the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Cotter said he would lay them before the Secretary at the first opportunity.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Hon. E.E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

Secretary,

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

BULLETIN NO. 47.

The Indian Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year 1919 was introduced in the House January 14th. This bill of the House Indian Committee (H.R. 8686) carries an appropriation aggregating \$11,148,485, a reduction of \$1,108,725 from the 1918 appropriation act. The usual Board appropriation is in the bill. Copies of the bill and the report thereon will be forwarded as soon as they can be obtained from the House Document Room.

With very few exceptions, no new construction work of any kind has been allowed. There are also few new provisions of a general character in the Committee draft. The Indian Office and the House Committee have aimed to cut down all appropriations as far as it has been possible owing to the present war situation.

General provisions. The per capita cost of maintaining pupils in the Indian schools has been raised to \$200 for schools having more than 100 pupils and to \$235 for schools having less than that number.

The appropriation "To encourage industry among Indians" has been reduced from \$400,000 to \$100,000.

The appropriation "Reimbursing Indians for live stock destroyed because of infectious diseases" has been reduced from \$75,000 to \$25,000.

The House special investigating committee is continued.

The sum of \$2,500,000 of Indian trust funds of various tribes are authorized to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior in addition to those usually carried in the Indian Bill.

To encourage industry and self-support among the Klamath Indians of Oregon \$200,000 of their funds is appropriated. The funds of the Utes appropriated for their support has been raised from \$300,000 to \$350,000. The Osage Boarding School has been extended to 1923 with certain provisions.

Irrigation. The following decreases are made over the present law:

Pima system, Gila River, Ariz. \$20,000 to \$15,000

Canada project, Navajo, Ariz.	\$30,000 to	\$23,000
Diversion dam, Gila River Res.	125,000 to	50,000
" " " " "	75,000 to	50,000
Wind River Res. system, Wyo.	150,000 to	50,000

The following increases have been made over the present law:

Colorado River system, Ariz.	\$15,000 to	\$100,000
Blackfeet system, Montana	25,000 to	75,000
Uintah Ute system, Utah.	40,000 to	150,000
Yakima Res. system, Wash.	200,000 to	500,000
Wind River system, Wyo.	new	100,000
Torres Res., Cal.	"	25,000

Schools.

Decreases:

Ft. Bidwell school, Cal.	\$33,700 to	\$25,000.
Mt. Pleasant " Mich	82,800 to	78,000
Pipestone " Minn	74,675 to	48,850
Carson " Nev	97,430 to	70,000
Bismarck " N.D.	53,475 to	32,800
Wahpeton " N.D.	60,540 to	48,800
Salem " Ore	152,000 to	133,000
Carlisle " Pa	151,250 to	147,000
Canton Asylum S.D.	67,500 to	40,000
Tomah school, Wis	81,025 to	65,000

Increases:

Sherman Institute, Cal.	134,500 to	143,400
Haskell " Kan.	142,750 to	158,350
Santa Fe school, N.M.	78,650 to	85,850
Pierre school S.D.	53,750 to	63,000
Cushman school Wash	60,000 to	65,000

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

January 17, 1918.

Jan 1918

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPORTS

BULLETIN NO. 48

Enclosed are copies of letters from Commissioner Ayer to the Secretary of the Interior recommending the employment of Indians on the Forest Reserves and National Parks and the establishing of a tribal herd of five hundred cows on the unused grazing lands of the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin. There accompanies these reports a letter in reply from Mr. Lane that is of interest.

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary

February 5, 1918.

Chicago, Illinois,
December 10, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I desire to make the following recommendation, which seems to me might relieve quite a number of capable men that could do better service for the Government in its present trials than they are doing now, and I think the Indians could be selected that would practically do the work of 75 per cent of the rangers in the employ of the Government.

I, therefore, recommend that there be selected from the different Indian tribes (I would suggest from those being well mounted) educated Indians up to the extent of 75 per cent of the men on park and wood rangers, employed by the United States and that they replace three-fourths of the white men in that service. I feel quite sure that they will do as good service as the whites do up to that number and under leadership of the strongest men among the whites.

In talking with Red Fox, Blackfoot interpreter, and other Indians, I suggested this and he said he would certainly like to become one to enter this service and that Black Hawk, his chum, would be glad to be another. I thought it would be entirely practicable, and of course, while I don't know how reliable these men are or whether or not they would make good rangers, these matters could be easily determined.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Edward E. Ayer,

December 10, 1917.

My dear Secretary Lane:

Four years ago, I recommended that 500 cows be put on the Menominee Indian Reservation. It was turned down. Consequently, all the feed growing on this great reservation, many sections on the finest of grazing lands, has gone to waste while beef on the hoof has gone from \$6.00 or \$8.00 to \$16.00 and a shortage everywhere.

I, therefore, renew my recommendation. The Indians have the money in the Treasury, and, as I understand it, you have a perfect right to appropriate this money to these purposes. This has all got to be done for a long time yet under the tribal conditions, because the individual Indian is not well enough posted to take care of the stock.

I also make another recommendation that Indians replace three-fourths of the white men on Forest Reservations and Park Guards, Fire Fighters, etc., thereby relieving a large number of men I think the Government could make better use of.

I do hope, Secretary Lane, that you will glance over these recommendations before they go to the Department.

Yours most respectfully,

(signed) Edward E. Ayer,

Honorable Frankling K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Chicago, Illinois,
December 7, 1917.

Chairman Vaux and Members,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Gentlemen:

I desire to make the following recommendation in regard to placing cattle on the Menominee Indian Reservation.

In January 1914, I made the following recommendations in regard to placing cows on the Reservation:

"In the many thousand acres of land on this reservation there is an enormous amount of food for cows and young stock growing and going to waste every year. I think the reservation should be investigated with the view of starting a trial herd there of a thousand head of cows, to be herded by Indians with their ponies and to be allowed to increase to the full extent, that they could be cut in certain protected districts to get them through the winter. There is certainly enough food there for nine months of the year for several thousand head, and at the price that cattle are now and always will be, there will be a large profit in turning off the two and three-year-old steers each fall to be sent down, if not fat enough for beef, for feeders. It seems too bad, in the present condition of the meat supply of our country, that enormous districts like this should be allowed to go to waste."

I cannot help but feel that it has been a great mistake that this recommendation was not carried out. The whole country was short of beef at that time and has been growing shorter all the time and with the great efforts being made by the Government for the last

three years to make every bit of grazing land available, that this great tract should be left tenantless, has certainly been a great mistake and if this 1,000 head of cows had been put on the Reservation at that time, the second bunch of two-year-old steers would now be ready to be turned off and I will say that a grass-fed two year-old generally weighs from 800 to 900 lbs. I am paying now 10 cents a pound for just such feeders to put on my own farm. You would have to feed each head of cattle on the Reservation a ton and a half of hay each year to carry them from the time the feed disappeared in the fall until it came in the spring.

I think it would be perfectly safe, even now, to start in the spring with 500 head of cows. I recommend two-year old Herefords from the Dakotas, fairly well bred stock and all with calf. They could easily provide next summer enough hay for wintering that many head.

The economical way of raising hay in that country would be to purchase two International 10 - 20 traction engines. Each one of these engines will haul three plows and in putting in grain and seed will run a 16-foot seeder, drag and roller about 2-1/2 miles an hour. When it comes to mowing, they will run three mowers, cutting an 18 foot swathe at the same speed. All we would have to use teams for would be for stacking the hay and they could be brought in from the different Indians for that purpose or from the mills being only at a very short distance.

Of course, there would have to be shelter for the winter and the places for grain and hay would have to be fenced. The shelters should be built in the immediate vicinity of the hay land. In fact, I think with the hay land we have there now at the farm would largely supply the hay for the first year.

With this report, I submit a map showing the condition of the grazing land and indicating two sections of 1280 acres of land that could be plowed at anytime, being prairie land of good soil

for hay and there is a great deal more of that same kind of land, in fact, there is hay land enough to winter any amount of steers that you would ever want up to several thousand head, which land is now going to waste.

In my judgment, it is utterly impossible for the Government to make use of this pasturage except with a tribal herd. An experienced cattle feeder, raiser, and grazer at the head with the help of a few Indians would do this work, but as fully understood, there wouldn't be one in ten who would keep their stock up or know how to take care of it, if these cattle were scattered among the individual farmers. Of course, there is plenty of room and as fast as the farmers would get the requisite knowledge, small bunches could be turned over to them if desired. Having the herd there would be an educational object lesson and would eventually be a great advantage to the tribe.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Edward E. Ayer

Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.
January 25, 1918.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 10, 1917, wherein you recommend the purchase of a tribal herd of cows for the Menominee Indian reservation, and invite attention to considerable portions of unused grazing lands there which, in your judgment, might be profitably utilized. You also suggest the employment of larger numbers of Indians as park guards, fire fighters, etc.

I am glad to have your views because the aggressive efforts being made by Commissioner Sells to utilize all resources of the reservations in the most productive way can well be supplemented by suggestions. There is some division of opinion both in administrative and legislative circles as to whether the general Indian policy should not move rather more definitely towards individual competency and the encouragement of greater personal initiative and such efforts as increase allotments, the issuance of patents and generally urge the Indian towards self-support and enterprises for which he will be independently responsible. I confess a pronounced leaning towards this idea rather than to the extension of tribal investments to any great degree. My views, and those of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in this regard are fairly outlined in the Declaration of Policy issued last April.

However, I shall be glad to give your recommendations careful consideration and have taken them up with the Commissioner for the purpose of determining a course of action for the particular situation to which you refer that will aim at the most advantageous results.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Franklin K. Lane,

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Chicago, Illinois.

January 30, 1918.

Dear Secretary Lane:

I have yours of January 25 and thank you for same.

The principal reason I advocated the establishment of a tribal herd on the Menominee Reservation was that there was a large territory that should be fed off at the earliest possible moment; there is only a comparatively few farmers who are fore-handed or possess the knowledge of taking care of stock.

I had in mind the arrangement that was made in getting reindeer into Alaska. They had a tribal herd and as fast as any of the natives developed a capacity to take care of the reindeer, they were given certain bulls and heifers and looked after by the Agent. The same thing would apply on the Menominee Reservation. As fast as a farmer got a piece of land cleared and could raise hay enough to carry the stock over the season, there should be stock assigned to him from the tribal herd. By doing this the Reservation would commence supplying beef and cattle almost immediately and would do much more in that respect in the next four or five years than could be done in the next 25 years trying to give individual farmers cattle that they could not and would not take care of.

Believe me, dear Secretary Lane, you have had my most profound sympathy in the enormous work which you are doing and my personal interest, as you have of all fair-minded men and women in America.

Yours very truly,

(signed) Edward E. Ayer,

Honorable Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

WARREN KING MOOREHEAD

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS, Jan. 4, 1918.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My Dear Mr. Ayer:

Many thanks for reforwarding Mr. Hazard's letter. A mistake was made such as sometimes happens in an office, in which Mr. Hazard's letter was sent to you and your letter to Mr. Hazard.

I shall be at Washington to attend the meeting of the Board the end of this month, and hope to see you there. I have just returned from northwestern Arkansas where I studied old Indian sites along the Arkansas river. I found six or eight big ones and two cemeteries and collected five hundred specimens in less than a week. The region is very rich and has been unexplored. These sites are below Fort Smith, on the south side of the river, back twenty miles. I have had an agent out all summer on the middle and upper Arkansas, making observations and collecting.

Because of the war it is almost impossible to raise money for explorations, therefore, all of us are cut down to a minimum. I have a little money for the work on the Arkansas, but not sufficient. I did not write the Field Museum authorities as they told me last winter that they were short of funds and were not sending out any new expeditions or buying collections.

From my personal investigation and inspection of these sites, they are rich and important and it is a pity that they cannot be explored because of a few hundred dollars shortage. I think that the pottery and implements indicate a change from the southern Mound-builder type to the east Oklahoma and southern Kansas culture. I don't suppose you feel like taking an interest in this work, in view of all the demands made upon you, but if you do, shall be very glad to write you more in detail or tell you about it at Washington. Mrs Moorehead will come to Washington with me, and will be very glad indeed to meet Mrs Ayer and yourself.

am

Wishing you a prosperous New Year, I

Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT

BULLETIN NO. 45.

The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1919 was introduced in the House yesterday by Chairman Carter of the Indian Committee. The official estimates have been cut about a million dollars by the Committee and practically no new construction work of any kind has been allowed. Copies of the bill will be forwarded as soon as obtained.

Enclosed are copies of reports of Commissioner Ketcham on the progress of the "health drive" against tuberculosis among the Oklahoma Indians which is being conducted by the Indian Office, and on the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi. These reports have been filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

January 15, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,
January 18, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer,

I was mighty sorry to learn from your letter of January 14 (four days on the way), that you will not be here for the annual meeting. And I know your colleagues will be as sorry as I am. But, in the present state of rail transportation, I can hardly blame you for traveling these days is a fierce proposition.

It is my intention to run over to Philadelphia Monday next to talk over the annual meeting with Chairman Vaux. Dr. Eliot probably will be in Philadelphia at the same time for there is to be a conference on Indians under the auspices of the Indian Rights Association beginning next Monday. It may be that the Monday closing order of the Fuel Administration, may operate to postpone or call off the conference. If I can make it I will run out to Camp Dix to see Captain Frank Knox who may be ordered to France soon.

May I ask you to do this: please write telling me if you are planning to go west in the Spring and, if so, what reservations or Indians will you visit? I should have this information so as to arrange a program of reservation visits to be discussed at the annual meeting. The Portland, Oregon, meeting will be held sometime in the second week of April.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON JAN 25 1918

Dear Mr. Ayer:

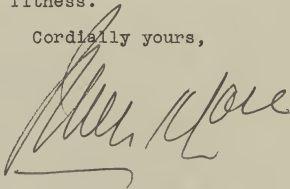
I have referred in another communication to that portion of your letter of December 10, 1917, relating to the purchase of a herd of cows for the Menominee Indians.

As to your suggestion that Indians be employed in 75 percent of the positions where men are required on park and wood ranges, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advises me that a large proportion of the men now employed as forest guards and rangers in protecting Indian forests are Indians. Indians have also been employed as assistants on National Parks which adjoin Indian reservations. It is his purpose to afford employment to competent Indians in all positions where their services can be utilized. Your reference to these conditions is welcomed and every effort will be made to increase the employment of worthy and capable Indians in the lines of work mentioned.

Your suggestion would seem to cover also National forests as well as Indian lands and National Parks.

It is my understanding that all rangers in the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, are selected as a result of examinations, Indians, of course, enjoying equal privileges with other persons, and I am informally advised that Indians are employed in nonclassified positions in the National Forest Service on equal terms with other men as to qualifications and fitness.

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. W. Jones". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a horizontal line underneath the first part of the name.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,
January 31, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

The Board voted to hold a special meeting at Portland, Oregon, on or about April 9 next and a special meeting to consider the annual report at Maplewood, New Hampshire, on or about July 24 next. The latter location was selected to meet the convenience of Commissioners Eliot, Gates and Moorehead.

The indications are that we will have a good attendance at the Portland meeting for Vaux, Eliot, Ketcham, Gates, Dockweiler, you and I in all probability will be there. I will write you later of other actions taken at the meeting.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,
January 31, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are just through our annual meeting which was attended by Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Eliot, Moorehead, Gates, Ketcham, Dockweiler and myself. We got a letter from Mr. Smiley from Lake Mohonk. He writes that he is not sick but has not been in any vehicle for several weeks and has not been more than a hundred rods from the house. He added that he hoped soon to leave for California. We could not exactly figure out what was the matter with him but finally came to the conclusion that he is snow bound. Of course Frank Knox could not get here. I am glad you wrote him for he thinks a heap of you.

I told Frank that we might as well make up our mind that we will not be able to get a separate regiment of Indians because the Indians have beaten us to it. Thousands of them are now in the army and navy serving not as Indians but as Americans and probably there will be thousands more go into the service. Frank agreed with me and as he has got the job he likes best and is certain of promotion and as the men higher up have come to the conclusion that it will not be advisable to attempt to organize a unit of Indians I suppose that ends the campaign.

I spoke to Steve Mather about your recommendation to employ Indians for guides and other positions in the National Park Service. He

Mr. Ayer -

- 2 -

told me that he tried some Blackfeet at the Glacier Park and while they were alright in many ways they could not be depended upon for steady work. I agree with him that when it comes to steady employment many Indians are unreliable but I argued that there are so many Indians that it ought to be easy to pick out good reliable Indians. Albright, his assistant, told me that he had written Red Fox and Black Hawk for more particulars concerning themselves so it is evident that Mather is seriously considering your proposition to employ Indians in the National Parks. I have been directed by the Board to follow~~e~~ this matter up and will advise you later.

Faithfully yours,

Mabel M. Mather

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

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BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
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MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,
February 4, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

We are just in receipt of your letter of January 30 containing copy of Secretary Lane's letter of January 25 and your answer of January 30. We are making copies of these letters to send to members of the Board as a bulletin. In my letter of January 31 I omitted telling you that I am to go to the Sac and Fox Reservation in Tama, Iowa, on my way West the middle of March. In your letter of January 22 you wrote it would be a good thing to investigate that reservation.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PUEBLO INDIANS.

BULLETIN NO.54

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At the last annual meeting of the Board the secretary was directed to make inquiry as to the progress of the surveys of the Pueblo Indian grants in New Mexico to ascertain if previous recommendations of the Board had been acted upon.

Through the courtesy of the Land Division of the Indian Office the following information with respect to such surveys as they stood June 30, 1917, has been received;

The work of surveying Indian Pueblos is in the hands of the General Land Office, not the Indian Office. Surveys had been completed in the field, and mostly accepted, of the following Pueblos; San Dia, Taos, Zuni, Sia, Santa Ana, Jemes, Picuris, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, San Juan and Nambe. The Isleta survey required correction in the field.

Surveyors were at work, in the field, in the San Domingo and Cechiti Pueblos. Surveys have yet to be made in Acoma and Laguna Pueblos. The matter of adjusting allotment selections, unapproved, within

the Executive Order addition to the Laguna Grant, was under consideration.

Chairman Vaux, in his report on the Pueblos, pages 50 to 55 in the last annual report, presented arguments and statements to reinforce his recommendation that the eastern line of the Isleta Pueblo be re-surveyed. The Isleta Indians, several times, had requested that this be done and their applications for a re-survey had been denied by the Indian Office.

Last month a delegation of three Isleta Indians came to Washington with original documents and maps and presented a petition for a re-survey of the eastern line of the Isleta grant. They made the office of the Board their headquarters and Commissioner Ketcham, with some help from the Board's secretary, aided them in their efforts to secure a favorable hearing. So ably did the Isleta Indians present their case that First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Vogelsang ruled in their favor and the General Land Office is to make a re-survey of the eastern line to determine and mark the real back-bone of the mountains which is the correct line. They also took up with Commissioner Tallman of the General Land Office the question of a re-survey of a certain

- 3 -

portion of the northern boundary of the grant and Commissioner Tallman said a re-survey would be made to correct the line so it would conform to the line as it is shown in the original grant.

MALCOLM McDOWELL.

Secretary.

February 8, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

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ISIDORE B. DICKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

February 12, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Representative Carl Hayden of Arizona, a member of the House Indian Committee, has written me asking that the Board consider two bills introduced by him, H.R. 268 and H.R. 9413, regarding mining on Indian reservations.

His letter reads as follows:

"I enclose herewith copies of a bill that I have introduced to authorize mining for metalliferous minerals in Indian reservations, and will be greatly obliged if you will cause the same to be considered by the Board of Indian Commissioners, with a view of an expression of their views on legislation of this character. I succeeded in passing this bill through the last Congress and it was favorably reported to the Senate, but failed to receive consideration in that body by reason of a filibuster which occurred during the closing days of Congress.

"I also enclose a copy of a bill that I have introduced to authorize coal mining leases in the Navajo Country. I will greatly appreciate it if you will also bring this bill to the consideration of the Board."

Enclosed are copies of H.R. 268, House Report 166, H.R. 9413 and a copy of the hearings before the Senate Indian Committee, December

Mr. Ayer---

- 2 -

13 and 16, 1916, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session, on H.R.12426 which is identical to H.R.268.

I am writing to ask that you examine these bills and reports and write me your opinion of them with a view of the Board making a report to Mr. Hayden concerning them. A favorable report has been made by the Secretary of the Interior regarding the provisions of H.R.268. The bill H.R. 9413 is evidently new.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm W. S. S. S.

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer, . .
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, ,
Illinois. . . .

Our early reply will keep.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

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ISIDORE B. DICKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

5007 Interior Building,

February 13, 1918.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:

Your letter of February 9 with its kind approval of my Rocky Boy report is received. I am mighty glad you wrote to Mr. Sells for such attentions on the part of the members of our Board make my work here not only easier but more effective.

I was very sorry to hear that Nicholson has got to quit Menominee. I suppose he can get leave of absence, without pay, for at least six months but he knows all about that of course. I should think that it would be possible to get Nicholson a good position with some of the cotton growers in Arizona as a sort of a labor agent to get Indian labor and to look after the Indians. He certainly is very well qualified to do such work and you know that the Indian cotton pickers in Arizona need some one to look after them. I am wondering if your friend Mr. Heard, the newspaper man of Phoenix could place Nicholson in just such a position. The job might not pay a big salary but it would keep him and his family, he would be in the open air all the time in Arizona, and the work would certainly be agreeable to him, he could do much good and he would be happier if he was at work.

I simply throw this out as a suggestion. There is no doubt in my mind that those cotton planters are up against the labor proposition and I think you would be able to

Commissioner Ayer

- 3 -

present the case so effectively that Nicholson would be taken care of and if he should land such a position I am sure that he never will go back into the Indian Service for a man of his capability and energy would be in great demand.

Faithfully yours,

Mabel M. Moore

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES

BULLETIN NO. 52

The annual meeting of the Board was held in Washington on January 29 and 30, 1918.

The Secretary read his report for the year reviewing the work and inspections made by members of the Board since the last annual meeting. The Secretary also read a report showing the status of all the recommendations that have been made by the Board in the last five years. A report was also read upon the progress of the survey being made relative to returned Indian students.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board:

RESOLVED: That a standing committee be named by the Chairman to consider the question of the segregation of Indian funds now in the Treasury of the United States or other depositories and to suggest legislation and administration for their proper disposition.

RESOLVED: That the recommendations of the report on returned students relating to the non-reservation schools be referred to a special committee to be appointed by the Chairman to consider and report upon the future disposal and use of these schools.

RESOLVED: That the memoranda on returned students, apart from the recommendations relating to the non-reservation schools, be referred to a special committee to consider and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board.

RESOLVED: That the Board renews its recommendation of the Carter Code Bill (H.R. 9285, Sixty-fifth Congress, Second Session) and urge its passage.

RESOLVED: That the Secretary of the Board be requested to ascertain and report to the Board what progress has been made in the survey of the Pueblo lands and what action has been taken to defend the presumptive rights of the Indians in the suit of the San Jacinto Water Company against the Soboba Indians.

RESOLVED: That when an emergency is presented the Legislative Committee be and hereby is empowered, in addition to its customary duties, to represent and act for the Board, in opposing or approving legislation affecting Indians.

RESOLVED: That in the judgment of this Board provision should be promptly made for a substantial increase in the salaries of the doctors in the Indian Service.

RESOLVED: That the Secretary of the Board be requested to call the attention of the Forest Service and the National Park Service to the desirability of employing Indians as forest guards and in the care and policing of the National parks and monuments.

RESOLVED: That the Board renews its recommendation that the Western Navajo superintendency be divided and a new jurisdiction be established with an agency at Kayenta.

RESOLVED: That in arranging plans of travel and inspection for members of the Board, the Chairman be and is hereby authorized, to make such changes and to make such requests and authorizations for visits and inspections as, in his discretion he may deem wise.

RESOLVED: That the Board hold a special meeting, on or about April 9, 1918, in Portland, Oregon, and that the Secretary be directed to make all necessary arrangements for such meeting.

RESOLVED: That the Board hold a special meeting on or about July 24, 1918, at Maplewood or New Castle, New Hampshire, the time and place to be fixed by the Chairman after correspondence with the members, and that the Secretary be directed to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting.

RESOLVED: That the Chairman appoint a special committee of three to cooperate with the Phelps-Stokes Fund in any survey that commission may make of the Indian schools.

Commissioner Ketcham described to the members the "health drive" being conducted in Oklahoma and the steps being taken to eradicate tuberculosis among the Indians of the State. Mr. J. George Wright, Superintendent of the Osage Reservation, gave a talk on needed legislation for the Osage Indians.

Conferences were held with Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells.

Commissioner Vaux was reelected chairman and Commissioner McDowell reelected secretary.

The following committees were appointed:

Purchasing Committee:

Commissioners Ayer, Smiley, Dockweiler, Moorehead and Vaux.

Legislative Committee:

Commissioners Ketcham, Gates, Eliot, McDowell and Vaux.

Segregation of Indian Funds Committee:

Commissioners Gates, Ayer and McDowell.

Non-reservation Schools:

Commissioners Eliot, Ketcham and McDowell.

Returned Students:

Commissioners McDowell, Vaux, Moorehead.

Cooperation with Phelps-Stokes Fund:
Commissioners Eliot, Vaux and McDowell.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

February 21, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12851-18.

WASHINGTON

FEB 23 1918

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have your letter of February 8, 1918 in regard to Mr. McDowell's report on the Rocky Boy Indians, and thank you for your words of appreciation of my efforts in behalf of these formerly nomadic Indians, who have now settled down and seem to be making earnest effort looking toward self-support.

Sincerely yours,



Commissioner.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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HON EDW E AYER

T1983

RAILWAY EXCHANGE BLDG CHICAGO ILL

YOUR TELEGRAM TWENTIETH COMMISSIONER SELLS HAS WRITTEN SUPT NICHOLSON
THAT HE WILL BE RELIEVED ON THE APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCESSOR MARCH
THIRTY FIRST AND THAT HE WILL BE FURTHER ADVISED BY HIM

LANE SECY.

*2/26/18
Copy to Mr Ayer
of Adams House
Phoenix, Ariz.
also to Mr Asmichlow
Napit, Wis.
acknowledged receipt
to Secy Lane*

3/1/18
Original to
Mr. Ayer c/o Adams House
Phoenix - Ariz

acknowledged
Adams
3/1/18

5007 Interior Building,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1918.

Dear Mr. Faber:

I intend leaving Washington about the middle of March for the west; my objective date and point are April 9, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon, where the special meeting of the Board is to be held. It is my intention to go over the Southern Pacific stopping off at reservations en route. Mr. Ayer wrote me he was going through western Arizona into California. Will you send me his itinerary for I want to meet him, if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Malcolm McDowell.

Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Faber,
Railway Exchange,
Chicago, Illinois.

*Original to
Mr. Ayer c/o
Adams House
Portland, Me.*

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

PORTLAND MEETING.

BULLETIN NO. 53.

This is to remind the members of the special meeting of the Board to be held at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oregon, beginning April 9. Reservations have been made for rooms at the hotel and the Secretary has received a letter from Mr. H. H. Cloutier, manager, offering the Board the use of one of the club rooms gratis. The following members have signified their intention of attending the meeting: Chairman Vaux; Commissioners Ayer, Gates, Eliot, Ketcham, Smiley, Dockweiler and McDowell.

Will the Commissioners please notify the Secretary at the earliest possible moment if they will be accompanied by their wives.

Following is a copy of a letter from Mr. F.W. Griffith, Acting Director, National Park Service, in regard to the Board's resolution recommending the employment of Indians on national parks and in the Forest Service:

"February 27, 1918.

"My dear Mr. McDowell:

"By reference from Secretary Lane I have your letter of February 26th, calling attention to the resolution adopted by the Board of Indian Commissioners at its meeting of January last as to the desirability of employing as guards and rangers in the national forests and national parks.

"With regard to the latter, which are administered by this Service, I might say that at this time of the year the ranger forces are reduced to the minimum and no vacancies are available in any of them. At the beginning of the season, however, a number of temporary positions will be filled, and if Congress takes favorable action on the request of the Department to relieve the troops now stationed in Yellowstone National Park of the duty of protecting it it will be necessary to appoint additional permanent rangers in this reservation. Accordingly this Service will be glad to give

consideration at the proper time to the applications of any Indians possessing the necessary qualifications for positions as national park rangers. The requirements are indicated in the accompanying circular."

"Cordially yours,
(signed) F.W. Griffith
Acting Director."

MALCOLM McDOWELL

Secretary.

March 2, 1918.

Phoenix, Arizona
March 12, 1918
10

W. H. H. H.

Hon. Secretary Franklin K. Lane
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Upon investigating the Indian Schools at Socatone and here at Phoenix, I find a curious and I think an indefensible condition in regard to food--flour especially. About one thousand Indian pupils were fed on wheat flour solely, as far as bread is concerned. They use ten tons per month. The agents say they have the flour issued to them and have no money to purchase anything else, and that the Government furnishes nothing else for bread. You can see the saving would be five tons of flour a month from these two schools alone, if one-half flour were used with one-half of substitutes as you and I get, and as all the Indian schools are under the same law and rules, the saving would be immense in a year. The agents, of course, are helpless as they have no authority in the matter. But one-half of the flour now issued to Indians should be commandeered immediately and the same substitutes that the rest of us are using should be substituted.

I called attention to the Arizona Food Commission to conditions here in Arizona, but I am

No.2.

Telegram

afraid these conditions are the same in all states
and it has been going on all the time since the war
started.

I am not reporting this as an Indian
Commissioner but a patriotic American who fully believes
that "Food will win the war."

Respectfully

Edward E. Ayer
1515 Railway Exchange Building
Chicago, Illinois

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

San Carlos Mts. View WASHINGTON, D.C.

SOBOBA INDIANS. BULLETIN NO. 56

Suit of the Citizens Water Company of San

Jacinto, Cal. vs. the Soboba (Mission) Indians.

At the special meeting at Riverside, Cali-

fornia last spring the suit of the Citizens Water Co.,

of San Jacinto, California, to eject the Soboba Indians

from parts of the reservation was brought to the at-

tention of the Board. A statement was made that the

United States district attorney's office in Los Angeles,

was not particularly active in defending the suit. The

Board adopted a resolution to lay the matter before

the Secretary of the Interior with the request that

vigorous action be taken to defend the rights of the

Indians. Commissioner Dockweiler was requested to

take up the whole situation with the United States

district attorney at Los Angeles with the object

of securing prompt and vigorous action in defending

the suit.

detailed Mr. John F. Truesdell, special assistant to the Attorney General with headquarters at Denver, to handle the case. Mr. Truesdell has charge of all litigation touching irrigation projects in the west for the Department of Justice. Mr. Truesdell, his assistant Mr. Crawford, Mr. W.M.Reed, Chief Inspector of Irrigation of the Indian Service, Mr. J.R.T.Reeves and Mr. Charles R. Olberg, both of whom are superintendents of irrigation, under Mr. Reed, were called in from time to time to assist Mr. Truesdell. The suit has never been brought into court; some sort of stipulation had been entered into between the company and the Government which, in effect, held the case in statu quo.

Sometime last year the Water Company made a proposition to Mr. Truesdell which he has under consideration. The Attorney General's office in Washington, has no copy on file of the proposition.

Last November the Citizens Water Company finished a submerged dam across the San Jacinto River. Superintendent Wadsworth, before the dam was finished ordered that construction stop because one end of the dam would rest on Soboba Reservation lands. There was

a controversy over the accuracy of surveys which culminated in an appeal from the company to Commissioner Sells to allow the dam to be completed so that there would be no danger of a washout from high water in the winter.

The Commissioner consented on condition that the company agree to immediately remove any portion of the dam touching the Indian Reservation on request. The company agreed to this. Superintendent Wadsworth declares that the company finished the dam in spite of his protest, before the receipt of a telegraph permit.

Mr. Reed is of the opinion that now the Indian Office has the whip hand on the company. Mr. Truesdell and Mr. Crawford have written that all legal loopholes were amply protected and therefore there was no peril, so far as the litigation is concerned in permitting the completion of the dam.

Last January Mr. Truesdell wrote the Attorney General that he would make a full report on the suit when he returned to his office in Denver but as he has been in California most of the time since he has not sent in the report.

The Indian Office seem to have full confidence
in Mr. Truesdell's ability to defend the suit in behalf
of the Indians.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

March 12, 1918.

March 12 1911

Ayer Papago

R E P O R T

O F

COMMISSIONER AYER

T O

HONORABLE GEORGE VAUX, JR.

O N

PAPAGO RESERVATION

Tucson, Arizona
March Twelve
Nineteen Eighteen

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Indiana Commission

Dear Sir:-

I visited the present headquarters of the Papago Reservation at San Xavier yesterday. I am very glad to see that Commissioner Sells is making arrangements to change the headquarters to Oasis, about seventy miles west of the present location. It is only in this way that best results can be obtained by the splendid arrangement made by the Commissioner in having increased the Papago Reservation, and the Agent should certainly be as near the center of it as practical.

It was reported to me that wells already located at the two or three points on the Reservation have given very fine results in furnishing water for the Indians' stock; consequently the Indians' cattle are even for this tremendously dry time in Arizona, in much better condition than cattle owned by the white people; in fact are in good condition. This result being gained so soon shows that the department is on the right track and is certainly very gratifying. Having medical attendants at the agency will of course be a great help and is certainly as it should be.

I want to especially call attention to the very bad condition of the agent's house at San Xavier. Of course Agent McCormick and his family will soon be away from there, but some one will have to take his place and it is ridiculous that intelligent white people should be housed in such manner as they are at San Xavier.

The Commissioner thoroughly recognized this condition when he was there and was undoubtedly in favor of making reasonable improvements and repairs that would be satisfactory and that would be proper and which only amounts to a few hundred dollars, say six or eight hundred. The requisition for these improvements was sent in by the agent and turned down. I am almost sure that the Commissioner never saw this letter from the agent requesting these improvements and I cannot help but urgently suggest that requests for all such things as this- where the health and reasonable comfort of the agent is at stake- should always be laid on the Commissioner's desk before being turned down by any body. As it exists there today, in this hot climate, the agent and his wife and two children occupy one medium large sized room with no chance for sleeping in the open air, or anything of that sort, and it could all be arranged with a small amount of money.

It seems a cog has slipped somewhere as the hospital which was ordered at the new headquarters at Oasis has not yet been started. I certainly hope it will be ready by the time the agency is moved. It may be very necessary at any moment and I think without question there should be two or three more wells. These wells should be in the neighborhood of Tapowa and also in the neighborhood of Piscinamo thereby greatly increasing the water supply for both the cattle and the people on the Reservation.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

.....
Commissioner

Ayer Pima *Mar. '12*
1918

R E P O R T

O F

COMMISSIONER AYER

T O

HONORABLE GEORGE VAUX, JR.

O N

PIMA RESERVATION

Tucson, Arizona
March Twelve
Nineteen Eighteen

Hon. George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Indian Commission

Dear Sir:-

I ran over from Phoenix to Socatone to look matters over. The most important thing to do on this Reservation, to my mind, is to put in a lower reservation dam just above the Reservation to supply water to the ditch already dug on the north side of the river eight years ago, and furnish much water for the entire Reservation. There seems to have been two appropriations already made for this dam; one of \$125,000.00 and one of \$75,000.00, the money being in the Treasury. The report is that it is held up on account of the upper dam above Florence not being settled upon, or rather the division of the water, and both are being delayed. The upper one has no influence on the lower one at all. All of the water for the lower one is for the Indians. On account of the river channel widening since this project was started, there is a request for \$75,000.00 more which is in a bill for this year. It is very unfortunate that this dam has not been put in before as the Indians will suffer very materially this year for sufficient water and it is questionable whether they will be able to raise material enough to cover their needs.

I would also urge starting the dredge across the Gila connecting this Reservation at the first possible moment. At the least semblance of high water the two parts of the Reservation are divided. I think I shall have a close ally on this subject in Commissioner Sells as he has had experience in this river, and on this

trip to Socatone my car was stalled near the south side of the river and before we could get it out the water was within six inches of the top of the box.

I found the Reservation, as far as the agricultural part was concerned, in fine shape. The only change I would make in this part of the Reservation would be that I would not allow the Government to put any portion of it in cotton. They have some twenty-four acres in cotton this year and in my judgment it had better have been wheat.

I found the dormitories about as bad as possible. An entire absence of everything outside of the school to entertain the children. No play ground that could be called such, no swing or other appliances that are now found in most all well regulated schools. Also no rest rooms for the girls, the only place they have outside of the sleeping rooms, being to lie around the grass plots of the school yard, and in my judgment one of two things should be done; either new suitable dormitories with up-to-date appliances for recreation for the children outside of school hours, or to abandon the school entirely as now constituted and simply have a school there for people immediately around the Reservation, and transfer the most advanced scholars to Phoenix;

Also there is now only one Field Matron for the 4,500 Pima Indians, say forty miles up and down the Gila river, and divided by it. I understand there are two more to be appointed in the near future and it is certainly very necessary.

I would also suggest that at this Reservation, and all others, people connected with the Reservation have small plots of ground allotted to them, say one-quarter or one-half acre, each with free water, etc. All of the people connected with these Reservations are usually, or almost always, earnest self-denying workers on very small salaries and if each of the families could have a small plot of ground to raise vegetables, etc, it would certainly help them out materially.

There is a large absence here of material and facilities for teaching the elder boys anything in woodwork, or anything of that sort. Not only this Reservation, but others, should be supplied with such appliances, in my judgment.

I was at this Reservation as a soldier in 1862. The Pima Indian at that time, and always have been, a charming people. Their assistance to our army in coming in was very great and freely given. Since that time in the numerous wars with the Apaches they have always been the white man's friend, and in fact they furnished scouts and soldiers to help their Government. I think they have never been accused of killing a white person during their connection with us.

You can imagine the pleasure it gives me to see the interest that Commissioner Sells has taken in these people and their kindred the Papagoes, who also have always been friendly, or practically so,

Before the settlement of Salt River these Indians had all the water there was and were a prosperous people. The wells have been practically well developed and the water reserved to them by action of the Government and the assignment of additional land on the north side of the river under Commissioner Sells

administration has been splendid and I feel that these splendid people- the Pimas, Maricopa and Papagoes are coming to their own.

I am very sorry to report in' regarding to a number of the Pima Indians that are in the army. There are about 4,500 people in this tribe. They have been fighting Apaches during recent times more or less ever since they were a tribe. In all the Apache wars in the last fifty years they have been the best soldiers and guides that the United States has had. When this war broke out there was a militia in which several of the Indians were members. I am told that when the companies were taken into the National service about twenty to twenty-five Indians were sworn in with the others. Of course they are not citizens and it seems they cannot be drafted being under tribal relations. I tried to find out how many volunteered and was told of only one in the whole tribe. It seems to me that there must be some influence at work among these Indians that is preventing their enlistment. I would suggest that the Department investigate this matter and find out if there is any religious influence at work or any other cause.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

.....
Commissioner

March 20, 1918

Dear Mr. Heard:

I promised to write you my ideas in regard to educating the Indians of Arizona to pick cotton.

First, there should be some intelligent man appointed to head the scheme. He should appoint several intelligent Indians in each tribe to talk the scheme up among their people, explaining it to them, and everything of that kind.

Of course, this would be necessary only amongst the northern tribes and the Apaches to the eastward. This man should be present during the picking season, looking after the interests of all the Indians that are picking cotton, to see that they had proper facilities for living decently, proper pay, and all that sort of thing.

Among the other duties of these more intelligent Indians who are appointed as helpers from the different tribes, would be to get some of the Indians down to see the picking, give them special instructions, etc., so that when they go back to their tribes, they can distribute the information and do what they can to get others to follow.

Of course, this organization would cost some money, but it would pay very largely in the end. I feel perfectly sure, from the way that many of the Indians from the different tribes have worked, that you

Mr. Heard - 2

can pick out several thousand first-class laborers from this wealth of unemployed labor which we have in Arizona. You should also be able to bring a great many from New Mexico.

I feel sure also that you will land in trouble eventually. when people commence to understand that with this tremendous wealth of human power in Arizona, unemployed, you are asking for help from the Government. Of course, you must have temporary help, because it will take some time to educate these different tribes, but if the Government sees that you are making a serious, intelligent effort to educate the people of your own state to do this work, it would be more inclined, in my judgment to give you assistance in the mean time.

It would be much better if this one agent should be a Government employee, and in any case, whether you pay him, or the Government, you would have to pay something to the Indians working in the tribes, and in making this arrangement it should be made so that the Government will instruct the agent of each and every tribe in Arizona and New Mexico to which you appeal, to furnish all the help to work harmoniously and earnestly with you in getting the Indians to avail themselves of this opportunity of earning a living.

Yours very truly,

SEA/W

.....

March 20, 1918

Dear Frank Thackery:

I have yours of March 11th, forwarded to me here, and am very glad to hear from you, indeed.

You remember four years ago, perhaps, I recommended that one thousand two-year-old heifers and calves be put upon the Menominee Indian Reservation. There should be at least a ton and a half of hay raised for each head of stock wintered, before they are placed there. This would necessitate plowing up a couple of sections of the land for hay purposes. There should be wind-breaks established also at the feeding places for the winter, and shelter. It is all very simple, as there is plenty of timber.

I recommended this again two years ago, and again recently. Nothing has ever been done. Poor Nicholson, of course, is out of it. When Commissioner Sells was there a short time ago, he talked with Mr. Nicholson about establishing two large farms. I thought he might have in mind a plan for raising hay there for cattle.

It has been a great misfortune that in all this agitation for more cattle and more feed, that this two thousand acres or more should have been allowed to go to waste.

With my last recommendation I submitted a map, showing where

Mr. Frank Thackery - 2

hay could be grown, etc. I do hope you will be able to carry this thing out. To do it intelligently and in the easiest way, they ought to purchase two 10-20 International Harvester Tractors. They will plow three furroughs at a time. and in sowing, will sow, drag and roll at once. Two men with these two tractors, or four men with headlights on the tractors, working nights and days, could put in the crops with very little trouble, and the land designated by Nicholson as suitable for hay, is practically clear.

As Head Farmer, I know you can carry this out alright and make a great success of it, and as I said before, it is awful that this feed should be left to go to waste year after year.

I shall look forward with great pleasure at all times to meeting you, and regret exceedingly that I was not at home when you called.

Very truly yours,

.....

EEA/W

April 1, 1918.

Hon. George Vaux,

Chairman Indian Commissioners,

Dear George:- *Vaux*

I am writing you this memorandum here where I have the use of a stenographer, as it is possible I may not come to Portland. I am not feeling quite fit and find that I get tired pretty easy and don't want to overdo.

I have made an extended report on the Sacatone and other Indians in parts of Arizona, and while this letter is not a report, it is to call the attention of the Commission to the conditions in some of the reservations. From the other reports and the telegrams that I sent to Secretary Lane on the subject, it will post you and the Commission on my attitude on the conservation of wheat among the Indian tribes of the country. That is too important a matter to go through the routine of our Commission and perhaps be shelved and tied up indefinitely after it arrived in the Department in Washington. I think you will feel that I was justified in making this a personal matter instead of a matter to go through the routine of the Indian Commission. There seems to be a general let-up everywhere in the Indian reservations, as far as I have seen; everything is simply going wrong. At the Valentine Indian School, and the Hualpai Reservation, about four years ago, they put some cattle on the reservation and hired a native of Texas as the herder. It has been a marvelous success all the way through. They put on originally about 600 head of cattle; they have now 1800 head, and have sold \$8,000. worth in four years. This herder was accused by some of the Indians of swearing at them, and I verily believe that you two Quakers and Father Ketcham and Dr. Samuel Elliot would do the same thing if they had been placed probably under the same circumstances, but it was reported to the Department and he was offered a transfer to the White Mountain Apache Agency, but immediately was employed by a private concern at a large increase in salary. They had an Indian by the name of Palmer, a talented man, and they claimed a very nice man, who was disciplinarian of the institution. There were a couple of Indian boys who ran away several times and slipped off and on to the trains, and the railroad company reported them, and objected; he finally took a strap to them, and I am told there is always in all the schools corporal punishment for derelicts; otherwise, I cannot possibly conceive how such schools could be run at all. These Indian children are always permitted to do exactly as they choose and certainly when they go to these schools, it is irksome for them to be under control.

Hon. George Vaux #2

April 1, 1918.

The whole example of their life at home has been one of do as you please, and there is no way to compel any sentiment of right or wrong in children brought up in that way. There is some kind of a missionary there, I believe, who is accredited to no church, and he reported this matter, and Palmer was immediately dismissed from the service. He immediately hired out for more than twice the salary he was getting at the institution, and Mr. Shell the superintendent was asked to resign, because he permitted the punishment of these two boys. He has gone into business here in San Diego at a large advance in salary. The Indian Department is going to be wrecked, as far as the schools and all of the reservations are concerned, unless there is an advance made and that soon. They are getting the same relative salaries that they have had for years. I just raised the salary of all my men working on my summer place at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, from \$2.00 and \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day. Wages have gone up for every human being that works in all the United States except in the departments where we all know the salaries have been inadequate for all time, and we know too that these Indian schools have got to cease existing unless the Government allows more money for their maintenance. Phoenix, Sacatone and I suppose all other schools are allowed so much for help, which has not been increased in over 20 years. All kinds of provisions have gone up to such an extent that it is impossible to maintain the schools and they are showing the effect of it everywhere. The Disciplinarian at the Sherman School, which I consider one of the best I saw, has gone away and an Indian put in his place, in an attempt of the local administration to save a little money, and it certainly shows the effect. This is regarded by Mr. Consur with great regret, but he is doing the best he can under the circumstances. The School at Phoenix is going to be up against a very serious proposition in the near future, because that property has become water-logged with a large amount of property east of Phoenix and has got to be drained into the river below the Phoenix school and they have got to be supplied with funds to pay their portion of this work. The water in many places, now stands less than two feet from the surface all the time, but it will be ruination to their crops, their gardens and everything else unless it is attended to promptly.

Returning to the Valentine School, Mr. Shell tells me that the whole proposition with the exception of one person, will have resigned by July 1st, unless they receive help. I see no reason why anybody should work for the Indian Department at a fraction of a salary they can get. I feel very much discouraged, but don't wish this to be considered a report to be submitted to the Government, but if the balance of the Commission find anything that they would like to recommend in their report, well and good. I consider that I have done my duty by bringing it to the Commission.

Yours very truly,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

April 4, 1918.

4/6
Acknowledged
Reply to Mr. A
at Los Angeles

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have just received your letter of March 20th, relative to your recommendations that 1,000 two-year old heifers and calves be placed on the Menominee Indian Reservation for the benefit of that tribe of Indians, and setting out further the necessity of plowing up ~~of~~ a couple sections of land from which to produce hay for the herd.

I had not previously known of your suggestions in this matter, and I thank you for calling it to my attention at this time.

I have never been on the Menominee Reservation and, therefore, have no personal knowledge of conditions there. However, I am very much interested in anything which has for its object the most efficient utilization of our Indian lands, whether they be tribal or individual. The new Superintendent of the Menominee Reservation is Mr. Edgar A. Allen, recently Superintendent of the Chillico School, Oklahoma. Mr. Allen is a graduate of an agricultural college, and is not only thoroughly familiar with general agriculture and live stock, but has had long and successful experience in the Indian Service, and his judgment is regarded very highly by the Office.

It will be impossible for me to visit that section of the country for some time, and, therefore, the Office will refer your suggestions for the better utilization of the two sections of land in question to Superintendent Allen for an early report.

I hope that you have had a pleasant stay in southern Arizona, and that I may have the pleasure of seeing you again in the Southwest.

Very truly yours,

Frank A. Roebuck
Chief Supervisor of Farming

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ALWAYS
OPEN

133-44
B155S 129 4 EXTRA NL 1/70

CASAGRANDE ARIZ APRIL 26

EDWARD AYER

CARE FIELD MUSEUM/CHICAGO ILLS

WITHOUT CAUSE SO FAR AS I KNOW COMMISSIONER SELLS WIRE
ME APRIL TWENTY FOURTH THAT HE HAD DECIDED TO DEMOTE
ME FROM SUPERINTENDENT AT TWO THOUSAND TO CLERK AT FIFTEEN
HUNDRED GIVING CHOICE OF TWO PLACES I WIRED HIM I
COULD NOT CONSIDER EITHER PLACE AND HE WIRED REPLY THAT
MY SUCCESSOR HAD BEEN APPOINTED SUCH ACTION IS ABSOLUTELY ARBITRARY
AND CAME AS COMPLETE SURPRISE TO ME PLEASE INTERCEDE IN

TELEPHONE NO. 380

TELEPHONED TO H. B.

TIME 10:30 AM

BY 49 TO BE Del. 1-27-18

R13

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM



NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT JACKSON BOULEVARD AND LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

ALWAYS
OPEN

BT33S 2/59 *extra*

MY BEHALF TO THE END THAT I MAY BE ACQUAINTED
WITH AND GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ANSWER ANY CHARGES THAT
MAY HAVE BEEN FILED ALL I ASK IS SQUARE DEAL
AND EVERYTHING IN THE OPEN IF YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY
WOULD BE GLAD YOU GET THE FAR OF SECRETARY LANE
YOUR EFFORTS WILL BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED

WARD

SUPT PIMA INDIAN SCHOOL.

RECEIVED
TELEGRAM
TIME 7:11 AM
BY 454
TO BE
Hm
we. 7:05
Secd

1-27-18

1918 APR 27 AM 10 50

1918 APR 27 AM 10 58

170
59

129

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Fast Day Message	
Day Letter	X
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Receiver's No.
Check
Time Filed

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms
on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

NIGHT LETTER

apl. 27-1918

Ralph A. Ward,
Casa Grande, Arizona.

Your telegram twenty sixth to Edward E. Ayer. His address care
Frank S. Johnson, twenty three nineteen west twenty fourth street, Los Angeles.
You wire or write him.

J. A. Faber, Secretary.

ALL TELEGRAMS TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a telegram should order it REPEATED, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated telegram rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, THIS IS AN UNREPEATED TELEGRAM AND PAID FOR AS SUCH in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the telegram and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED telegram, beyond the amount received for sending the same; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any REPEATED telegram, beyond fifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure telegrams.

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for any mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of this telegram, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which amount this telegram is hereby valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing hereon at the time the telegram is offered to the Company for transmission, and an additional sum paid or agreed to be paid based on such value equal to one-tenth of one per cent. thereof.

3. The Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this telegram over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Telegrams will be delivered free within one-half mile of the Company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning telegrams until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a telegram is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the telegram is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

INCORPORATED

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

FAST DAY MESSAGES

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard day message rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rate for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Day Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

a. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

b. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

c. This Day Letter may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addressee, and such delivery shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

d. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day

Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2.00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard day rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special "Night Letter" service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

a. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

b. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

April 27th, 1918

Mr. Ralph A. Ward,
Supt., Pima Indian School,
Bacaton, Arizona.

Dear Sir:--

Today received telegram signed "Ward, Supt.-Pima Indian School, sent from Casa Grande, Arizona, to Edward E. Ayer, care Field Museum, Chicago, Ills., reading as follows:

"Without cause so far as I know, Commissioner Sells wired me ^{April} twenty fourth that he had decided to demote me from Superintendent at two thousand to clerk at fifteen hundred, giving choice of two places. I wired him I could not consider either place and he wired reply that my successor had been appointed. Such action is absolutely arbitrary and came as complete surprise to me. Please intercede in my behalf to the end that I may be acquainted with and given opportunity to answer any charges that may have been filed. All I ask is square deal and everything in the open. If you consider necessary would be glad you get the ear of Secretary Lane. Your efforts will be highly appreciated".

I wired you night letter, to Casa Grande, Arizona, as follows:

"Your telegram twenty sixth to Edward E. Ayer. His address care Frank S. Johnson, twenty three nineteen west twenty fourth street, Los Angeles." You wire or write him".

I see by the roster of the officers of the Indian Service the name of the Superintendent of the Pima School - "Ralph A. Ward", post office address Bacaton, Arizona, and telegraphic address Mesa, Arizona (Western Union).

Have sent copy of this letter to Mr. Ayer, care Mr Frank S. Johnson, 2319 West 24th Street, Los Angeles, California, and copy addressed to you at Casa Grande, as that is where your telegram was sent from.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

REFER IN REPLY TO THE FOLLOWING:

5-1100

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

*Copy to Mr. Ayer
at San Francisco
5/12*

*Acknowledged
to Frank Se*

Phoenix, Arizona.

May 7, 1918.

My dear Mr. Ayer:

I have just received your letter of April 24th with further reference to the Menominie agricultural matter. I will go there the first opportunity I have and give the matter of our interest my careful study. I am sure that there are wonderful opportunities for advancement there and I shall be glad to have a part in bringing the improvement about.

I am very sorry that I missed yourself and Mrs. Ayer in Arizona. I have recently been twice into the Papago country and I have found the very spot for the cacti National reserve in which you have been so much interested. The first opportunity you have I want to show it to you. It has a great variety and quantities of each and is in a beautiful country at the foot-hills of the Cababi mountains.

It will be a pleasure to call at your Lake Geneva home after June 15th should I pass through Chicago. With kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Ayer and also to George. Cordially yours.

Frank A. Leachery
Chief Supervisor of Farming.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MINUTES - PORTLAND MEETING

BULLETIN NO. 61

The Portland meeting of the Board was held at the Multnomah Hotel, April 8 to 11, 1918. Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Ketcham, Smiley and McDowell were in attendance.. Because a majority of the members was not present those who were at the meeting decided to take no action which would commit the Board to a policy which had not been adopted.

Verbal reports were made by Commissioner Ketcham of his investigation of the Seminoles of Oklahoma and the Fort Lapwai, Coeur d' Alene, Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations. Commissioner Smiley reported on his visit to the Round Valley Reservation, California, and also regarding conditions at Malki and Soboba Reservations, Southern California. Commissioner McDowell made a report on his visit to the Mescalero Reservation, New Mexico and also in regard to the Soboba Indians - San Jacinto Water Company suit and irrigation on the San Carlos and Pima reservations.

A telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Interior requesting that the opening of bids for the sale of timber on the Fort Lapwai Reservation, Idaho, be postponed until the Indians were consulted and their protests answered.

Commissioner Ketcham called attention to prevalence of immorality among the Indians of the reservations he had visited, with the exception of Warm Springs, and said that there was urgent need of giving the superintendents ample authority and means to compel the observance of marriage and divorce laws of the states in which the Indians live. Upon motion of Commissioner A^{Smiley} a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Board to begin a survey of moral conditions on reservations with particular reference to the laxity in the enforcement of marriage laws and to make a report of progress at the mid-summer meeting of the Board.

Rev. H.T.Jackson, a missionary, gave an account of his work and of conditions on the Warm Springs Reservation.

A letter was received from Commissioner Ayer giving an account of his inspection of reservations in Arizona. He also submitted copies of telegrams sent to

the Secretary of the Interior regarding the use of substitutes for wheat flour at the Phoenix School and on the Pima Reservation. He was able to get the Indian Office ^{the} to replace half of ^{the} wheat flour ration with substitutes in conformity with the regulations of the Food Administration.

The members of the Board made a visit to the Salem School on April 10th.

Upon leaving Portland the following trips were planned by the members:

Chairman Vaux - Cushman School, Tulalip Agency, Spokane Agency.

Commissioner Ketcham - Cushman School, Klamath Reservation, Carson School, Walker River Agency, Nevada, Mission Indians, Ft. Yuma Reservation, Phoenix School, San Carlos Reservation, Fort Apache Reservation.

Commissioner McDowell - Greenville School and Agency, Reno Special Agency, Haskell Institute.

The Board adjourned the meeting on April 11th.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

May 16, 1918

Received 5/24

Washington, D.C.
May 21, 1918.

To members of the
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Major Frank Knox is on his way to France.
His address is as follows;

Major Frank Knox,
303rd. Ammunition Train,
78th. Division,
American Expeditionary Force,
France.

The War Department has announced in an official bulletin that all letters to soldiers in France should have the word "American," in American Expeditionary Force, spelled out. Do not use the initials "A.E.F." because there is an Australian Expeditionary Force in France and "A.E.F." is confusing and make for delays.

Letters to Major Knox should not be forwarded for two weeks at least.

Earl Y. Henderson, clerk of the Board, reports for war duty, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Friday next. With the approval of the Chairman, he has been given an indefinite leave of absence.

Will Commissioners please advise the Secretary of the names, ranks, character of service and duty addresses of members of their families who are serving in the Army, Navy, Red Cross, Reconstruction and War Relief work, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., K of C., or any other organization doing war work and will Commissioners please inform the Secretary what war work they are interested in. He desires this information to be recorded in the archives of this office.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 9, 1918.

BULLETIN NO. 67

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Lake Mohonk meeting - October 23 - 25, 1918.

The following is a summary of the semi-annual meeting of the Board which was held at Lake Mohonk, October 23-25, 1918.

Present: Chairman Vaux; Commissioners Smiley, Ayer, Eliot, Ketcham, Moorehead and McDowell.

Commissioner Ketcham proposed and Commissioner Ayer, seconded the following resolution and it was adopted.

WHEREAS: In their visitations of Indian reservations members of the Board find much dissatisfaction and suspicion among the Indians arising from their lack of information regarding the use and administration of their tribal and individual moneys, lands and other properties and,

WHEREAS: Members of the Board also find numerous instances of delayed adjustments of individual complaints which delays lead to bad feeling and discontent among the Indians, all of which arise either from the disinclination of superintendents to act or, because of lack of authority, such cases are referred to Washington;

THEREFORE: Be it resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to direct that a detailed annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the funds and other properties of each tribe be made and posted in a conspicuous place in the agency office, and that

the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from time to time, appoint a representative and clothe him with executive authority, whose duty it shall be to visit Indian reservations, hear complaints from Indians and make immediate and final adjustment of such complaints.

The Board authorized Commissioner McDowell to do what he properly could toward bringing to the attention of the government and railroad officials the plan of Superintendent Stacher of the Pueblo Bonito Reservation (Navajo, New Mexico) which contemplates an agreement between all parties in interests to make exchanges of the public domain and railroad sections so as to place the railroad lands in solid townships and half townships and the public domain likewise. Commissioner McDowell also was authorized to go before the government officials and congressional committees to secure helpful legislation forwarding the plans of the irrigation section of the Indian Office for the development of the under ground and surface waters of the Hopi and Navajo countries.

Commissioner Eliot as chairman of a committee presented a draft of a bill designed to meet certain conditions on reservations as reported by Commissioner Ketcham.

It was voted that the draft be spread upon the minutes as the purpose and intention of the Board and that the legislative committee be instructed to take proper action to bring the matter before the congressional committee on Indian affairs. The draft of the bill follows:

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House of Representatives that upon the passage of this Act all Indians and all persons on Indian reservations shall be subject to the local marriage, health, educational and penal laws, provided that this act shall not limit or alter the established treaty rights of any Indian tribe or individual Indian in respect to hunting and fishing privileges.

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that where no Federal law

is applicable jurisdiction is hereby given to the Federal Courts to administer the local marriage, health, educational and penal laws as above defined, and the Federal District Attorney shall be charged with the indictment and prosecution of offenders against such laws.

BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to apply to the expenses involved in the prosecution of these offenders whatever part of the appropriation for the suppression of the liquor traffic he may deem expedient and necessary.

BE IT FURTHER enacted that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to commission the superintendents of Indian reservations to act as justices of the peace and committing magistrates with the same jurisdiction, powers and responsibilities relating to the offences defined in the first paragraph of this act as are conferred upon the local justices of the peace and committing magistrates by the laws of the states in which the superintendents are located.

Commissioner McDowell laid before the Board a draft of a bill written by Superintendent Lonergan of the Pueblo Day Schools and moved that it be considered in connection with the draft of the bill previously presented by Commissioner Eliot and it was so ordered. The Lonergan bill reads as follows:

WHEREAS: By second section of an Act entitled "an Act to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government," and approved June 20, 1910, the lands owned or occupied by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico were declared to be "Indian Country" and subject to the disposition and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that:

1. The Secretary of the Interior shall have complete jurisdiction and control over the administration of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and their lands, and shall provide such needful rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.
2. The Federal Court of the District of New Mexico shall have jurisdiction of all offenses defined as felonies by the laws of the State of New Mexico, committed upon lands owned by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico by one Indian against another, or by any person not an Indian against an Indian or any Indian against any person not an Indian, but all offenses between persons not Indians shall be cognizable only in the State Courts; provided, however, that all offenses by Indians or against Indians classed as misdemeanors under the laws of the State of New Mexico, and all offenses against or violations of the regulations of the Indian Office by Indians shall be cognizable only before the Courts of Indian Offenses created or hereafter to be created under the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Interior as such rules and regulations shall provide.
3. The Federal Court for the district of New Mexico shall have jurisdiction of all civil cases in which any right or privilege of a community of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, or an individual member thereof, is involved, and said community of Pueblo Indians, or any adult individual thereof, may bring in said court any suit necessary for the protection or vindication of any such right or privilege; provided that, the Secretary of the Interior may confer jurisdiction upon the Courts of Indian Offenses, mentioned in Section 2, in civil cases to the same extent as that exercised

by justices of the peace in the state of New Mexico.

4. No lands owned by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico shall be alienated, leased or otherwise disposed of in any manner except upon the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized officers; Provided, the Secretary of the Interior may lease the surplus lands of the said Pueblo Indians for terms not to exceed ten years, and use the proceeds thereof for the benefit of the Indians of the Pueblo whose lands have been so leased.

5. Sections 441, and 465 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall apply to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The following resolutions were adopted:

- (A) WHEREAS: It is desirable that Indians should increasingly assume responsibility for the care and use of their financial resources:

VOTED: That the Board again emphasize the importance of consultation on the part of supervisors, superintendents and other representatives of the Indian Office with the Indians whenever questions involving the use or disposal of Indian properties are under discussion. Especially parents or guardians should be consulted when proposals are under consideration for leasing the properties of minor children.

- (B) WHEREAS: It has been brought to the attention of the Board that pupils in Indian schools in the northern states are sometimes transferred to schools in the southern states and,

WHEREAS: The change of environment and climatic conditions is too often detrimental to the health and advantage of the pupils:

VOTED: That in the judgment of the Board this practice should be discontinued.

- (C) RESOLVED: That in the judgment of the Board the four year vocational course should at once be restored and strengthened at the Mt. Pleasant School.

Commissioner Ayer directed the attention of the Board to the timber and cattle conditions on Indian reservations and it was voted that a special committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to investigate matters relating to timber sales and cattle leasing on Indian reservations and to make a report to the Board at the next annual meeting. The Chairman appointed the following as members of this committee; Eliot, Ketcham and Moorehead.

It was voted that the fiftieth annual meeting of the Board be held in Washington during the last week in January, the exact date to be fixed by the Chairman.

It was voted that the Chairman and Secretary arrange for a celebration of the semicentennial of the Board and it was suggested the celebration take the form of a social meeting, which would bring together, as guests of the Board the Secretary of the Interior and members of his staff, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and members of his staff, the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Indian Affairs and former members of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

It was voted that a special meeting of the Board be held at Grand Canyon, Arizona not later than May 1st next.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON

MERRILL E. GATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
GEORGE VAUX, JR., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD, ANDOVER, MASS.
SAMUEL A. ELIOT, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANK KNOX, MANCHESTER, N. H.

GEORGE VAUX, JR., CHAIRMAN
MALCOLM McDOWELL, SECRETARY

EDWARD E. AYER, CHICAGO, ILL.
WILLIAM H. KETCHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
DANIEL SMILEY, MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.
ISIDORE B. DDCKWEILER, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
MALCOLM McDOWELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Andover, Mass.
Nov. 4th, '18.

Edward E. Ayer Esq.,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Commissioner Ayer:-

I have your letter of November 1st and thank you. I am sorry to hear you had cold, but hope it is well by this time. We all had a nice time at Mohonk and in New York. My household has escaped the gripe for which we are very thankful.

Local I expect to go to New Mexico and investigate the ~~lower~~ end of the White Mountain Apaches timber. As I told you, I intend to do the job thoroughly, but without publicity. That is, after I have reported to Chairman Vaux and he to the Secretary of the Interior if nothing is done I would like to confer with you as to what steps should be taken. I feel certain that the investigation will prove that a great wrong has been done to those Indians.

McDowell thinks that I should not stop in Washington on the way West. I might stop in Chicago and see you if you think it advisable. If not, shall proceed direct to the Reservation and see you on the way home or, it might be better to not stop in Chicago at all, but make the investigation and then talk with you unofficially when I come to Chicago later to do a little work on the Hopewell collection. My personal preference would be to stop in Chicago and see you about the investigation on the way West and then stop off and do the Hopewell work on the way East. However, I shall be glad to follow your wishes in the matter.

We are all excited over the election to-morrow. I hope it will turn out satisfactorily.

With best wishes, I am
Very sincerely yours,

Warren K. Moorehead

*Reknudged
11/6*



BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 10, 1919.

BULLETIN NO. 69

The following is a copy of an editorial in the Native American, published by the Phoenix Indian School and is undoubtedly written by Mr. John B. Brown, Superintendent which gives a few points which will interest the members of the Board:

REPORT OF BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for the year ended June 30th, 1918, is the forty-ninth. This board was organized at the request of President Grant to advise and inform him with regard to Indian Affairs. Its members serve without salary but it employs a secretary and some clerical assistance in Washington City, having now an annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars for expenses. This year the survey of the Indian country and its problem as shown by the report has been especially directed at moral conditions among Indians and the devising of remedies for conditions which confessedly, are found in many localities very unsatisfactory, as we may expect, newspapers seize with avidity any suggestion that moral conditions anywhere need looking into. They welcome news of this sort, however, only because the reading public likes to read that sort of news, be it said to its discredit. Presented as it is however, in a business like way and in most readable English, the report should neither shock nor surprise us but should stimulate us to action looking to a remedy.

There are many and divers plans for the making of citizens from primitive people. There are those who would extend indefinitely the period of preparation in order to be sure that the individual or the race is ready

for its new responsibilities. There are others who believe in an honest energetic period of preparation, not too long and thus taking the plunge. In the course of some years among the Indians we have accumulated some views on this question, about as follows:

Indian men and women are not inferior to their white brethren in that brand of intelligence which relates to the immediate results of wrong doing and they are rather our superiors when it comes to the dissemination of knowledge of current events within their own communities. Let an Indian man be arrested in Phoenix on Saturday for an infraction of law and every one in the adjoining reservation knows of it with reasonable accuracy before Sunday night, and if a Phoenix school girl or former student is involved we do not have to print the story in the Native American to have it known to every boy and girl on this campus. The older members of Indian communities may not approve the white man's law but they do respect it when it is enforced equally, fairly and without malice. We should continue to explain the law both of morals and of statute but this should in no way halt the enforcement of law on the puerile plea that the Indian does not understand. We have in the Phoenix city jail just now a man from a neighboring reservation who for the third time has violated the moral law and the statute and who for the third time seeks immunity because of his race. Twice he has thus evaded punishment and again do reputable white citizens suggest that he be permitted to make the amende honourable and go free. This violator thinks that he knows that decency and morality are unnecessary. He thinks that he knows his white man. We trust that there will soon arise the new white man who will temper mercy with justice realizing that in the aggregate this is more merciful. Let the law be enforced uniformly and promptly. It is the certainty rather than the severity that counts in matters of discipline. All this means toil unrequited for a time for the man who essays it. It means unpopularity and lack of appreciation temporarily, but in the near future it would mean added respect for the better way.

We bespeak a respectful hearing for the members of the Board of Indian Commissioners even when they criticize conditions for which we are in a measure responsible, and we ask careful consideration for their proposed remedies in the shape of "Federal laws with the teeth in them."

-ooOoo-

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

BULLETIN 70.

. SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL
MEETING OF BOARD.

The Board held its fiftieth annual meeting in Washington, January 28 - 30, 1919, The following members were present. Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Gates, Moorehead, Eliot, Ayer, Ketcham, Smiley, Dockweiler and McDowell.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

RESOLVED, That Commissioner Ketcham be requested and authorized to confer with the Secretary of the Interior regarding a renewal of the health drive in Oklahoma which was suspended because of lack of funds; that he strongly urge the Secretary to interest himself in securing appropriations from Congress for this health drive and that he request the Secretary to direct the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to detail at least four field matrons in a campaign for better health conditions in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be urged to have the health literature, printed by the Indian Office, placed in schools and other points easily available to Indians for distribution to them.

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Board that Section 18 of the House Indian Bill (H.R.14746) be amended so that the Secretary of the Interior shall approve, reject, or disapprove uncontested oil and gas leases made by individual restricted Indian allottees, or their heirs, of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

WHEREAS, the Board of Indian Commissioners unanimously deems it of vital interest that the bill, designated H.R.2614, prohibiting the use of peyote, already passed by the House of Representatives, be also passed by the Senate before the expiration of the present Congress; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Board be and

he is hereby directed to at once urge the Chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee and members thereof, to press the immediate passage of said bill by the Senate.

RESOLVED, That the Spring meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners be held at Albuquerque or Santa Fe, New Mexico, on or about April 14 - 16, 1919, the exact date and place to be fixed by the Chairman after consultation with the members.

RESOLVED, That the Chairman of the Board be and is hereby authorized to send the clerk or other employee of the Board to any regular or special meeting of the Board or committee of the Board to render such service as may be required and that the signed order of the Chairman directing such travel and service shall be full and complete authority for the reimbursement of money expended in such service.

RESOLVED, That the mid-summer meeting of the Board of Indian Commissioners be held in the week beginning July 20, 1919, in the State of New York, the exact time and place to be fixed by the Chairman of the Board after a consultation with the members.

On motion it was voted that the Fall meeting of the Board should be held at Lake Mohonk, New York, on or about Wednesday, October 22, 1919, the exact date to be fixed by the Chairman after consultation with Commissioner Smiley.

RESOLVED, That the salary of the Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners shall be \$3,500 per annum, beginning February 1, 1919.

It was voted that Commissioner Ketcham and McDowell should confer with Commissioner Sells in regard to the Flathead Indians and urge the Commissioner to instruct the superintendent to consult with the Indians under his supervision as they desired and if it later were found that no action was taken in the matter, to lay the whole situation before the Secretary of the Interior.

It was voted that Chairman Vaux and Commissioners Eliot, Dockweiler and Ketcham should be named a committee to make a report upon and formulate recommendations in line with ~~the~~ Secretary McDowell's suggestions, as contained

in his paper on a "Congressional Commission, " and that such report should be filed with the Board at the next Fall meeting.

It was also voted that Commissioners Gates and Dockweiler be appointed a committee to draft a short and comprehensive statement which would give the Board's attitude on the peyote question and the Secretary was directed to send a copy of the statement to Senator Ashurst, Chairman of the Senate Indian Committee.

Upon motion it was voted that Mr. Edward E. Ayer of Chicago be and is hereby appointed librarian and curator of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

It was voted that in case there should not be a quorum of the Board in attendance at the Spring meeting the attending members should be considered as a committee of inspection and that such committee should be permitted and authorized to take such action as it might be necessary provided that no action be taken which would commit the Board to a new policy.

-ooOoo-

Commissioner Ketcham made a verbal report of his trip of investigation among the Five Tribes of Oklahoma and pointed out the need of the continuing of the tribal schools among these Indians.

The Board held an interview with a delegation of Osage Indians on the subject of peyote.

Commissioners Ketcham and McDowell gave an account of the efforts made to have a law and order provision regarding marriage, health and education of Indian reservations inserted in the Indian Bill.

The Secretary was instructed to assist the Indian Office in having the provision for a \$500,000 fund to be used in the purchase of supplies placed in the Indian Bill in the Senate.

The Carter and Hayden citizenship bills and the Curtis bill creating a board of Indian affairs were referred to the legislative committee of the Board for a report at the Fall meeting.

The Secretary was directed to inquire into the outcome of recommendations made in the 1917 annual report relating to the Mission Indians, the landless Indians of California and Nevada, the Soboba - San Jacinto Water Company suit, tuberculosis conditions in Oklahoma, and the Choctaw Indians of McCurtain County, Oklahoma.

The following inspection trips were agreed upon: Commissioner Vaux to continue his investigation of the Pueblos, Commissioner Ketcham to continue his investigation of schools and health conditions among the Five Civilized Tribes, and Commissioner McDowell to make a survey of the Pimas, Papagos, the Fort Apache Reservation, and other Indians in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.

The Board held a conference with Secretary Lane on January 30th.

Commissioner Vaux was reelected Chairman and Commissioner McDowell Secretary of the Board for the ensuing year.

Commissioner Ayer resigned as a member of the Board on January 29th, 1919.

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman:

- Legislative Committee;
Ketcham, Gates, Eliot, Dockweiler, Vaux.
- Purchase Committee;
Smiley, Dockweiler, Moorehead, Ketcham, Vaux.
- Segregation of Indian Funds Committee;
Gates, Moorehead, McDowell.
- Indian Schools Committee;
Eliot, Ketcham, Smiley.
- Returned Student Committee;
McDowell, Vaux, Moorehead.
- Timber and Cattle Committee;
McDowell, Ketcham, Moorehead.
- Cooperation with Phelps-Stokes Fund Committee;
Eliot and Vaux.

-ooOoo-

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 4, 1919.

BULLETIN NO. 72

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, failed to pass this session of Congress because of a filibuster in the Senate.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN OKLAHOMA.

Commissioner Ketcham has received a letter from Mr. Jules Schevits, General Secretary of the Oklahoma Tuberculosis Association, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which shows so plainly the spirit of cooperation on the part of Oklahoma in the health drive for the Indians that the following copy is sent for the information of the members;

"The action of the Board of Indian Commissioners in approving a health program for Oklahoma is good news, and I hope that I will be kept informed of any developments in this program.

"You will be glad to learn that the House of Representatives yesterday advanced to the third reading of our bill, establishing three district senatoria in the state. An amendment tacked on in the House provides for one of these institutions to be located near Tahlequah. Since the matter of location is to be left entirely in the hands of the Board of Health it is somewhat doubtful whether this amendment will be passed.

"I have been in touch with Mr. Dilbeck, Superintendent of the Tuskahoma Female Academy with

- 2 -

regard to the condition of the water supply. He sent me reports of the examination of the water and I have recommended that the water be disinfected before using. I have gotten him in touch with several manufacturers who can furnish him with the necessary disinfecting apparatus at a very low cost."

-ccOce-

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 5, 1919

BULLETIN NO. 73

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The following letter from General Hugh L. Scott, is
sent for the information of the members of the Board:

Headquarters
Office of the Commanding General
Camp Dix, New Jersey.

March 3rd, 1919.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell, Secretary,
Board of Indian Commissioners,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. McDowell:

Your cordial letter of February 28th was
received this morning, together with the information
which is contained in it.

I feel very happy over the appointment
to the Board and the association with the gentlemen
composing it and yourself. I have been interested
for more than forty years in the welfare of the
American Indian. I spent a great deal of my time,
money and influence in endeavoring to better his
condition, and I shall take great pleasure indeed
in working with you.

Thanking you for your cordial welcome, I
am.

Very sincerely yours,

H.L.Scott,

Major General U.S.A.
Commanding.

-ooOoo-

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

Indian Oasis, Arizona,
March 15 1919

Dear Commissioner Ayer;

I got here this morning and found the Mc Cormicks well and happy. I had a bully dinner at Mrs. Wilson's who, with her mother, remembered you and Mrs Ayer with a great deal of pleasure. This place, Indian Oasis, has been renamed; it is called Sells Indian School but as I have not been officially advised of the honor conferred upon it I still call it Indian Oasis. The Mc Cormicks are living here and are quite comfortably located. I shall be here and around here for some time for it is my intention to make a thorough survey of the reservation and the Papago Indians.

By good fortune Will Peterson blew into Albuquerque while I was there and I had a long talk with him about the cattle and timber propositions in Fort Apache reservation. In regard to the timber; Peterson ~~said~~ said the sale of the timber was a joint affair in that the Forest Service sold adjacent timber to the same people at the same time and that the Indian Service got a better price than the Forest Service and that, he understood, the Indian Service, while it gave twenty years to the purchaser to cut off the timber required a ~~higher~~ higher price for the timber cut after a certain number of years, Peterson did not know how many years nor did he know the exact price. He said if the contract read like the contract under which the Jicarilla Apache timber was sold it was a pretty stiff contract.

over
Peterson seemed to approve of the sale. He said the timber ought to be sold now because much of it was dead, mature and that there was at least a loss of five per cent through fires caused by lightning each year. He said the timber was sold when Abbott was acting commissioner but the purchaser could not finance a railroad deal and so forfeited the \$5,000 he had put up. He distinctly told me that he knew Commissioner Sells did not want to sell the timber at this time but Senator Ashurst, McGuffy and other prominent Arizonians brought pressure to bear and the Forestry Service, too, argued in favor of selling. He did not think there had been any crooked work in connection with the deal for bids had been asked in accordance with the law and custom.

me

He did not have much to say about the cattle. Father Ketcham told me, had been told that Peterson had refused to accept some Texas cattle and so had gotten in bad with the Commissioner. Peterson said he was not the man who had refused to take Texas Cattle- it was Frank Thackery; the Pima Indians would not take the cattle. The cattle bought for Peterson's reservation were Sonora stock- small Herefords. He said they ~~xxx~~ were pretty fair cattle but small. He did not seem to know much about the cattle proposition but he did say the Apache Indians on the Ft. Apache reservation had not advanced far enough to warrant putting much cattle under their charge; that all the cattle had to be brought down into the valleys for winter feeding and the Indians could not be trusted to do that, especially if there were many cattle. I gathered from what he said that he favored leasing the Ft. Apache lands to white cattle men for a time.

Now I have told you briefly what Peterson said. I expect to go to Ft. Apache after the Albuquerque meeting April 16 if the snow is ~~off~~ off the mountains. I am told the snow still lies very deep there-that this last was a particularly cold, snowy winter.

Please excuse the many type errors in this letter. I am writing on an unfamiliar machine and my fingers get crossed. Peterson sent his love to you and Mrs. Ayer and will you please give Mrs. Ayer my affectionate regards.

Faithfully yours,

me

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
c/o Dr. Frank Johnson,
Los Angeles, California.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 21, 1919.

Bulletin No. 83.

SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES OF THE NEW MEXICO MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Board held sessions at Albuquerque, N.M. on April 16 and 17 and at Santa Fe, N.M. on April 18. The following were present: Chairman Vaux, Commissioners Eliot, Ketcham and McDowell and Clerk Henderson. Superintendents Paquette of Navajo, Bauman of Zuni, Stacher of Pueblo Bonito, Loneragan of Pueblo, Perry of the Albuquerque School, Mr. Robinson, a special supervisor of irrigation, and Judge Hanna, attorney for the Pueblos, were among those present at Albuquerque.

The chief topics of discussion were Navajo land matters, conditions among the Pueblos and the methods employed by the Indian Service inspectors.

The suspension of Superintendent Paquette of the Navajo Reservation was considered by the members. It was brought out that Mr. Paquette had been investigated by inspectors in November, was suspended in January, and at the time of the meeting had never received any information from the Indian Office as to his status or for what reason he had been relieved from duty. Upon behalf of the Board Mr. Vaux sent a telegram to Secretary Lane calling his attention to the unfair treatment received by Mr. Paquette and recommending that no final action be taken in the case until the Secretary had all the facts before him.

Plans for the assistance of the non-reservation Navajo Indians under the Leupp, Navajo, Zuni and Pueblo Bonito jurisdictions were discussed at length with the superintendents present. It was shown that many of the Navajos were being forced off of the lands they had been leasing or occupying for years by white cattlemen. Lease prices were rising and many Indians were unable to renew leases, their herds were decreasing in many instances, there were many cases of actual

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 29, 1919.

BULLETIN NO.84

INDIAN COMMITTEES OF SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The following are the members of the Indian
Committees in the Senate and House of Representatives:

House Indian Committee -

Republicans,

Homer P. Snyder, Chairman, (New York)
Philip P. Campbell, (Kans.)
Royal C. Johnson, (S.D.)
John A. Elston, (Calif.)
Frederick W. Dallinger, (Mass.)
Benigne C. Hernandez, (N.M.)
Marion E. Rhodes, (Mo.)
James H. Sinclair, (N.D.)
Clifford E. Randall, (Wis.)
Albert W. Jefferies, (Neb.)
R. Clint Cole, (Ohio)
John Reber, (Pa.)
M. Clyde Kelly, (Pa.)

Democrats,

Charles D. Carter, (Okla.)
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)
Wm. J. Sears, (Fla.)
John N. Tillman, (Ark.)
Harry L. Gandy, (S.D.)
Wm. W. Hastings, (Okla.)
Zebulon V. Weaver, (N.C.)
Richard F. McKining, (N.Y.)

Senate Indian Committee -

Republicans,

Charles Curtis, Chairman, (Kans.)
Robert M. LaFollette, (Wis.)
Asle J. Grenna, (N.D.)
Albert B. Fall, (N.M.)

Bart. M. Fernald, (Mo.)
Charles L. McNary, (Ore.)
Selden P. Spencer, (Mo.)
Knute Nelson, (Minn.)
Medill McCormick, (Ill.)
Democrats.

Henry F. Ashurst, (Ariz.)
Robert L. Owen, (Okla.)
Edwin S. Johnson, (S.D.)
Thomas J. Walsh, (Mont.)
John B. Kendrick, (Wyo.)
Andrius A. Jones, (N.M.)
John F. Nugent, (Id.)

Enclosed is a report on the Zuni Indian
Reservation, New Mexico, by Commissioner McDowell.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,
Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 2, 1919.

BULLETIN NO.85

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1920 passed the House of Representatives on May 26th. This bill is practically the same as agreed to by the conferees of the House and Senate committees in March, just before this bill failed to pass last session. Some of the items have been raised to meet certain advances in the cost of materials that have taken place since the first estimates were made.

The following statements made by Chairman Snyder of the House Indian Committee when opening the debate on the Indian bill on the floor of the House give an idea relative to his opinions on Indian affairs that may in a way influence the action of the committee in the future.

"Now, it is, of course, the policy of this committee to endeavor in every way to curtail the expense of the Government in the care of the Indians, and we are endeavoring every year to reduce the cost of handling the Indians' business. But it is a very difficult proposition, and this committee expects this year to make careful investigations with regard to the handling of the business in the department in this city and see whether it is not possible to cut out some of the things that look, to the chairman, at least like unnecessary expense in the handling of the moneys which belong to the Indians and the handling of the activities which are created by the moneys that are handed to the Indians as a gratuity. It has always seemed to me that out of the millions that we appropriate for the benefit of the Indians a very large portion of it gets into the hands of the people who handle it rather than going actually out into the field and for the benefit of the Indian himself, and we want to try to correct that if possible. I am convinced, myself, that we are spending too much

money in trying to show the Indians how to sew, trying to educate an Indian woman to do things she is not even capable of doing or will be capable of doing for some time to come. We are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to educate Indians to be farmers, and it is a very small percentage of them, from my observation, who have ever been able, or ever will be able, to acquire sufficient knowledge to teach them to be good farmers.

"Well, so far as educating the Indians in the schools provided by the Government or by tribal funds is concerned, I think a great work is being done. But as to the farmers and the nurses and the instructors we send out to these reservations, to show the Indians how to become farmers, I have very little faith in anything approximating a great success coming from that work. I had brought to my attention a case this morning where they are trying to create herds of sheep in a certain territory for the benefit of a certain tribe of Indians. There are probably 115 Indian farmers who ought to be involved in that work of caring for those sheep, but the fact is that there are only 10 or 15 of them actually working on the range, and the Government, having furnished the sheep, now has to furnish cowboys and men to go down there and actually do that work. After getting the profit from that transaction the money goes into the Treasury, and possibly the Indians some day may get a few dollars for having sat quietly at home and done nothing to assist in any way in this proposition of raising sheep, from which they have made money and from which they have money in the Treasury now, no part of which they have created or earned themselves.

"Now, the point I am trying to make, although perhaps I do not get at it as quickly as I might, is that if you could stimulate those Indians to handle these sheep themselves by dividing the herds up and making each fellow take so many of them, and either let them produce from these sheep or get out of the business entirely, the Indians themselves would be a great deal better off.

"My idea is that where the Indian has some thousands or millions of dollars belonging to him, I would take that money and give the Indian a section of land and put him on it, and put him to work there, and let him work his way through. That is the only way I believe you will get rid of this Indian problem. We have in the last few years taken back under the fold of the Government's protection

Indian tribes who have been discharged from the guardianship of the Government a hundred years ago, and we have done it because they have become shiftless and the States have not cared for them as they should have done. Now, in the goodness of the hearts of some of the people who are interested, they are endeavoring to get those people back under the guardianship of the Government. One of the things I have discovered since I have been connected with Indian affairs is that the most difficult thing on earth to do is to get an Indian who is under the control of the Indian Bureau away from it under any form or by any pretext."

"My policy as chairman of this committee will be to endeavor in every possible way to get discharged from the care of the bureau from the care of the Government, so far as it is possible, the Indians, so that they will be no different from any other American citizens. My policy will be to get a man discharged from the care of anybody, except in so far as he owes a duty to the Government of the United States, the State in which he resides, or the municipality in which he belongs, so that he may get all of the money to which he is entitled, that it may be turned over to him at the earliest possible moment.

"The difficulty about instruction is that the Indian is given too much instruction, too much attention - to such an extent that he has made up his mind that all he has to do is to sit still and the instructors will do the work. We want to cut out about 90 per cent of the instruction, the care and treatment of the Indians are receiving, and let them get to work themselves. If they will not work and till the soil and mind the sheep, then I would let them live on coyotes and herbs until they got used to working."

* * * *

Congressman Raker of California and Commissioner Dockweiler of this Board appeared before the Senate Committee near the close of the last session and urged an appropriation of \$20,000 for the care of the homeless Indians in California. It was tentatively agreed at those hearings before the committee that the

Board of Indian Commissioners would make a survey of the California Indians with a view of furnishing information which would be submitted to the Indian Committees as a basis for legislation to assist these Indians.

In the last two years the Board has made quite extensive surveys of the Ft. Bidwell, Greenville and Round Valley agencies and also some of the Mission Indians. This was not known by the Senate Committee or by Mr. Raker at the time of the hearings.

Mr. Raker made the following statement on May 24th during the discussion of the present Indian bill:

"There is an item that was in the last bill as it passed the Senate but which was not agreed to by the House conferees. We appeared before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate and presented the facts as fully as we could, and we had them at hand, and the Senate allowed the item unanimously; but it was not concurred in by the House conferees. We did not get all the facts, because the Indian Bureau, as well as the Board of Indian Commissioners, agreed to make an investigation and report as to the condition of these California Indians, so that when the next appropriation bill came up we might legislate intelligently on the matter and provide for these Indians as they should be provided for. But in the meantime they allowed an item of \$20,000 for the purpose of caring for these non-reservation homeless Indians. While I do not desire to take the time, and I do not know whether the distinguished chairman of the committee (Mr. Snyder) has gone into the question, it seems to me that we ought to have at least this \$20,000 for the present, until the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners can investigate the condition of these California Indians."

In answer to Mr. Raker Chairman Snyder said, "that while my sympathy is with him and his people in that section of California, I do^{not} feel justified in inserting any new matter in this bill, and this looks like going out and bringing back into the fold Indians who

have gone astray." He afterwards told Mr. Raker to present this proposed legislation as a ~~separate~~ bill and the committee would give it consideration.

* * * *

Mr. Snyder, Mr. Carter and others expressed their dissatisfaction at the few Indians being released from governmental supervision through the agency of the competency commissions and said they intended to have the so-called Carter citizenship bill passed as soon as possible. This bill would release large numbers of Indians from Indian Office supervision within a short time.

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Enclosed is a report on the Navajo Indians under the Zuni Agency, New Mexico, by Commissioner McDowell.

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Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 30, 1919.

Bulletin NO. 93

Enclosed is a report on the Standing Rock
Indian Agency, North Dakota, by Commissioner Scott of this
Board. This report has been filed with the Secretary of
the Interior.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Report on the Standing Rock Indian Agency, North Dakota.
by Hugh L. Scott,

Fort Yates, North Dakota,
September 30, 1919.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to report that I arrived at the Standing Rock Indian Agency September 18, 1919, and have been shown over the various parts of the reservation with much courtesy by the superintendent, Mr. Kitch. The cow barn and new hog house were first examined, the latter is a modern building well adapted to house the small herd of Duroc Jersey pigs being started, the cow barn has been renovated and makes a proper housing for the fine herd of milch cows for the school. The silo was being filled while I was there.

The Standing Rock boarding school was examined September 19. This is the only school I have seen so far with the children present. The school is under the efficient management of the principal who has been at Standing Rock for many years, assisted by the Catholic

Sisters, the Mother Superior Sister Odella in charge of the dormitories and mess hall, which were found to be very clean and in good order. The children were well dressed and happy and their eyes especially well cared for. There were several boys and girls, however, with crooked ankles that would probably respond to treatment. The food of the children was varied and well cooked and each child had an abundance of milk and vegetables, their dining room, however, seemed rather unsuited for the purpose being over shadowed by porches and quite dark and it was impossible to keep the odor of cooking out of the main building. It is recommended that a separate mess hall be built and the present dining room be used as a play room for the girls, especially needed during the long winters of this section.

The water supply was out of order owing to the action of the Missouri River which continually changes its bed. The drought and absence of snow last winter in the mountains has caused the Missouri River to be lower than it has ever been seen by people now living. The water is being pumped from a depth of less than five feet, this is apt to freeze solid during the coming winter and leave the agency without any water

whatever. It is recommended that suitable wells be driven as soon as possible to make the agency independent of the river. Although the dry season has been felt here as well as farther west there is much more cattle feed on the range than there is on the ranges of the other reservations lately visited and a good deal of grass is going to waste by lack of cattle to graze it. A good deal of hay has been put up by the Indians who are required to put up three tons of hay to feed each animal he owns before he is allowed to sell any hay. Still the reservation would hold many more cattle than are now grazing on it. The superintendent reports, however, that the allotments are located in such a way that it is practically impossible to get enough land in one body to make it worth while for cattle men to lease any more.

The fair was in progress during my stay. It has some quite creditable buildings and notwithstanding the drought some good products were shown - although these were scanty in volume - and the competition was small yet it was very creditable to have any under the circumstances.

There is a fine well appointed hospital kept in good order although there were no patients in it.

The doctor reports, however, that he has quite a large practice in his district and the Indians are making use of his services.

The same unrest is found here as elsewhere caused by the inadequate pay received by the employees. The principal teacher, Mrs. Fanny B. Williams, receives but sixty dollars a month although she is an experienced teacher with a high reputation whereas the teachers off the reservation that are inexperienced receive more. It is recommended that the salaries of all the employees of the Indian Department be raised to meet the recent advances in the high cost of living.

Some Indians came and complained to me that Nicolas Seiple, who has a lease of some ground between the agency and the Cannonball River and who was formerly the superintendent of live stock for the reservation and while acting in this capacity, received some cattle for the Indians last July and cut the top of the herd for his own ranch. These Indians seemed to be quite excited about the matter and stated that "Shoots Walking," "Paul Long Bull" and "Sam Brugieur" are witnesses to the truth of this charge and they are anxious to have it

investigated. I did not follow up this matter but reported it as it was given to me.

I had a number of conversations with various people, two of them were traders who have been some years at this agency, most of them confirm the report made by the superintendent that the Dakota Indians at Standing Rock are in quite good circumstances notwithstanding the drought, that most of them have money in their accounts with the superintendent and they will probably go through the coming winter, notwithstanding the drought, about as well off as in other winters.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

BULLETIN NO. 94.

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SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES OF LAKE MOHONK MEETING.

The Board of Indian Commissioners met at Mohonk Lake, New York, October 23 - 24, 1919 with Commissioners Vaux, Gates, Eliot, Ketcham, Smiley and Scott present, besides former Commissioner Ayer.

One of the first things to be considered was Mr. Sell's reply to General Scott's report on conditions among the Blackfeet Indians. After taking up the various points in the report in detail it was decided that General Scott should make his own reply to Mr. Sells about the agency conditions. Because of the drought at the Blackfeet and other superintendencies in Montana the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of the Interior.

October 23, 1919.

Hon. Franklin K. Lane,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, in session at Lake Mohonk, are deeply impressed by the results of the drought and the danger of suffering next winter, unless proper and timely arrangements are made to prevent, among the Indians of the Blackfeet, Crow, Tongue River, Fort Peck and Fort Belknap superintendencies, Montana. Nothing with concern in particular conditions on the Blackfeet Reservation set out in the report to the Secretary of the Interior dated August 16 and transmitted to the Secretary by Major General Scott of this Board and not finding in the only acknowledgment of that report, viz., a long letter from Commissioner Sells dated September 26, any evidence or indication that any action whatever has been taken or contemplated by the Department on the very definite suggestions for the relief of these

Indians which were made in the report of General Scott, the Board feel compelled to call the attention of the Secretary once more to the imperative need of immediate action. They believe that great suffering threatens many Indians, and that unless the Department acts immediately the public will soon feel impelled to interest itself actively in a situation which is so grave and threatening that the State of Montana has already taken steps toward relieving its own much less needy white citizens.

Vaux,
Chairman.

Chairman Vaux gave a short account of conditions among the Pueblos of New Mexico and explained that Judge Hanna, Attorney for the Pueblos, had planned blanket suits against all trespassers on Indian lands with the idea of proving the validity of the Indian titles. However, this action had been stopped by orders to Mr. Hanna to investigate the titles of the squatters, which would take a considerable force of men and some time. Judge Hanna did not have the means to make such an investigation in any reasonable time so the resulting delay, Mr. Vaux thought, would mean the ripening of the squatters titles to Indian lands and the eventual loss by the Pueblos of all lands now in litigation or ready to be taken before the courts. It was suggested that this action may have been brought about by the pressure of local selfish interests.

Commissioner Ketcham made a report on a visit to the schools of the Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles of Oklahoma. He favored the continuation of the tribal schools among the Five Tribes for at least ten years and did not favor the using up of all the tribal funds of these tribes through per capita payments when money should be retained to carry on the schools.

A report by M. Leo Crane, former superintendent at the Moqui Reservation, Arizona, was read by General Scott showing the constant troubles existing between the Navajoes and Hopis of this jurisdiction. The Hopis were continually suffering from the more aggressive and somewhat lawless Navajoes. Mr. Crane said there was great need of steps to bring about lasting law and order at the agency and predicted future troubles for the government unless something were done to bring about settled conditions among these tribes. After some discussion

about various phases of the question it was decided to ask Commissioner McDowell to visit the agency enroute to Washington from California.

With a view of making a statement to be submitted to the House Committee on Indian Affairs in regard to various proposed items of legislation, Chairman Vaux read a paper covering a number of matters that had been considered by the Board at various times. This statement favored greater expenditures of money for education among the Indians of the Southwest, in particular among the Navajoes and Papagos; the continuation of the tribal schools among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma; the relieving of Indian superintendents of the duties of disbursing agents at all the medium and large sized reservations and schools; a general and adequate increase in the pay of the employees of the Indian Service; the re-blocking of the public domain and railroad lands south of the Mogul, Navajo and Pueblo Bonito agencies in Arizona and New Mexico with the idea of securing a permanent home for the nonreservation Navajo Indians; the passage of the Gandy anti-peyote bill prohibiting the use of peyote among Indians; the establishing of a permanent health organization under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes; the passage of a law and order act to improve the marriage, divorce and educational laws in the Indian country.

After accepting the statement with some slight changes an additional paper was presented by Chairman Vaux which, after various modifications, was accepted as representing the views of the Board. This favored the present administration of the Indian forests by the Indian Bureau, the saving of sufficient tribal funds of those Indians needing better schools and health facilities, the reduction in number of the nonreservation schools and the strengthening and consolidation of reservation boarding schools.

The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS numerous inspections made by members of this Board have developed the fact that although there is on paper an excellent plan for vocational and industrial training at all the Indian schools, the Indian pupils at the reservation schools at least are in fact not getting this training, that the facilities and equipment therefor are not available and that at the present scale of salaries it

is impossible to secure competent teachers in these departments; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Board that industrial training should be immediately made effective, adequate equipment and good teachers provided and Indian youth set to work under competent direction in the blacksmith and carpenter and other trades to the end that they may be able to repair their own farming wagons and machinery, sharpen their plows, erect simple buildings and know enough of the elementary trades as to fit them for self-support.

RESOLVED, That we recommend an appropriation be included in the Indian Bill to provide for the higher education in white schools and colleges of approved Indian youths to fit them for leadership among their own people; such education should include training in agricultural and technical schools as well as in academic courses .

RESOLVED, That in recognition of his long, faithful and eminent services rendered the government in its administration of Indian affairs and of the prominent part he had taken in the development of the West, the Board of Indian Commissioners believes that when the time for his retirement arrives Inspector James McLaughlin, Department of the Interior, should be retired on full pay.

Upon motion of Commissioner Eliot, seconded by Commissioner Gates, it was voted that the annual meeting of the Board should be held at the Board's offices in Washington from January 27 - 29, 1920, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Earl Y. Henderson,
Assistant Secretary.

Report on the Landless Indians of
California,
by Malcolm McDowell..

December 31, 1918.

Dear Mr. Secretary,

Concerning the "landless" Indians of California, I have the honor to report as follows:

During the discussion of the California items of the Indian Bill for 1920, last February, in the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, the suggestion was made that the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs detail representatives to make a survey of the conditions and needs of the nonreservation Indians of the State with the purpose of securing certain information touching such Indians for the Senate Committee. Agreeable to that suggestion Commissioner Sells detailed Mr. Oscar M. Lippe, Supervisor of Education and Dr. Lawrence Michael, a special supervisor of the Indian Service, and the Board sent me, to conduct the requested investigation.

The particular items which were under consideration by the Senate Committee, at the time the suggestion referred to was made, related to appropriations for the relief and care of nonreservation Indians in California; for the purchase of lands and for the construction of public school buildings for such Indians, and for the expenses of a special commission to be appointed to investigate the conditions of the Indians with a view of determining required appropriations and the adoption of a policy for the administration of their affairs and the betterment of their condition.

Pursuant to my instructions I spent seven weeks, from September 26 to November 16 last, in fourteen counties of California conducting an investigation of

the nonreservation Indians. Also, I went to Reno, Nevada, to confer with Colonel L. A. Dorrington, Special Agent in charge of thousands of nonreservation Indians in Nevada and California and to see the colony of landless Piutes and Washoes recently established by the Indian Service between Reno and Sparks.

What I saw, heard and learned in the progress of this survey leads me to venture the following suggestions for congressional and departmental activities in behalf of the nonreservation Indians of California:

(1) The adoption of a California Indian policy, with appropriate legislation to make it effective, predicated upon the acknowledgment of a legal debt due the Indians because they were dispossessed of their lands without due process of law and without compensation, and based upon the principle of exact justice and not upon sentiments of pity or charity.

(2) This policy to center upon education for the children, permanent home sites for nonreservation Indians and adequate provision for the decent care of their aged, disabled, delinquent and helpless.

(3) The adoption for California Indians, with any necessary modifications to meet local conditions, of the successful colony system established by the Indian Service in Nevada for landless Piutes and Washoes.

(4) The cooperation of the State of California to be secured, if possible, in all activities touching these Indians, but if the State and local authorities do not care to acknowledge any obligations in these matters then the Government to proceed alone until such time as public sentiment in the state toward the Indians may change to a more sympathetic state of mind.

Soon after arriving in California I met Mr. Lippe and Dr. Michael at Ukiah where we spent some time in conference and I was much impressed with the comprehensive program laid out for them in their instructions from Commissioner Sells. They were directed to make a thorough survey and study of the homeless non-reservation California Indians and their needs in every county of the state and were required to secure specific information as follows:

(1) The names of all homeless, nonreservation Indians; age, marital condition, family, locality, tribe, degree of Indian blood, and number of children of school age in each family.

(2) The land situation near each group of Indians; general character of soil, etc., and approximate selling price.

(3) The attitude of the whites in the neighborhood of each group of Indians; especially whether Indian children are admitted to white schools, whether any effort is made by state or county school authorities to get such children into white schools.

(4) The opinion of the special investigators and reasons therefor, as to the wisdom of the Government providing schools in localities where enough Indians are grouped to afford the required average of school attendance and if such schools would be practicable or should the education of such children be undertaken by the state.

(5) The general health condition of each group of Indians; how medical attention now is obtained and should the Government undertake to furnish aid and, if so, how and the approximate cost.

(6) A numerical summary of the results of the survey giving the number of nonreservation Indians, the degree of Indian blood and the number of children in each county.

Obviously it will require several months for the two special investigators to complete their survey and it is earnestly hoped that they will be given every facility and ample time to finish their important task. It is doubtful if two better men could have been selected to conduct such an investigation. Both have had long and varied experience in the Indian Service; both understand the Indian people and both are sympathetic and close observers. Their reports and conclusions will be authoritative and the information they set forth may be accepted as authentic.

As I had made two rather close surveys of the homeless Indians of western Nevada and northeastern California and the rancheria Indians in Mendocino, Sonoma and Lake counties, California, under the supervision of the Round Valley Agency, I knew there were certain factors, of what might be called the human equation, of the California Indian problem which ought to be studied to arrive at conclusions and recommendations that could supplement the report of Mr. Lipps and Doctor Michael. Therefore, after consulting with these gentlemen, I selected a number of points in the state where landless Indians live and where it was believed that the several factors I had in mind could best be studied.

There does not now seem to be any justification for a special commission to make a survey of the landless Indians of the State. When Mr. Lipps and Dr. Michael make their reports, with recommendations, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will have the findings of the two special investigators, my report and other reports and data in the files of the Indian Office and the Board's office which, I think, will give the Committee sufficient information, and of a character which will enable it to intelligently and with ample knowledge, take such action as respects these Indians as it may deem best.

Taking everything into consideration there seems no escaping the conclusion that before any more appropriations are made for the purchase of lands for

these nonreservation Indians a comprehensive, sympathetic and practical California Indian policy should be adopted with legislation to make it effective. And this policy, it seems to me, should not be based upon any sentimental ideas of charity or philanthropy but instead upon the principle of exact justice toward the remnants of tribes which were dispossessed of their homes and lands by the Government of the United States and the citizens of California contrary to law and the ordinary dictates of humanity, in the middle of the last century.

Even a cursory reading of the reports of hearings of the congressional Indian committees on the California Indians discloses the fact that the predominating sentiment, back of appropriations for land purchases for nonreservation Indians and for the relief of distress among them, was simple pity for a lot of unfortunate people. Occasionally one can find a slight reference to the wrong done when the Senate refused to ratify the eighteen treaties made with these Indians in 1851 and 1852, but I have been unable to find anywhere an acknowledgment, from any national legislator or government official, of the legal debt due these Indians, a debt which has a money value of millions of dollars. These people are unfortunate because the United States Government took from their fathers and grandfathers land which they owned as truly, legally and absolutely as the Sioux, Blackfeet, Cherokees and other "treaty" Indians owned their lands. If gold had not been discovered in California in 1849 it is almost certain the Indians of that state today would be extensive land owners and land users. For it seems to be accepted that it was the influence of the '49ers which prevented the ratification of the treaties which the Government Commission made with the Indians in 1851 and 1852.

But whatever may have been the reason for non-ratification the cold fact is the land which was occupied by thousands of the original native sons of California and by their ancestors for generations, was taken from them, turned into the public domain to be later turned over to white people and this sequence of

transactions made thousands of landless Indians on the Pacific Coast and started the California Indian problem. It is this bald, historical fact which ought to be faced and recognized in the framing of a new California Indian policy, even though the adoption of a policy based upon exact justice, and not upon pity, charity, philanthropy, or that convenient camouflage "moral obligation," should call for the expenditure of a large sum of money.

The United States in 1851 undoubtedly recognized the possessory rights of these California Indians to the land they occupied. This categorical statement is justified by the records of the Senate which show that the eighteen treaties, signed in good faith by the Government's treaty commission and the Indians, together with letters and reports from the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California were laid before the Senate by President Fillmore in 1852. In his report on these treaties to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. E. F. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California writes under date of May 11, 1853; "it is evident that if allowed to roam at pleasure their (the Indians) early extinction is inevitable and I am slow to believe WHAT THE GOVERNMENT, RECOGNIZING AS IT DOES, THEIR RIGHT TO ALL THE SOIL INHABITED BY THEM, would deny them the occupancy of a small portion of the vast country from which such extraordinary benefits was in progress of receipt."

The eighteen treaties were signed on the part of the Government by Redick McKee; George Barbour; or Oliver Wesencraft and were signed on the part of the Indians by 401 chiefs, captains and head men of 110 tribes, bands and nations comprising practically all the Indian population of California and almost all the treaties carried the signatures of United States army officers as witnesses. The treaties were not ratified. They were read in the Senate January 7, 1853 and, with the attached documents, referred to the committee on Indian affairs and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate. On January 18, 1895, fifty-three years later, the injunction of secrecy was removed

and the next day fifty copies of the treaties were ordered re-printed for the use of the Senate.

While these unratified treaties lay forgotten by all but the Indians in the secret archives of the Congress, all but 517,118 acres of the several million acres which the Government treaty commissioners told the Indians would be set apart for the sole use and occupancy of the Indians were acquired by the white people of California. The records of the middle decade of the last century, which tell the story of the decline of the California Indians, do not make pleasant reading for they chronicle atrocious happenings, massacres, murders, heartless evictions and brutal treatment of an inoffensive people who happened to be in the way of the adventurous, determined gold seekers from all parts of the United States who rushed to California by the tens of thousands in 1849.

The accompanying colored maps, prepared in the Board's office from authentic data ("Indian Land Cessions in the United States," compiled by Mr. Charles C. Royce and published, in 1909, by the Bureau of American Ethnology and from other official documents and maps) graphically and, it seems to me completely, tell the story of the looting of the Indians' lands by us, the white people of the United States.

Map No. 1 shows the land areas occupied by the California Indians in 1851 which they quit claimed, in good faith in the unratified treaties, to the United States and the restricted districts which were set apart, in good faith, for the Indians with their signed consent.

Map No. 2 shows these reservations again - the home lands reserved for the Indians **FOR THEIR SOLE USE AND OCCUPANCY FOREVER**, and, in red, the comparatively small areas which are the Indian lands in California today.

These maps require scarcely any explanation; they picture a shameful record; they call for something more than pity and niggardly charity; they present a strong appeal for exact, even though it may be belated justice.

MAP SHOWING AREAS INVOLVED IN THE RESERVATION TREATIES
TREATIES OF 1851 AND 1852 WITH CALIFORNIA
TRIBES.



MAP No. 1.

Treaty with Pohik, or Lower Klamath, etc. Oct. 6, 1851.

#1 - Reserve a tract on Klamath River.
#2 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Odellah, or Upper Klamath, etc. Nov. 4, 1851.

#3 - Reserve a tract on the upper Klamath River.

#4 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Moenencema, Ylacoa, etc. August 16, 1851.

#5 - Reserve a tract on Sacramento River.

#6 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Michopda, Mokium, etc. August 1, 1851.

#7 - Reserve a tract on Feather River.

#8 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Ochl, Kilay, etc. September 1, 1851.

#9 - Reserve a tract on Sacramento River.

#10 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Calanapo, Habinapo, etc. August 20, 1851.

#11 - Reserve a tract on Clear Lake.

#12 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Sainell, Yukias, etc. August 25, 1851.

#13 - Cede all claim to territory and agree to remove to Clear Lake reserve all.

Treaty with Dagpia, Hamdo, etc. July 1, 1851.

#14 - Reserve a tract between Bear and Yuba rivers.

#15 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Oulce, Tassea, etc. September 1, 1851.

#16 - Reserve a tract on Cosumnes River.

#17 - Cede all claim to other territory.

Treaty with Ionchumne, Neochilla, etc. May 8, 1851.

#18 - Reserve a tract on Stanislaus River.

#19 - Cede all claim to territory outside of reserve.

MAP SHOWING TREATIES AT WERE SIGNED BY THE GOVERNMENT
TREATIES WITH CALIFORNIA TRIBES IN 1851 AND
1852. PRESENT INDIAN LANDS ARE IN BLACK.



- Treaty with Oodilah, or Upper Klamath, etc. Nov. 4, 1851.
 #1 - Reserve a tract on the Upper Klamath river.
 Treaty with Pohlitz, or Lower Klamath, etc. Oct. 6, 1851.
 #2 - Reserve a tract on Klamath river.
 Treaty with Cosumnes, Yacoma, etc. August 18, 1851.
 #3 - Reserve a tract on Sacramento river.
 Treaty with Michopda, Pakium, etc. August 1, 1851.
 #4 - Reserve a tract on Feather River.
 Treaty with Calamapo, abinapo, etc. August 10, 1851.
 #5 - Reserve a tract on Clear Lake.
 Treaty with Kainell, Yukias, etc. August 23, 1851.
 #6 - Agree to reserve to Clear Lake reserve.
 Treaty with Ocku, Millay, etc. September 9, 1851.
 #7 - Reserve a tract on Sacramento River.
 Treaty with Baaplay, Yacoma, etc. July 1, 1851.
 #8 - Reserve a tract between Bear and Yuba rivers.
 Treaty with Ochoe, Yacoma, etc. August 18, 1851.
 #9 - Reserve a tract on Concha River.
 Treaty with Ionchuma, Achilla, etc. May 28, 1851.
 #10 - Reserve a tract on Stanislaus River.
 Treaty with Wyants, Potanti, etc. March 12, 1851.
 #11 - Reserve a tract between Merced and Coluume.
 Treaty with Wyants, Potanti, etc. May 28, 1851.
 #12 - Reserve a tract between Merced and Kings rivers.
 #13 - Reserve a tract on Kings River.
 Treaty with Kneechee, Chockomane, etc. April 28, 1851.
 #14 - Reserve a tract between Kings and
 Kings rivers.
 Treaty with Kneechee, etc. May 11, 1851.
 #15 - Reserve a tract between Kneechee and
 Kings rivers.
 #16 - Reserve a tract between Kneechee and
 Kings rivers.
 #17 - Reserve a tract between Kneechee and
 Kings rivers.
 #18 - Reserve a tract between Kneechee and
 Kings rivers.
 #19 - Reserve a tract between Kneechee and
 Kings rivers.

- Treaty with Chumute, Tomol, etc. June 3, 1851.
 #15 - Reserve a tract for Chumute and Tomol tribes.
 #16 - Reserve a tract for Yohume and Coyote
 tribes between Tule River, Saint Creek,
 Emigrant road, and Sierra Nevada.
 Treaty with Castake, Tejon, etc. June 10, 1851.
 #17 - Reserve a tract between Tejon Pass & Kern river.
 Treaty with San Luis Rey, Kahwea, etc. January 5, 1852
 #18 - Reserve a tract in S.W. California.
 Treaty with Diegueno tribes, etc. January 7, 1852.
 #19 - Reserve a tract on S. line of California.

NOTE: INDIAN RESERVATIONS SHOWN IN BLACK. THE PAIUTE
 RESERVATION IS NOT OCCUPIED BY INDIANS.
 SMALL BLACK DOTS INDICATE LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT
 OWNED RANCHERIAS VARYING IN SIZE FROM 2 TO 800
 ACRES, AVERAGING ABOUT 100 ACRES IN SIZE. EXCEPT
 SUCH TRACTS ARE AMONG THE MISSION INDIANS, SOUTH-
 WESTERN CALIFORNIA.

It has been estimated that the lands reserved in the treaties for the Indians aggregated 7,500,000 acres, which, at the Government price for public domain lands was worth \$9,375,000. The total land area today of Indian reservations and Government owned rancherias is 517,118 acres as given in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which, at \$1.25 an acre, amounts in value to \$646,397 and all this land is for reservation Indians and Indians who, under the supervision of agencies, live on rancherias. There were about seventeen hundred allotments made nonreservation Indians in the national forests and on the public domain but a large proportion of such allotments is useless because of the poor character of the soil, remoteness, lack of water or other reasons. The nonreservation Indians, as distinguished from reservation and rancheria Indians practically, have had no land given them.

On the other hand the net proceeds of sales of the public domain in California, received by the United States through the General Land Office to June 30, 1918, amounted, in round numbers, to \$23,785,000 and the State of California received from the Government, for the purpose of education, of making public roads and improvements, up to June 30, 1918, \$1,139,243.57 or five per cent of the sales of public lands lying within the state. The value of the lands reserved out of the public domain for national forests and national parks is enormous. And nearly all of such lands, only a little more than half a century ago, was used and occupied by Indians whose possessory rights to them were recognized by the United States Government.

It is worthy of note that the two most important areas of land which have been set apart for the Indians and are now held, in trust, for them by the United States, are the Hoopa Valley and Round Valley reservations in the northwestern part of the state. These reservations were established for the purpose of corralling prisoners of war, Indians who, driven to desperation by the cruelties and aggressions of the white intruders dared to fight and so today own land. The Government practically ratified the treaties made

with the Indians who resisted.

On the other hand, Indians who peacefully trusted the great Government which had made treaties with them in good faith, as they believed and as their descendants still believe, quietly moved into the restricted areas carrying out their treaty stipulations only to be driven away, evicted from their own home lands, knocked from pillar to post and scattered apart until today most of the names of tribes and villages are lost. These are the landless or nonreservation Indians of California, made so apparently because they did not fight the great white people who had taken their lands from them.

In addition to the restricted areas which the treaty commissioners set apart for permanent home lands for the Indians they were promised, in the unsatisfied treaties, horses, mules, plows, clothing and other goods which, it has been estimated, had a value at the time of \$1,800,000 and, also, they were promised white farmers, blacksmiths, carpenters and others to teach them useful handicraft; also school teachers "to live among and work for and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach" so long as the President of the United States should deem it advisable. The eighteen treaties were substantially alike in form, provision and stipulations, so much so that the reading of one will acquaint you with the character of all and, therefore, I respectfully refer you to the copy of one of the treaties which is appended to this report as an exhibit.

The average of the land holdings of the California Indians is but 52 acres. There are no "treaty" reservations in the State. All lands occupied by reservation Indians and Indians under Federal supervision, who live on government owned rancherias, were set apart from the public domain by Acts of Congress, by Executive Order or bought from congressional appropriations. About 1,700 allotments, of not over 160 acres each, have been made nonreservations Indians.

The 1918 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs gives 16,316 as the Indian population of the State and a total area of reservations of 517,118 acres, making the per capita acreage 32. If there is included in the Indian land acreage the public domain allotments, and the land bought for nonreservation Indians since 1906, the per capita acreage will be about 50.

Included in the 517,118 acres of California Indian land is the Paiute reservation in Inyo and Mono counties which was established by Executive Order in 1913. I was told by several Indian Service men, who had been on this desert reservation, that no Indians lived on it because it was uninhabitable - there is not water there and no way to get water.

The small per capita acreage of Indian land in California seems to shrink to even smaller dimensions when compared with the per capita holdings of Indians in other Pacific Coast and the Mountain States. The following schedule is compiled from the 1918 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and shows the number of Indians in each of the selected states, areas of Indian land under Federal supervision (exclusive of public domain allotments) and the per capita acreage;

States.	Indians	Acreage	Per Capita.
California.	16,316	517,118	32 acres.
Oregon.	6,600	1,718,000	260 "
Washington.	11,000	2,700,000	245 "
Idaho.	4,000	682,000	170 "
Montana.	12,000	6,000,000	500 "
Wyoming.	1,700	2,100,000	1,235 "
Colorado.	821	468,000	570 "
Utah.	1,600	1,640,000	1,025 "
New Mexico.	20,000	4,700,000	235 "
Arizona.	48,000	18,000,000	440 "
Nevada.	5,800	735,000	127 "

Before concluding this effort to justify the proposition that the United States not only is morally and in good faith bound to go further than it has gone to right the wrong done the nonreservation Indians of California but, also, is legally their debtor, I would like to call your attention to this point viz; the nonreservation Indians were the same, in all respects, in 1851, as the Indians who, later, became reservation Indians and who were given more than half a million acres of land. If the reservation Indians were entitled to land then the nonreservation Indians had identical rights.

The government did carry out a part of the unratified treaties with part of the Indians. Because it did so does it follow, then, that the other Indians thereby lost their rights? Of course it is clearly understood that it is now too late, as a matter of fact it is impracticable and unadvisable, to even approximate the promises as respects land holdings carried in the unratified treaties. To do so would be to make landed proprietors of a large number of incompetents - an absurdity on the face of it.

The Indian Office can show that it has spent large sums of money in California and accomplished much good results for the Indians but the great bulk of the expenditures, and most of the activities, were for reservations administration, for the operation and maintenance of three nonreservation schools and for the benefit of reservation Indians. The nonreservation Indians, having identical rights with the reservation Indians as creditors of the United States, have had comparatively little done for them.

And I am not forgetting that since 1808 something like 8,000 acres of land, costing around \$181,000, have been bought for California Indians and that a considerable sum of money has been spent, by the Indian Service, to relieve distress among them. But, apparently, there has been no thought of recognizing the just claims of these Indians by the Government and of the obligations imposed on the Government

by such claims and no systematic administrative methods employed to meet such obligations. Rather, it would seem, we have been trying to get past a bad job by feeling sorry for what had happened and congratulating ourselves that landless Indians were made so through no fault of ours.

The solution of the problem presented by a few thousand Indians - the precise number is unknown - will not call for any radical departure from Indian Office administrative methods nor for any startling appropriations. It might, however, be necessary, for a time, to place in California an Indian Service organization particularly charged with the duty of buying land, aiding superintendents and agents to increase public school attendance and care for the disabled and destitute Indians and, in general of looking after the interests of the nonreservation Indians.

The home life of these Indians must be considered in any scheme to assure ample school facilities and permanent home sites. Education for the children and permanent home sites for their families go together. Most of the nonreservation Indians live in bands or communities convenient to work, water and wood, although, in many places, it is necessary to go considerable distances for wood and water. A large number of Indians, however, live in isolated localities apart from communities. Whether living in bands or alone most of the Indians are squatters on white men's land liable to eviction at any time.

But few of these nonreservation Indians, so few that the number is negligible, derive their entire support from their own farms and the common opinion of white people of the state who have had much to do with the Indians is that any efforts to make self-supporting farmers out of them, of this generation at least, will be futile. And this opinion is soundly based on the knowledge that the nonreservation Indians have not reached that point in their progress where they have a real appreciation of land ownership and of the value of self discipline. In many respects they are child like; in many ways dependent. They are unused to accepting responsibilities and assuming the initiative.

They are unlearned in farm and property management.

They are uneducated, illiterate and ignorant of white men's ways although they have been living among white people for several generations. But, more than all else, they have for generations been treated by their white neighbors as an inferior people and have been accepting that appraisal quite as a matter of course and yet they are a self-supporting people. They get their own living by the work of their own hands. But it seems they must work for others for, as a rule, they are incapable of carrying on any kind of business - agricultural, industrial or commercial for themselves.

With apparently few exceptions the California Indians are seasonal, or casual, work people. The earning time for the great majority of them is the growing seasons - spring, summer and fall. Most of them are idle during the winter months. In the beginning of their work season they migrate to the hop fields, vineyards, the prune, apricot and other orchards, to the citrus groves, ranches and rice fields. When the salmon are running those in the north work in the salmon fisheries and canneries. During the harvest time many Indians are found in the factories where vegetables, fruits, olives, etc., are canned.

A large number of them find employment in saw mills, on the surface of mines, in logging camps and on railroads and public roads. During sheep shearing these Indians are in demand and many of them are shepherds for white men. They herd cattle, milk cows and do general farm labor. The women who live near cities and towns go out by the day as domestics and laundresses.

I have said they migrate to the places where they find work. This literally is the fact for during the earning season the Indians take their families with them to the fields, ranches and orchards and are there for months at a time. The Indian villages are deserted by all save a few of the old folk who stay at home as caretakers.

Indian labor, generally, is preferred by white employers of the state. The Indians are regarded as faithful, honest and fairly reliable work people. It is true they will knock off work for what seems to their employers to be trivial reasons and sometimes their social gatherings, fiestas and religious demands interrupt important labor at critical times but, as a rule, the Indians work without requiring watching and carry out their contracts and orders.

The exact number of Indians in California is not known; estimates range from 15,000 to 35,000. The reports of superintendents having jurisdictions in the state and which are contained in the 1919 report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, give a total Indian population of 16,315 of which 5,331 is frankly put down as an estimate of the number of "scattered" or nonreservation Indians. From what I have seen and heard in this survey I am of the opinion that this estimate of 5,331 is most conservative.

Every superintendent and agent in California told me he did not know how many nonreservation Indians were in the district under his supervision and that he was constantly meeting Indians he never had heard of before. It is not at all surprising that these Indian Service officials cannot definitely report the number of their nonreservation Indians; the reason is clearly apparent to one who goes into the nonreservation Indian sections of the State. Most of this class of people live in the mountain regions. Those who live apart from known bands or communities are scattered over great areas of rugged country where the roads are nothing but faint trails which lead over foothills and mountain sides, through valleys and canyons and into the deep woods. These Indians ever are on the move; many of them have two names, Indian and the nicknames given by white people. They seldom come in contact with Indian Service people. A county official told me it would be easier to take a census of the jack rabbits in his county than of the scattered Indians and a man who undertook to enumerate these Indians for the last Federal census said he made every endeavor to secure

an accurate count but was satisfied he had missed a large number because he could not reach them.

A curious paradox is presented by the non-reservation Indians. Among them are "landless" Indians who, living on government owned rancherias, practically have land, and land owning Indians, who, having allotments which are worthless to them, practically are "landless." Rancherias, so called, are tracts bought by the Indian Service, some years ago, upon which bands of Indian squatters were located. No Indian owns a foot of government rancheria soil but they are assured of undisturbed possession of assigned lots, home sites, so long as they occupy and use them. There are rancherias which were owned by Indians before the government bought contiguous acreage to care for the too congested colonies and there are government owned rancherias whose colonists have bought, in common, adjoining lands for themselves. The best examples of rancherias are found in Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma counties north of San Francisco. Most of the allotted non-reservation Indians live in the northern part of the state.

The California Indians may be divided into the following groups:

Reservation Indians	6,058
Non-reservation Indians who live on rancherias, approximately,	4,300
Non-reservation Indians, including about 1,700 allotted,	<u>5,857</u>
Total Indian population	16,215

The Indian population remains about stationary for the United States Census of 1910 gives 16,371 as the total number of Indians in California. The attached map, No. 3 shows the number of Indians in each county according to the United States Census of 1910. It will be noted that in each of twenty-seven counties the Indian population is less than 100; in each of eleven counties the population is between 100 and 300; in ten counties between 300 and 600; in three counties between 600 and 1,000 and in five counties the population

CENSUS BY COUNTIES

U.S. Census - 1910 No. Cal. Ass'n Census - 1908.

Alameda	41	30
Alpine	94	200
Amador	143	146
Butte	298	349
Calaveras	161	125
Colusa	169	86
Contra Costa	3	
Del Norte	337	261
El Dorado	177	291
Fresno	313	445
Glenn	32	87
Humboldt	1652	1718
Imperial	682	
Inyo	792	1082
Kern	320	300
Kings	32	132
Lake	433	618
Lassen	410	474
Los Angeles	97	
Madera	419	610
Marin	26	100
Mariposa	102	190
Mendocino	1170	1425
Merced	0	
Modoc	546	753
Mono	386	536
Monterey	29	123
Napa	6	
Nevada	52	66
Orange	21	
Placer	102	103
Plumas	360	488
Riverside	1590	
Sacramento	62	15
San Benito	0	40
San Bernardino	573	529
San Diego	1516	
San Francisco	46	
San Joaquin	8	
San Luis Obispo	14	
San Mateo	1	
Santa Barbara	45	
Santa Clara	18	
Santa Cruz	15	

Shasta	756	.....	690
Sierra	54	.....	35
Siakiyou	1109	.....	903
Solano	1	.....
Sonoma	340	.....	369
Stanislaus	30	.....
Sutter	18	.....
Tehama	94	.....	115
Trinity	227	.....	273
Tulare	204	.....	231
Tuolumne	136	.....	201
Ventura	3	.....
Yolo	52	.....	42
Yuba	16	.....	55

NOTE: Census of Northern California Indian
Association covered 36 of the 58 counties.

TOTAL INDIAN POPULATION:

United States Census 1910 - 16,371.
Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
June 30, 1919 - 15,315.

is over 1,000 in each.

Landless Indians (non-reservation Indians who do not live on rancherias and who have no allotments), are found in almost every county of the state but they are more numerous in the northern part and on both sides of the Sierra Nevada range down the eastern length of the state and no one knows how many there are of them. The reservation Indians proper are those who live in the Hoopa Valley reservation in Humboldt and Del Norte counties, in the Round Valley reservation in Mendocino county, in the Tule River Reservation in Tulare County in a little reservation near Bishop, Inyo County, in a small reserve of 330 acres near Jackson, Amador County, in another small reserve at Tuolumne, Tuolumne county; in the Fort Yuma Reservation, Imperial county and in the twenty-nine Mission Indian reservations in Riverside, San Diego and San Bernardino counties in the southern part of the state. The Indians who live on the Colorado River in the Colorado River Reservation in the south-eastern part of the state are under the jurisdiction of the superintendency in Arizona.

Local prejudice against the public school coeducation of Indian and white children is not so strong in California as it was. Nearly everywhere in the state I found those who are interested in the welfare of the nonreservation Indians more encouraged because of the increased public school attendance of Indian children. In some places the feeling against teaching Indians in white schools still is strong but there is no doubt that, in general, the old time antipathy is passing. This, of course, is largely due to the payment, begun a few years ago by the Indian Office, of tuition for Indian children in public schools whether in separate schools established under the state law for Indians or in those where the white and Indians are taught in common.

In 1915 the superintendents of California reservations and agencies reported only 316 Indians attending public schools; in 1916 this number jumped

to 1469, increased to 1541 in 1917, to 1860 in 1918 and to \$199 in 1919, and increase of over 700 per cent in four years.

Under the school law of California every child whether white or Indian, is entitled to a public school education and parents or guardians are compelled under the law to send the children to school. There is a provision in the law, though, which gives the governing authorities of school districts the power to establish separate schools for Indian children and requires them to attend such schools. But if there are no separate schools then the Indian children cannot, lawfully, be barred from white schools. There are a number of schools established exclusively for Indians in the state.

The question whether it would be better to send Indians to public schools established exclusively for them or to send all Indian children to schools where they would be taught in common with white children is debatable. There are those who hold that in the elementary school years Indian children should be segregated in separate schools. The advocates of separate schools for Indian children in the elementary grades argue that a full-blood Indian child is seriously handicapped by its limited knowledge of the English language, by its sluggish mentality, by its natural bashfulness, by the economic conditions which compel its parents to migrate, with the families, to the fields, orchards and other places where the parents labor, thus keeping the child out of school a good part of the year, and because the child cannot progress in the class fast enough to keep pace with the white children. It also is pointed out that it is most difficult for a teacher to teach both white and Indian children in the same class in the elementary courses and that, as a matter of fact, the average teacher of Indian and white children discriminates in favor of the whites.

I was told by several county superintendents that it was becoming more and more difficult to secure competent teachers for public school attended by both Indian and White children and that in some cases the teachers of such classes demand higher pay.

At this writing the number of children, of school age, of nonreservation Indians is not precisely known. In the Commissioner's 1919 report the total number of Indian children attending government, mission and public schools is given as 3,897 out of a total of 4,578 who were eligible for school attendance, apparently leaving 681 eligible children out of school but the figures include an estimate of the children of an estimated 3,000 "scattered" Indians so that the total of school attendance includes both the known and estimated attendance. The public school attendance is given in the report as 3199 of which 1471 are credited to the Greenville Agency alone where all the children are of the nonreservation class.

Of the \$180,000 allotted by the Indian Office to public school tuition out of the general appropriation for Indian school support for 1919, a total of \$6,131.37 was expended by the Indian Office for public school tuition in California, in the following jurisdictions

Hoopa Valley	none
Round Valley	\$73.88
Fort Bidwell	74.48
Greenville	\$2,339.98
Digger	240.90
Bishop	163.80
Tule River	none
Campe	none
Maki	391.74
Yuma	none
Pala	378.85
Sobera	none
Reno (California)	<u>1,767.90</u>
Total	<u>6,131.37</u>

At 15 cents a day, the common government rate of pay for public school tuition, this amount would call for 40,875 school days or for about 100 days tuition for 408 Indian children, but it is known that many more than 400 children are "paid" scholars. A large number of nonreservation Indian children are attending the public schools in California on the same

footing as white children, without payment of their tuition by the government.

I was unable, at Sacramento, to secure any figures at all from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the number of Indian children attending the public schools and I found that few county superintendents of schools know how many Indian children of school age were in their counties and how many attended public schools, for Indian school attendance is not segregated in school statistics.

When I was in that state a census of minors was being taken by the county superintendents of schools under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This census will be more than a mere counting of noses for its inquiries will develop much of the home life, living conditions, health condition, etc., of children of school age. The county superintendents were instructed to segregate the data touching Indian children. All this information will be available in February and will afford a sound basis for arriving at the number of nonreservation Indian children of school age in California. These data, with the census figures of the two special investigators of the Indian Office should furnish the Indian Office and Congress with sufficient information to permit the adoption of a practical policy designed to furnish ample school facilities for all the Indians in California.

At Sacramento I had an interesting conversation with Mr. Job Wood, Jr., Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction and found that the state's directors of the public school system are heartily in favor of doing all the state can to advance the interests of the Indian children.

Mr. Wood told me that the new compulsory education law, passed at the last session of the legislature, applies to any child, irrespective of race or color in the state, who is between the ages of

eight and eighteen unless the child is exempted by the county superintendent of schools. Thus all Indian children, out side of the reservation, can be compelled to attend the public schools.

Before a new school district can be formed there must be a minimum of fifteen census children living in the proposed district who are between the ages of five and seventeen years. There is no law which authorizes the expenditure of state or county funds to build a district school house. It must be put up by the district and the school must be maintained at least a year by the district before it can secure state aid to pay the teacher.

In the mountain districts where much of the land, being public domain or national forests, is untaxed and therefore provides no revenue, the school districts are poor. It is in such sections where most of the nonreservation Indians live, and if a new district school is built for them it would stand in a place so remote from a white community that it would be necessary to build a home for the teacher in addition to the school house for no white woman would live with an Indian family.

This requirement, Mr. Wood thought, practically prohibits the organization of new school districts in the mountain country where the Indians live, for the expense of building the school and teacher's house and of maintaining the school during the probationary period of a year would be too large for a poor school district to handle and the Board of Supervisors simply would not attempt to build the school, even though the members might be willing to help educate the children.

It would appear, then, from Mr. Wood's statement that since neither the state nor county can build a district school and state aid toward the payment of the teacher cannot be had until after the school has been running for a year, at least, that some way will have to be devised by which the

United States Government can erect a new school building and maintain the school for a year. This matter is an important one and should enter largely into any consideration of ways and means to accelerate the education of nonreservation Indian children.

I have seen two public schools, maintained by the state, using buildings which had been erected by the Government; one near Ukiah, California and the other in Browning, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. and, probably, there are others. The question of adopting the policy of aiding new school districts in California to open public schools for nonreservation Indians is a large one for it would involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money not only for the building of school houses and the maintenance of the schools during the probationary period but, in many cases, it would require the building, also, of homes for teachers.

In an effort to ascertain the sentiments of county superintendents of schools in regard to public school attendance of nonreservation Indians letters of inquiry were written a number of them. Ten replied and if they share the common state of mind of California's school authorities then the general feeling of most of the county superintendents is that the Government and State should cooperate in the education and care of the Indians

There is some difference of opinion as to the capabilities of Indian children in school rooms for some county superintendents find they are but indifferent scholars, lazy, mentally sluggish and far below the average of white children while others write that the Indians are good scholars. Apparently there is but little racial prejudice against Indian children attending school with white children but objections in some places are noted, the objections being based on the fear of white parents that the Indians may bring trachoma, tuberculosis and even social diseases to school with them.

An abstract of the replies has been prepared and is appended to this report as an exhibit to which your attention is respectfully directed.

Permanent home sites for landless Indians, grouped in colonies on tracts of land in every way suitable for villages, to be bought and, for a time, held by the Government, will go a long way toward solving the problem under consideration. Bearing in mind that such Indians are but common laborers who seek employment at varying distances from their living places; that though some rent patches of land for home sites the larger proportion are squatters, ever facing summary eviction and, therefore, practically forced to live in shacks and huts built of odds and ends, necessarily of the most temporary construction; that it is the nature of the Indians to live in bands or communities; that their mode of living, imposed upon them by economic conditions, breeds filth, squalor and diseases, retards progress by killing ambition and discouraging the development of self-respect and that all such evils can be directly traced to the fact that the Indians have not the slightest assurance of home site permanency, the colony system presents the most practical, the most economical and the most promising way to hasten the progress toward civilization of these Indians.

The Government owned colony or rancharia is no novelty. A large number of landless Indians have been living, and progressing, in such communities for years in California and Nevada. But the instant success of the two colonies established near Reno, Nevada, and Yerington, seventy-five miles south of Reno, within two years by the Indian Office has emphasized so distinctly the great constructive value of home sites, with favorable environment, for the Indians which they know are permanent that I beg leave to describe the colony between Reno and Sparks.

About two and a half years ago I visited the western part of Nevada, inquiring into the conditions of the Paiutes and Washoes and found hundreds of them living under the most distressing conditions. What they called "homes" were but hollow scrap-piles of alley and ash barrel odds and ends thrown together upon patches of land so barren of everything regarded as prime necessities for man's habitation that they

were utterly wretched. The Indians were a degraded lot, despised, treated with contempt by their white neighbors; their children were barred from the public schools; they simply were tolerated because their labor was useful and cheap.

A few weeks ago I saw the same Indians, living on twenty acres of land midway between Reno and Sparks, land which had been bought by the Indian Office for \$300 an acre and worth more, land with water for irrigation and domestic use; land surrounded by a substantial wire fence with a wide street down the center of the tract with young trees planted on both sides; level land, every foot available for home lots and gardens. I saw Indians whom I had pitied a few months previously, living in neat cottages which they, themselves had built; cottages having from three to four rooms; wood floors; brick chimneys; doors; windows with lace curtains, shades and fly screens; cottages with gardens behind. I saw an automobile bus taking Indian children to the Reno public school. And all this change came almost immediately after the Indians began to move onto the colony tract about two years ago.

When I first saw this tract it was an alfalfa farm adjoining Reno. The entire cost to the Government, of this project up to last November - and this practically includes everything excepting the necessary house for the matron and a community house, was as follows;

Land, 20 acres, at \$300,	\$6,000.00
Division fence,	128.00
Survey,	17.50
Well, for domestic water,	\$46.85
Culverts, drainage and irrigation,	98.14
Trees and shrubbery,	155.40
Outhouses, 20 at \$8	<u>160.00</u>
Total	6,905.00

Less than \$7,000 used to lift over a hundred wretched Indians out of the city dump, the alkalai swamp and the sewer in which they had been existing.

To complete the plans for this colony will require only \$6,600 of which \$4,000 is estimated for a matron's house and \$2,600 for a building to be used as a community center, warehouse, and village hall. The colony will take care of at least 100 families, each having a lot fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, so that each family can have a garden patch and room for a horse or cow. The purchase of the land carried with it sixty shares in the Scott Rancho Ditch Company for water rights and it will cost about \$20, which the Indians are expected to pay for ditch maintenance.

A street, forty feet wide, has been laid out through the center of the village. When the Indians first came on the tract their temporary shacks were built on the backs of the lots where the alley will run. The permanent houses are being placed on the building line in the front of the lots. Fruit trees, apple, pears, plums and crab apples, have been planted for shade trees on both sides of the street and the shrubbery is currants, gooseberries and raspberries. Asparagus and rhubarb are to be planted in each lot and a row of fruit trees will be planted along the alleys.

The outstanding difference between the Reno-Sparks colony and the rancherias heretofore established in California is that the Reno-Sparks colony has been laid out as a village and not as an aggregation of little farms. The fact that landless Indians in Nevada and California are not and, for years to come, will not be self-supporting farmers, has been recognized in planning the Reno-Sparks colony which has been established primarily as a village for laborers who will have comfortable homes to come to from their work.

The Yerington colony uses ten acres of irrigated land adjoining the city limits. The land cost about \$1,300 and is colonized by about 150 Paiute Indians, or thirty families. The children are not admitted, as yet, to the public school at Yerington but are taught in the Catholic mission school.

A number, however, attend the Carson nonreservation school. This colony was opened in the fall of 1918 and all the Indians moved to the tract the day it was opened. The village has three wells and is arranged much after the fashion of the Reno-Sparks colony.

About a mile from the state house in Carson City is 180 acres which is being developed into the Carson Colony and home for old Washo Indians. It will take care of 800 Washoes, the money for its purchase and development coming from the Washo Indian appropriation. A good eight room house on the property will be used as the matron's cottage and other buildings are being remodeled for the old folk's home. This tract, with improvements cost but \$3,500.

At Lovelock, northeast of Reno is the first of the Nevada colonies founded about 1910. It provides for thirty families and has a day school, with houses for the teacher and matron. This land is not irrigated but the Indians have water for home uses. It was the Lovelock colony which demonstrated the success of establishing villages for Indians with the idea that they need only permanent home sites, with the right kind of environment, to encourage them to go ahead. Other colonies in Nevada, which are in the making, are at Battle Mountain, Winnemucca and Elko.

These Nevada colonies might well be taken as models for colonies or villages for the landless Indians of California for they represent the latest development in the activities of the Indian Service which are used to encourage Indians who have "lost out." Until recently the purpose of buying land for Indians seems to have been to make farmers of them and large tracts were bought so as to give ten to twenty acres to a family. In some cases, where the land was of good soil, with water for irrigation, this purpose might have been realized but too much of the land, heretofore purchased for California Indians is waterless and, in California land without water is of little value except for rough grazing and of no value for that

Since 1908 the Indian Service has bought 8,300 acres of land for 4,600 California Indians at a land cost of \$181,200. Of this amount about \$34,300 was used to buy land for the Mission Indians in the three southern counties of the state; \$98,100 was spent for land for new rancherias and to augment the areas of rancherias owned by Indians in five contiguous counties in the northwestern part of the state and \$31,800 went for small tracts for bands living in fifteen scattered counties.

Almost all of this land was purchased out of appropriations, aggregating \$150,000, authorized in the Acts of June 21, 1906 and April 30, 1908 and the appropriations were predicated on an investigation of the condition of California Indians by Mr. C.E. Kelsey, a special agent of the Indian Service. So far as I have been able to learn this investigation is the only survey ever made, prior to the one in progress, of the nonreservation or landless Indians of the state.

Mr. Kelsey's report has been the basis of practically all appropriations made for nonreservation Indians in California and properly so. He went thoroughly into the situation, made as good a census as one man, in the limited time given him, could make and his conclusions and recommendations substantially are as timely today as they were fourteen years ago and might well be considered in connection with the survey now being made of the landless Indians. A copy of his report is appended hereto as an exhibit.

Among the recommendations he made are the following: "that those Indians who are landless through an act of commission of the National Government, shall receive land in lieu of any claims they may have against the Government, moral or otherwise; that the land shall be of good quality with proper water supply; and shall be located in the neighborhood in which the Indians wish to live; that this land shall be given under some plan as that pursued at Fort Independence, each family being consigned to not exceeding ten acres or such small tracts as the conditions may warrant;

this land to be purchased and assigned by a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, the majority of the members to be experts in northern California land conditions.

"That those Indians who have received worthless desert allotments shall have the privilege of exchanging them for the same size and character as proposed for the landless Indians in northern California, and that the allotments so surrendered shall be restored to the public domain; that those Indians who have received mountain or timber allotments shall have the privilege of exchanging them for allotments of the same size and character as those appropriated for the landless Indians of northern California and the allotments so surrendered be added to the forest reserve."

Mr. Kealey's recommendation that a commission be appointed to buy the lands was not adopted. Instead he was detailed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase land for the landless Indians and for the Mission Indians. Something over sixty parcels of land were bought by him and, from subsequent appropriation, by other Indian Service agents. The following is a list of such purchases;

Band	County	No. Indians	Acres	Amount.
San Manuel,	San Bernardino	86	12.53	\$1,895.50
Pechanga,	Riverside	178	235	6,650.00
Palm Springs,	"	35	800	6,000.00
Santa Rosa,	"	70	640	2,560.00
Los Coyotes,	San Diego	165	160	800.00
Campe	"	165	1,040	14,500.00
San Pasqual,	"	86	200	1,800.00
Smith River,	Del Norte	163	163	7,200.00
Crescent City,	"	50	100	3,500.00
Trinidad,	Humboldt	43	60	1,198.00
Blue Lake,	"	45	26	1,500.00
Lower Eel River,	"	60	20	3,000.00
Bear River,	"	22	15	1,500.00

Band	County	No. Indians	Acres	Amount.
Hopland,	Mendocino	120	630	\$5,750.00
Laytonville,	"	93	300	2,500.00
Guidiville,	"	93	80	2,000.00
Coyote Valley,	"	43	100	2,484.00
Potter Valley,	"	73	16	2,000.00
Redwood Valley,	"	51	80	2,000.00
Manchester,	"	84	75	4,808.75
Sherwood,	"	93	230.72	5,750.00
Ukiah,	"	130	25.28	8,500.00
Point Arena,	"	"	40	800.00
Guideville,	"	"	34.12	2,100.00
Sherwood,	"	41	60	431.81
Upper Lake,	Lake	235	143	5,000.00
East Lake,	"	134	88	6,600.00
Middletown,	"	51	108.70	2,680.00
Scotts Valley,	"	60	56.68	2,900.00
Big Valley,	"	92	80.	12,000.00
Alexander Valley,	Seneca	74	24	1,800.00
Yappa,	"	"	30	2,500.00
Dry Creek,	"	75	75	1,875.00
Stewart's Point,	"	116	40	1,100.00
Sebastopol,	"	76	40	1,600.00
Pitt River,	Shasta	55	120	1,785.00
Montgomery Creek,	"	63	72	400.00
Ytna,	Siskiyou	56	480	2,208.00
Cedarville,	Modoc	83	17	1,000.00
Mooretown,	Butte	53	80	700.00
Enterprise No.1	"	51	40	120.00
Enterprise No.2	"	8	40	162.56
Strawberry Valley,	Yuba	14	.5	208.80
Colus,	Colusa	63	40	3,800.00
Cortina	"	47	480	4,800.00
Grindstone,	Glenn	56	80	1,050.00
Rumsey,	Yolo	48	75	2,000.00
Golfax,	Placer	64	40	800.00
Eldorado,	Eldorado	53	80	1,500.00
Sheep Ranch,	Calaveras	13	2	150.00
Tuolumne,	Tuolumne	78	268.52	3,500.00

Band	County	No. Indians	Acres	Amount.
Millerton,	Madera	55	140.86	\$1,500.00
North Fork,	"	200	80	550.00
San Joaquin,	Fresno	114	280	2,800.00
Table Mountain,	"	80	180	1,600.00
Bishop,	Inyo		15	1,125.00

Nonreservation Indians are citizens of California, so declared to be in a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, handed down March 8, 1917, in the case of Ethan Anderson, an Indian of Scott Valley, Lake County against Shafter Mathews, county clerk of Lake County. The Court held that a nonreservation Indian of California, even though he might be a ward of the Government, was a citizen of the State. This decision, while it gave the Indians the right to vote - few of them have taken advantage of the right - placed the sick, indigent, old and helpless in a perilous situation; it developed a wide difference of opinion in the matter of caring for them.

It is held, by some authorities, that the Indians, being wards of the Government, should be taken care of exclusively by the Government; that the Indians, being citizens of the State should be taken care of, exclusively by the State; that as the Indians are both wards of the Government and citizens of the State they should be taken care of by both Government and State.

I found the popular idea to be that the Government and State should cooperate in the care of the sick, indigent, old and helpless Indians. The difficult factor in this proposition is cooperation between the Government and local authorities, how can it be effected. There would be no trouble if the county authorities clearly recognized their responsibility in the matter. In some counties Indians are admitted to the county hospitals, poor houses and other institutions; in others they are not.

The Indian Office seems to take the view that since the Supreme Court of the State had definitely decided that the nonreservation Indians are citizens of California they should be recognized as citizens by county authorities and admitted to county institutions on the same footing as other citizens; that at least the county should be willing to pay half of the expenses for their care in hospitals, poor houses, etc.

The Indian Office may be right but what if a sick, indigent Indian is refused medical and hospital attention by the county and the Government refuses to give him needed care because the county will not do its part and the Indian dies during the debate? This might happen, and probably will happen, unless a practical arrangement for active cooperation is effected between the Government and County.

Congress can appropriate money for the care of the sick and distressed Indians and the Indian Office can use the money for that purpose but neither Congress nor the Indian Office can force the county authorities of California to do their part at the risk of Indians dying because neither party to the controversy pays any attention to him. Every Indian official in California told me his allotment of funds for the care of the old, destitute, sick and helpless Indians never is enough, that every year the demand exceeded the allowance.

In this connection I respectfully direct your attention to some letters I wrote a number of county physicians and health officers in California with the purpose of developing their ideas in regard to the care of needy Indians. A number replied and their observations have been abstracted and are attached hereto as an exhibit. It will be noted that the health officials are about evenly divided between those who think the Government should take care of the Indians and those who are in favor of Government and county cooperation.

I feel certain that the white people of California are beginning to take a decided interest in their Indian neighbors; evidences of a change in public

sentiment toward the Indians are found all over the State. Womens' clubs, social service organizations, churches, associations formed for the single purpose of helping helpless Indians and men and women working on their own initiative are in the field and there is small doubt, in my mind, that in a comparatively short time, the Indian Office will have the active and effective cooperation of some of the best people of California in any efforts to advance the welfare of all Indians, reservation and nonreservation, in the State.

Faithfully yours,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,

"Treaty made and concluded at Camp Holt,
on King's River in the State of Cali-
fornia, May 13, 1851, between George W.
Barbour, Commissioner on the part of the
United States, and the chiefs, captains,
and head men of the Tachas, Cah-wai, etc.,
etc., tribes of Indians."

"Treaty made and concluded at Camp Belt, on King's River in the State of California, May 13, 1851, between George W. Barbour, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the Tachos, Cah-wai, etc., etc., tribes of Indians."

A treaty of peace and friendship made and entered into at Camp Belt, on King's river, in the State of California, on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, between George W. Barbour, one of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to make treaties with the various Indian tribes in the State of California, and having full authority to do so, of the first part, and the chiefs, captains, and head men of the following tribes of Indians, to wit: the Ta-chos, Cah-wai, Yo-Kol, Ta-lua-ne, Wis-shua-ne, Hol-cu-ma, To-o-neche, Tu-huc-mach, In-tis-peach, Choi-nuck, Wa-sil-ches, and Mo-ten-tees, of the second part.

Article 1. The said tribes of Indians jointly and severally acknowledge themselves to be under the exclusive jurisdiction, control, and management of the government of the United States, and undertake and promise on their part to live on terms of peace and friendship with the government of the United States and the citizens thereof, with each other, and with all Indian tribes.

Article 2. It is agreed between the contracting parties that for any wrong or injury done by individuals of either party to the person or property of those of the other, no personal or individual retaliation shall be attempted, but in all such cases the party aggrieved shall apply to the proper civil authorities for a redress of such wrong or injury;

and to enable the civil authorities more effectively to suppress crime and punish guilty offenders, the said Indian tribes jointly and severally promise to aid and assist in bringing to justice any person or persons that may be found at any time among them, and who shall be charged with the commission of any crime or misdemeanor.

Article 3. It is agreed between the parties that a district of country between the Gah-wai river, or the first of the four creeks, and the Chou-chille river, to be laid off as follows, to wit: beginning at the point in the Gah-wai river where the southwestern line of the lands set apart for the Indians at the treaty made and concluded at Camp Barbour on the San Joaquin river, leaves said river for the Chou-chille river; running thence down the middle of the Gah-wai river to the Tulare or Tache lake; thence along the same in the direction of and to the mouth of King's river; thence up said river to a point six miles below where the said southwestern line of the lands set apart for the Indians at the treaty made at Camp Barbour on the San Joaquin river as aforesaid, crosses said King's river; thence a line to the Chou-chille river to be run parallel to the aforesaid line crossing the San Joaquin and Fresno rivers, and intersecting the Chou-chille at the distance of six miles from said southwestern line; thence up the Chou-chille to said line and with it to the beginning on the Gah-wai river, shall be set apart and forever held for the sole use and occupancy of said tribes of Indians; in consideration of which, and the further consideration of permitting said tribes to hunt wild game and gather wild fruit, nuts, etc., in the hills and mountains between the Gah-wai and Chou-chille rivers, the said tribes hereby forever quit claim to the government of the United States to any and all lands to which they are either of them may ever have had any claim or title.

Article 4. In further consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of aiding in the subsistence of said tribes of Indians during the years

eighteen hundred and fifty-one and two, it is agreed by the party of the first part to furnish said tribes jointly (to be distributed in proper proportions among them,) with six hundred head of beef-cattle, to average five hundred pounds each, and five hundred sacks of flour, to average one hundred pounds each, for each year.

Article 5. It is further agreed, that as soon after the ratification of this treaty by the President and Senate of the United States as may be practicable and convenient, the said tribes shall be furnished jointly and free of charge with the following articles, to wit: fifty brood mares and two stallions, sixty cows and five bulls, twenty-four ploughs, twelve sets of harness complete, twenty-four work mules or horses, twenty-four yoke of California oxen, two hundred axes, two hundred hoes, one hundred spades or shovels, one hundred picks, all the necessary seeds for sowing and planting for one year, three thousand pounds of iron and six hundred pounds of steel, two thousand blankets, two flannel shirts and two pair of coarse pants for each man and boy over fifteen years of age, three thousand yards of linsey cloth and the same quantity of cotton cloth, and the same of coarse calico for clothing for the women and children, fifty pounds of thread, five thousand needles, five hundred thimbles, and twelve dozen pairs of scissors, and one dozen good grindstones.

Article 6. The United States agree further to furnish a man skilled in the business of farming, to instruct said tribes and such others as may be placed under him, in the business of farming, one blacksmith, and one skilled in working in wood, (wagon maker or rough carpenter,) one superior and such assistant school teachers as may be necessary, all to live among and work for, and teach said tribes and such others as they may be required to work for and teach; said farmer, blacksmith, worker in wood, and teachers to be supplied to said tribes and continued only so long as the President of the United States shall deem advisable; a school-house, and all other buildings necessary for the persons mentioned in this article to be furnished by

the government, and for the purpose the government of the United States hereby retains and reserves to herself in the lands herein set apart for the Indians, not only the right to erect said buildings, but also the right to erect any military post or posts, houses for agents, officers, and others in the service or employment of the government, and the right of way over any portion of said territory.

This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties when ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, the contracting parties have hereto signed their names and affixed their seals this thirteenth day of May, annoDomini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

G. W. Barbour,

TACHES:- Quintin, chief; Jose Antonio, Sulio, Elarion, Gregorior.

NOTONTORS:- Manuel, chief; Santiago, Innocente, Estanislao, Jose Quintin, Juan.

WE-MIL-CHES:- Julian, chief; Jose Martin, Pedro, Jose Antonio Nicolas.

CHOI-MUES:- Valentine, chief; Jose, Ebon, Francisca, Satronine.

INTIMPEACHES:- Antonio, chief; Sinto.

TU-HUC-MACHES:- Sylvester, chief; Cervantes.

TOR-NECHES:- Castro, chief; Jose Antonio.

HOLCUMAS:- Hamush, chief; Tomas.

WIC-CHUM-NES:- Eahal, Manuel, Ignacio, Chile.

TO-LUM-NES:- To-hil-na, Joaquin,

CAH-WAIS:- Francisco, Bautista, Rafael,

YO-KOLS:- Echa, Juan Tamato, Jose Maria.

Signed and sealed in duplicate, after being
read and explained, in the presence of -

H.S.Burton, Interpreter,

H.H. McLean, Secretary,

W.S.King, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army,

T. Moore, Second lieutenant 3d Infantry,

H.G.J. Gibson, Second lieutenant 3d artillery.

Questionnaire to County
Superintendents of Schools
in
California..

Questionnaire to county
superintendents of schools
in California.

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Desiring to learn the sentiment of county superintendents of schools in California toward the Indians of that state letters of inquiry were sent to a number of them who were requested to answer the following questions:

How many Indian children, school age, in your county?

Do they attend public schools with white children?

If so, how many attend schools; what grades do they reach; what kind of scholars are they; name tribes, if possible; does the U. S. government help your county by paying for Indian tuition; what is your candid opinion of Indian children as scholars?

If Indian children do not attend school, why? Is it really because of racial prejudice; is it because they are uncleanly; is it because white parents fear Indians may spread tuberculosis, or trachoma; is it because of difference in standards of morality?

How many Indians are there in your county and what is their general condition?

Please give your candid views on this query; Should the State of California take full care of the Indians in it or should the full responsibility be carried by the Federal Government or should State and Government cooperate in caring for the Indians who do not live on reservations?

Replies were received from a number. Following is a synopsis of the answers to the queries submitted and of observations made by the superintendents on the California Indian problem;

Roy Gerd, Superintendent of Schools,
Mendocino County:-

"About two or three hundred children of school age in Mendocino County and about 70 attend school with white children. The Government pays tuition for them. They are not excellent scholars. They are slow to learn and lazy about their work. Seldom go beyond the sixth grade. Principally because their parents take them out to work on leaving school and also because they are backward. They have not the interest in schools which white children have and this I think is due to their inheriting a sluggish mind and the low standards of education and immorality held before them. Most children in Mendocino County do either attend a public school or an Indian school. I should judge there are between 1000 and 2000 Indians in this county.

"I think that the Federal Government should have complete care and full control of the Indians and should provide all money to pay for their tuition. States that have Indian children like California cannot take care of the education of their white children because of so many small schools which necessitates paying a great number of teachers making the cost of education very large as compared with the population or value of the assessable property. All money for educating Indians should be provided by the Federal Government."

Kate E. Horn, Superintendent of Schools, Siskiyou County:- Number of Indian children of school age in Siskiyou County unknown, but they attend public schools with white children. They reach the eighth grade, are very good scholars and many finish the elementary schools.

"The state and Government should cooperate in the education of Indian children."

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Mrs. Pearl Rutherford, Superintendent of Schools, Butte County:- About seventy-five children of school age in this county and they attend public schools with white children; are supposed to finish the eighth grade. They are below the average of white children as scholars and belong to the Digger Tribe. The Government pays tuition; as a rule the children cannot grasp the work of the higher grades and lose interest; does not know the number of Indians in Butte County but considers their condition to be fair.

"The state and Government should cooperate in the education of Indian children."

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John L. Dexter, Superintendent of Schools, Mariposa County:- About sixty-five Indian children of school age in Mariposa County and all attend public schools with white children; go as far as high school. As scholars they are usually slow; they belong to the Digger Tribe; the Government pays tuition in some cases; As a rule the Indians are poor scholars but in some cases are bright; 225 Indians full and mixed bloods in Mariposa County. Their condition, in most cases, is not the best.

"The state and Federal Government should cooperate in the work of educating and caring for these

Indians. The Government should provide an easy method for rural districts to secure some aid in educating children. It is impossible in some of the remote districts to have the three trustees go miles and miles to appear before a notary public to comply with all the requirements laid down by the Government."

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G. P. Morgan, Superintendent of Schools, Tuolumne County:- About seventy-five children of school age in Tuolumne county; some of them attend public schools with white children, possibly twenty-five; they reach about the fifth grade, are fairly good scholars and belong to the Digger Tribe; the Government pays for tuition. Indian children do pretty good work; seem intelligent, but are slow and diffident; approximately 200 Indians in Tuolumne County; general condition fairly good; some have adopted many ways of the whites, have good homes and live well; others still live in shanties and are unclean; the children who do not attend school apparently do so for two reasons; some live too far from school houses and some are indifferent.

"It seems to me that the Federal Government should assume the responsibility for the full care of Indians in California, but from another angle, it would seem that state and Federal governments should divide the care and expense. It might be more equitable the latter way as some states have very few Indians and they could then contribute to the support of those states with large Indian populations. There is but one school district in Tuolumne County, (Summersville District) that derives Federal aid for the Indians. These are supposed to live on the reservation near by."

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Mrs. Nettie B. Harris, Superintendent of Schools, Modoc County:- About ten Indian children attend the public schools with white children; they make

fair progress, but are not as good as a normal white child; usually reach the fourth or fifth grade; they are Pit River Indians; in some cases the Government pays fifteen cents a day tuition; Indian children are obedient and studious; the principal objection to Indian children attending white schools is trachoma and uncleanness; some are very clean; some have symptoms of tuberculosis; some racial prejudice can be found in some sections.

"It seems to me the state and Government should cooperate in the care of the Indians."

-600-

Craig Cunningham, Superintendent of Schools, Madera County:- Approximately 100 Indian children of school age in Madera County; approximately seventy-five attend Madera County schools, reaching the 3rd, 4th, and 5th grades as a rule though there are exceptions where they reach the 6th and 7th grades and one or two cases graduated from the grammar schools; these are Digger and Chickahansie Indians; the Federal Government has given substantial help in the way of tuition.

"As far as the schools of this county are concerned I believe that they add materially to the better living and enjoyment of life to the Indians. I have a few cases where trustees of school districts are part Indian blood. In my county there seems to be no prejudice against Indian children attending school. On the contrary my school boards in the mountain districts have encouraged them to attend. I could make only a guess at the Indian population in my county, it is probably 200. I think their general condition good. Most of the Indians secure employment in the vineyards in the valley in summer months. In most all cases they purchase winter supplies from moneys earned.

"I believe that the Federal Government should always bear a part of the responsibility for caring for and educating the Indians. I am heartily in accord where the Federal Government aids in giving

tuition to Indians in the California public schools. Under the present plan the State and Nation are doing their part. I have encouraged my districts where Indian children are enrolled to enter in to contracts with the Federal Government. Many districts have done so and material assistance has been received from the Indian Department. I want to express my appreciation for this aid as it has meant a great deal to my mountain schools."

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Lucy M. Young, Superintendent of Schools, Trinity County:- About 110 children of school age in Trinity County and about ninety-five attend public schools; most of them reach the eighth grade and are average scholars; they are Wintoon Indians; one school district is aided by the Government paying tuition charges for four children; Indian children are average in scholarship but not quite as ambitious and, generally, do not have the means to attend as regularly as the white children.

"The reason some Indian children do not attend school as a rule, is because they live too far from school and some of them must work and help support the family; non-attendance at schools is not on account of racial prejudice, disease nor morality. There are about 250 Indians in Trinity County and all are comfortable but none have more than a living excepting a few. I think the state and Government should cooperate in caring for the Indians who do not live on reservations."

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Mrs. Eugenia M. Burns, Superintendent of Schools, Alpine County:- There are about twenty-five Indian children of school age in Alpine County and twenty attended school during the term 1918 - 1919, they reach the 4th grade; scholarship is fair; Government pays Indian tuition; Indian children will be fairly good scholars in the future if proper interest is taken

in them; the Indian children in this county are told they must either attend public schools or be sent to U. S. Government Indian school at Carson; they prefer to stay home, so start to the public school, but do not attend regularly; the white parents do not care to have the Indians attend school with their children because of the frequent cases of tuberculosis among them and their uncleanness; there are about seventy-five Indians in the county but there are possibly 300 Indians in the community just across the state line in Nevada.

"I think the state and U. S. Government should cooperate in caring for the Indians who do not live on reservations. I have lived in this community for twenty years and have noticed an improvement in the Indians in as much as they are getting more anxious to take up the customs of the whites. The young Indians are losing the superstitions and customs of their fathers; so, for this reason, it will be an easier matter to educate them in the future. The question of tuberculosis and other diseases among them is very serious and steps should be taken immediately by the Government to help eradicate them. I desire to call particular attention to the fact that the Indians of the Washoe tribe need assistance to help eradicate tuberculosis.

"The farmers in this community depend almost entirely upon Indian labor for the farms. However, there is scarcely an Indian family of the tribe in which there has not been a death from tuberculosis in the last few years. So the disease not only spreads among them, but endangers the whites also. I would recommend that a village for Indians (such as the one to be started in Elko County, in Nevada.) be established for the Washo Indians in Alpine County in California, or just across the line in Douglas County, Nevada, in which they could live in the winter time. In the summer the Indians here sell their baskets at the mountain lakes or work on the farms but in the winter they crowd into their unsanitary huts and contract the diseases that are causing many deaths each year."

M. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Schools, Mono County:- Part of the Indian children, number not given, attend public schools with white children, probably thirty of them; some are graduated from the elementary schools; as a usual thing Indian children are quiet, obedient pupils and are apt in any study not requiring much abstract reasoning. The Government helps the county by paying for Indian tuition.

"In reply to your inquiry, what is your candid opinion of Indian children as scholars, I fear I do not quite grasp the question. If you mean scholars as being able to profit by education I might refer you to Charles Light, Stockton, California, District Attorney of San Joaquin County who is a full-blood Indian of one of our mountain tribes. My opinion is that these children should receive an education to fit them for a place in the life of the age in which they live as any other children should. The reason the Indian children do not attend school in this county is because of their indifference, lack of encouragement, some racial prejudice, more especially as we now have few pure blood Indians. Some are uncleanly.

"White parents do fear tuberculosis, trachoma and social diseases. There is some prejudice because of the different moral standards, but perhaps more as a prevention of miscegenation. I cannot estimate the number of Indians in this county. All have plenty of work, therefore food and clothing. They could be educated to manage such better. They gamble and even in this dry county some manage to get drunk occasionally. Many are marrying Basques and Portuguese."

"My opinion is that Indians should be cared for by both State and Federal Government - not as paupers but as citizens or, at least, as our other non-whites are. The Indian should receive the sort of education which would fit him to earn a living. His women should be protected from the lower class of the white race. They should be taught to care properly for their homes and their children."

**Questionnaire to County Health Officers
and Physicians in California in Regard
to Nonreservation Indians.**

Questionnaire to county health officers
and physicians in California in regard
to nonreservation Indians.

-900-

In an effort to learn the attitude of county officials in California toward the Indians of that state a letter was sent to each of a number of county physicians and health officers who were requested to answer the following questions:

Are Indians admitted to your county hospital, poor house or other county institutions?

If not, is it because (a) of racial prejudice, (b) Indians are not tax payers, (c) or why?

What are the general health conditions among the Indians in your county (particularly as to tuberculosis and trachoma)?

How many Indians exclusive of those on reservations are in your county?

Is there any organized social service efforts being made in your community in behalf of Indians?

Please give your candid views of this query; Should the State of California take full care of the Indians in it or should the full responsibility be carried by the Federal Government or should State and Government cooperate in caring for the Indians who do not live on reservations?

Replies were received from a number. Following is a synopsis of the answers to the queries submitted and of observations made by the officials on the California Indian problem;

Doctor C. A. Curl, County Physician, Trinity County; - Indians are admitted to Trinity county hospital, poor house and other county institutions; very little tuberculosis or trachoma among the Indians; about seventy-five nonreservation Indians in the county, many of whom are indigent from age. No organized social service efforts to help Indians.

"In my opinion the care of the Indians should be entirely federal. The Federal Government has taken from the Indians the best of their lands and should care for them as long as they need help.

"In addition to the questions I have answered I would like to give my views on the Indian question. I served about five years as physician in the Indian Service and think that in that time I saw many of the injustices the Indians had to bear. Their best lands were taken from them and, in most instances, they were confined on reservations where they could have made but a poor living even if they were the best of workers. Being Indians and hereditarily disinclined to manual labor has made it doubly hard for them to get ahead in the world and have anything laid away for their old age and now that they are old they must depend on the very small stipend allowed by the county. This county allows them five dollars a month when they are in an actual starving condition and if they are thought to be dying the supervisors will send the county physician to see them. They would be admitted to the county hospital or poor house but the whites do not like them and do not make it a pleasant place for them to stay.

"The question of the duty of the Federal Government is a large one and should take into consideration the psychology of the Indian as well as the

expense to the tax payer. We have taken from them most all they had and, for several generations to come, it is surely our duty to care for such of them as are old and helpless. I wonder if you will pardon me if I make a suggestion that has been in my thought many times. Why not establish a home for the aged, sick, crippled and helpless Indians at some rather central point, where the climate is not too severe and have all those needing the care of such a home sent to that place? Appoint an inspector to visit all places where there are Indians living at least once a year and gather in those who need to be sent to the institution and give them better food and living conditions than they have ever had in their lives and, in that way, pay to them a little of that we have taken from them.

"The younger Indians are glad to get rid of the old ones and during my service with the Government I have had the younger ones come to my office and ask for poison to put the helpless ones out of the way. I know positively that many of the helpless ones are actually starved when food is a little scarce and sometimes when it is not. An old, sick Indian gets little if any care from his relatives. I know of one case in this county, last year, when an old man was allowed to die out in the rain because it was too much trouble for the others to go out after him.

"Surely our great Government can afford to do something really helpful. It will do but little good to have things done locally for if money, food or shelter are given them where they are living, the young and strong take from that which is given for their comfort.

"Pardon this long letter but the Indians have a lot of my sympathy and this is the first time I have had a chance to air my views, at least the first time I have had anything like an invitation to do so."

Doctor H.A.Craig, Health Officer, Lake County: - Indians are admitted to the county hospital and other institutions; general health conditions are good; a small percentage have tuberculosis of the lungs, never knew of any to have trachoma; no organized social service efforts in behalf of Indians.

"Taking it from the broadest possible view probably the state and government had better divide responsibility for the care of Indians. The California Indian question is a hard one to lay before you in a personal letter. What I may say on the subject is my view after talking the matter over with some of our county officials and reliable business men.

"From a broad point of view, remembering that the Federal Government has taken up their lands it would seem that the Federal Government should take care of them but considering it from an economic point and the quick dispatch of business it has proven too slow and expensive. The members of the Board of Indian Commissioners from the south and eastern states are not familiar with our California and Pacific Coast Indian affairs much more than they are with our Japanese question, neither are the members from California familiar with such questions in the south so that, viewing it from that point, I believe the different states are better qualified to care for their own Indians.

"The field matron idea here in California for each county I think is a mistake from an economic point of view and without adequate results. Whether they are to be cared for by the State or Federal Government it appears to me that the appointment of a male Indian agent for each county, instead of the field matron, would be productive of better results, the male agent to act in conjunction with the county health officer, the superior judge or the board of supervisors and all bills to be subject to the approval of them and be paid by the state if they are to be cared for by the state.

"The Indian children here in Lake County are admitted into the common or public schools with the whites and have all the advantages of white children

but it is an exception for any of them to complete the course in school. They seldom continue with their schooling until they graduate. I am of the firm opinion that the Indians should not be educated beyond the common public schools at the expense of state or Federal Government for the good and sufficient reason that they are not mentally capable of a higher education. Some of our reservations have Indian schools, the teachers being paid by the Government, where they do not have schools they attend school with the white children. The Indians here are as healthy as the white population, some of them are afflicted with tuberculosis, pulmonary in nearly every instance and, owing to their habits of living, they never recover. It is absolutely impossible to teach them the importance of hygienic conditions, contagious diseases are more fatal with them than the whites because they will not follow instructions and be properly treated.

"Those on the reservations, especially, do not make the best of what is provided for them by the Government. They are a naturally indolent and, to a certain extent, the more that is done for them the more indolent they are. The field matron helps them some to the extent of her ability and finances. In cases of necessity our county board of supervisors make cash appropriations out of our county funds to help them in case of need and sickness and which I do not think is just toward our tax payers. I think that should come direct from the state funds as above suggested to you. There is no need of an Indian being in want here if he is able to work. There is plenty of work for them of all kinds and wages are as good for them as is paid white labor but the habit of our Indians is not to be constantly at work, they keep at it for a short time and then lay off to eat up and spend what they have made.

"To furnish a modern dwelling for each Indian family would certainly be a serious financial mistake. The Indians here in Lake County, California, who are not on reservations, have no just cause for complaint, they can get work at the same pay for any unskilled labor on the same basis as a white man. Labor is scarce and wages

are good and if they are short of the necessities of life it is their own indolent habits to blame for it. Still there are isolated cases where they actually need help financially and be cared for other wise which they always receive by our supervisors.

"In our mountain counties we have a larger pro rata population of Indians than some other counties where there are large cities and towns like, for instance, San Francisco and Sacramento and for that reason I think it an injustice that they should be cared for by a county. It should be born by the different individual states, preferably, or by the Federal Government. I think it entirely unnecessary, in fact will say it is a mistake, for the commissioners to deal differently with those NOT on the reservations than those that are on them.

"To abstract the above opinion I would say from an economic point of view, quick dispatch of business and results and for the better service to the Indians who are certainly entitled to much care and attention from the state and Government that:-

"Preferably let each state handle its own Indian question; they are better qualified to attend to them more economically, quicker and secure better and more satisfactory results.

"Do away with the field matron and have an Indian agent for each county, he to be elected by county vote and not to be appointed by commissioners or board of supervisors, let him have an annual salary, hold office for four years, get away from graft, political pull and get down to business for the benefit of the Indians and welfare of the tax payer.

"Let those who will not live on reservations care for themselves except in rare exceptional cases, the county physician looks after them as at present in our county hospital.

"As for their education the state is doing that at present.

"Under present methods the Indian question is entirely too expensive for the results obtained.

"Trusting the above will meet with your approval and if there is any other point that I could enlighten you on the subject let me know."

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Doctor Sherman T. White, Superintendent, Shasta County Hospital:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; tuberculosis is quite prevalent, trachoma not much, other health conditions as good as their white neighbors; about 1,100 to 1,500 nonreservation Indians in Shasta county; no organized social service efforts to help Indians. Both Federal Government and state should care for Indians.

"Shasta county has no Indian reservation and all live either on their own lands or rented places. We admit Indians to our county hospital the same as we do white people. In fact if one is sick and has no visible means of support and has no place to go we admit any person regardless of sex or color.

"The general health of our Indians is on a par with our white people except tuberculosis is more prevalent among them than among whites. We have from eleven hundred to eleven hundred fifty Indians in our county and in my opinion both Federal Government and State should care for these Indians and as soon as possible make citizens of them. To do this I would advise that physicians be furnished by the Federal Government and that a field matron or matrons be furnished instructing them in better ways of living with more sanitary surroundings than they have; show them in their own homes the way to live, to keep house, and to keep their health. In case of illness furnish them with nurse or nurses, physicians and field matrons, plus their property interests, should be cared for by the Federal Government.

"The county should give them their education, grammar and high schools, and in case any of them should be too sick to be cared for at home the county should admit such to the county hospital.

"It should be impressed upon the Indian that as soon as he is able and fit to care for himself he will be made a citizen of the United States of America. This education can be done in from fifteen to twenty-five years with the Indians we have in our county. The nurses and field matrons should constantly and continually impress Indians that they will soon become citizens and that they must be honest and industrious, that they will soon be expected to care for themselves and that the Government will not aid them any longer."

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Doctor E. M. Fine, Del Norte County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital, poor house and other county institutions but county usually gives them an allowance and they stay elsewhere; tuberculosis is more prevalent among the Indians than others; trachoma is confined to Indians; no organized social service efforts in behalf of the Indians.

"I think the Federal Government best to take care of work among the Indians but the Government is more familiar by past experience and could improve on past experience."

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Doctor William L. Hood, Tuolumne County physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; tuberculosis common, trachoma rare; there is some organized social service efforts being made in the community in behalf of the Indians.

"Neither the state nor Government should take full care of nonreservation Indians. If an Indian elects to live on the reservation he is a ward of the Government. If he does not he should take care of himself, as they do in Tuolumne County."

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Doctor O. T. Schulze, Health Officer, Napa County:- If Indians are residents of the county they are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; general health conditions are good; no organized social service efforts in behalf of the Indians.

"There is no Indian problem in this county. The few Indians are well and contented. I am, therefore, unable to offer any suggestions."

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Doctor G. S. Scott, Maricopa County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; General health conditions are good.

"There are no more than twenty-five or thirty (excepting in Yosemite) pure blood Indians in the county but many half breeds; there are no social service efforts being made in behalf of the Indians. State and county cooperation would guarantee to the Indians the best protection of his interest."

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Doctor L. L. Thompson, Butte County Health Officer:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; tuberculosis and trachoma are almost unknown among the Indians here; organized social service efforts are being made for Indians in the vicinity of Chico.

"I believe state and Federal Government should share this burden on the tax payers."

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Doctor G. W. Dearosier, Colusa County Physician:-
Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; general health conditions very good except tuberculosis is quite prevalent; no organized social service efforts are being made for the Indians.

"The Indians in this county work out on the farms. Those unable to work have been cared for by the county. If there is any change I think the Federal Government would take better care of them."

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Doctor O. A. Eckhardt, Sierra County Physician:-
Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; general health conditions good, no cases of tuberculosis or trachoma have been reported to the county physician; about twenty-five Indians are working in the eastern part of the county (Sierra Valley) during the summer; most of them go to Reno, Nevada, for the winter; no organized social service efforts are made in behalf of the Indians.

"The Federal Government should take care of the Indians."

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Doctor S. H. Rantz, El Dorado County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; general health is fair, there are more or less tuberculosis and trachoma; no organized social service efforts in behalf of the Indians.

"I believe the Federal Government should take full responsibility for the care of the Indians."

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Doctor E. J. Laswell, Plumas County Physician:-
Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; tuberculosis and trachoma are quite common; no organized social service efforts in behalf of the Indians.

"California Indians should be cared for by both state and Government."

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Doctor Ernest E. Thompson, Tehama County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; very little tuberculosis and trachoma; no organized social service efforts in behalf of the Indians.

"The state and Government should cooperate in the care of the Indians."

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Doctor F. O. Pryor, Sonoma County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and other institutions; has no intimate knowledge of health conditions but thinks there is "considerable" tuberculosis and little trachoma; there is no organized social service efforts made in behalf of the Indians.

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Doctor J. L. Butin, Madera County Physician:- Indians are admitted to county hospital and poor house; some Indians have land and personal property and pay taxes; some have tuberculosis; very little organized social service efforts are being made in behalf of Indians and not along lines to give best results.

"I believe the Government would get best results in the care of Indians. If properly dealt with I am sure much improvement could be made."

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Doctor W. J. Blevins, Yolo County Physician:-
Indians are admitted to county hospital and poor house;
general health conditions are good; no organized social
service efforts are being made to help the Indians.

"Our Indians are all able to work and there
is plenty of work for them. They earn good wages and
do not need any assistance from the state or government.

If they had assistance from the state or government it
would only encourage them to idle away their time. We
are glad to have their service, and pay them for it, and
the county will take care of any one who is sick and
without funds."

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 18, 1920.

BULLETIN NO. 102

At the suggestion of Commissioner Scott there are being sent herewith letters from Superintendent Ernest Stecker in regard to the sale of timber on the Mescalero Indian Reservation, New Mexico.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Mescalero Indian Agency,
Mescalero, N.M.,
December 8th, 1919.

General H.L. Scott,
c/o Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

My dear General Scott:

I enclose herewith copy of a letter I sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the Fort Sill Indians for your information and to enable you to keep in touch with matters pertaining to them. The Commissioner advised me when I first recommended sale of timber that there was no application on file in his office for purchase of this timber so I set about to find a lumber company which would take an interest in this timber with a view to purchasing same. The Cloudercroft Lumber Company then sent two men to inspect the timber, and thereafter made an application for purchase. The Indian Office then sent representatives to examine and appraise the timber, and now I believe everything is ready to advertise it for sale. I sincerely hope it will sell for if it does not I see no way to solve the problem here within a reasonable time.

If you now follow up your efforts and bring Congress around to advance the value of this timber you surely will do for these Indians the thing which will bring them the only and the earliest possible relief.

The weather has not been very cold as yet, and we have had only one real snow storm so far. It is good that the weather is so mild for the majority of the Indians are living in tents. They want houses and since I have talked their wants over with them so often they really believe that I am going to house them comfortably.

Please do what you can to get Congress to act favorably in this matter and as soon as practicable

in order that funds will soon be available to remedy conditions here which should not exist among these of any other class of people. The sale of timber will provide for the Mescalero Indians as well as the Ft. Sill people.

Trusting that you will be successful in anything you undertake to help conditions here, I remain with best of wishes for you and yours,

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Stecker.

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Mescalero Indian Agency,
Mescalero, N.M.,
December 23, 1919.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

In answer to your letter of November 6th, 1919, I have the honor to advise that the report of Dr. Marschalk and his suggestions, after investigation, relative to recommendations made by me for the betterment of conditions among the Fort Sill Apache Indians, are in full accord with said recommendations and full support should now be given by your Office to carry the plans suggested to a point of fulfillment.

On November 21st I received notice of the allotment of \$23,356.00 for the relief and settlement of Apache Indian prisoners of war, Ft. Sill, Okla. On November 29th I called these Indians into council and went carefully over Dr. Marschalk's report and my recommendations with them in

in order to determine with them what was best to do for them, and insure satisfaction among them. After full and carefull deliberation, considering their present condition and future action theyreached following decision:-

All desire to select permanent homes in lower locations but want to retain their present White Tail holdings for farming operations.

They requested that their present homes be made more comfortable for the winter. I advised all of them to bank their homes to prevent the wind from sweeping under and up through their floors, and that I would furnish building paper to cover the outside walls as soon as I received word that the funds above mentioned were placed to my credit.

Between now and Spring they are to make selection for location of their respective permanent homes.

They desire that necessary funds for erection of these homes be provided from funds secured from contemplated sale of reservation timber, and that the Blazer and Hedges farms be purchased from similar funds to provide home places of small acreage for them.

They request that so, much as may be necessary of the \$23,956.07 to provide a herd of sheep for them be invested in purchase of 1000 ewes and necessary bucks. They intend to hold these sheep as a community herd and look after them themselves.

That those of them who have nothing and are unable to support themselves be furnished such rations and clothing as may be necessary this winter.

They all being so fully agreed upon the foregoing propositions and having talked these matters over with Dr. Marschalk, I recommend favorable consideration of their requests.

The portable sawmill, recommended by Dr. Marschalk, will be furnished with other machinery necessary for road work; see Pur-Sup 97379 & 96004-19, H S.

The sheep can be provided from funds above mentioned. The cattle increase depends on the sale of the reservation timber.

The reservation timber has been examined by Mr. J.R. Kinney, Chief Supervisor of Forests, who under date of November 25th, 1919, recommends that the sale area of timber to be sold should be defined as "that portion of the drainage basin of the Elk and Silver Creeks within the Mescalero Indian reservation that lies west of the range line between ranges 14 and 15 east of the New Mexico Prim. Mer." The total area within the line which would include all timber within the watersheds of these two creeks would exceed 50,000 acres. However, the untimbered ridges and the brush and grass land will reduce the actual timber area to about 30,000 acres. Of this area about 5500 acres is of the fir type which will cut an average of 9000 B.M. to the acre, or approximately 50,000,000 feet. The yellow pine type embraces about 25,000 acres which will probably cut 4000 to 5000 feet per acre, or from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000 feet. We believe it advisable to advertise the timber area as 30,000 acres with a stand of 160,000,000 feet of which 30% is red and white fir.

The minimum price for this timber, Mr. Kinney recommends, should not be less than \$2.75 per M feet.

I urgently recommend that this timber sale be extensively advertised for we must have this money to solve the problem of this reservation. I also request to be advised as to the method of this advertisement that I may be able to better keep in touch with everything connected therewith.

If a satisfactory bid is received on this timber I recommend that Congress be requested to advance the total amount of the timber value, in order that immediate investment of the funds can be made in additional cattle and permanent homes constructed for these Indians. The payment

Page 5.

as received from the purchasing lumber company can be immediately deposited with the U.S. Treasurer which will insure the full return of the funds advanced.

Matters mentioned in Dr. Marshalk's supplemental report will be made the subject of a separate communication

Very respectfully,

(sgnd.) Ernest Stecker,
Superintendent.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 19, 1920

BULLETIN NO.103

Enclosed is a copy of a report on the
landless Indians of California by Commissioner McDowell.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 9, 1920.

BULLETIN No. 105

BOARD'S CONFERENCE WITH SENATOR CURTIS.

Following is a memorandum of the conference held with Senator Curtis on January 28, 1920:

Senator Curtis told the Board that he had appointed a subcommittee to take up the Law and Order Bill as introduced by Senator Walsh. The members of this subcommittee are Senators Spencer, Chairman, Walsh and Nelson. Senator Curtis wanted the Board to be represented at the hearings on this bill before the subcommittee.

Senator Curtis would like to have the Board look into the situation among the Indians in Montana, the Osages, Oklahoma, and the Chippewas of Minnesota. He said that these were three bad situations and that the Montana Indians are all dissatisfied, but he thought the pending bill for the Crow Reservation would aid in curing some of the dissatisfaction.

Senator Curtis said that the Indian Department is spending too much money for salaries, office expenses, etc., on a number of the smaller reservations; he would like to have the Board "size up" the number of Indians on such reservations with the idea of cutting down pay-rolls, the number of employees, etc. He thought it might be a good idea to examine into the advisability of consolidating or eliminating small reservations, etc. He cited as an example of a reservation that might well be eliminated as the Kickapoo or Pottawatomie agency, Kansas.

Chairman Vaux brought up the Carter Citizenship Bill. Senator Curtis is to appoint a subcommittee on this Bill. He wanted the Board to write a letter setting forth its attitude upon this proposed legislation. He suggested that this bill might complicate the Dawes and Burke Acts, particularly in connection with trust

patents. He spoke of his classification bill and thought there might be some way of combining the Carter Citizenship and the Curtis Classification Bills.

In regard to the Osages Senator Curtis said there were two sides to the question but thought, however, the equity was with the Indians. He thought the Indian Office was largely to blame for not leasing more land and getting out more oil. He wanted to get both sides and thought he would go to the Osage country. Senator Curtis wanted the Board to send a member there to stay and get acquainted with the whole situation and report to him.

Commissioner Ketcham brought up the Quapaw situation. He said the Quapaws wanted the trust period extended. Senator Curtis said the President had full authority to extend this trust period.

Commissioner Ketcham brought up the Mississippi Choctaw situation. Senator Curtis said the Indians had been self-supporting and that he did not like the idea of bringing them under the Indian Office. He said they had a good case against the Oklahoma Choctaws and ought to take their case to the Court of Claims. Commissioner Ketcham gave Senator Curtis information about the conditions which seemed to influence Senator Curtis more in favor of the Mississippi Choctaws. He said that Senator Harrison had served notice on him that he would offer an amendment to the Indian Bill to increase the House item of \$30,000 for the Choctaws of Mississippi to \$55,000.

Commissioner Ketcham brought up the Creek schools and the proposition of leasing Creek school land at Sapulpa for oil in order to obtain more money to aid educational work for the tribe. Senator Curtis said that if the Secretary of the Interior would recommend the bill he would probably give it favorable consideration. He did not want an item for leasing oil lands to come into the appropriation Bill but said he would see that a bill to lease oil lands was introduced if the Secretary of the Interior would approve it.

Commissioner Ketcham brought up the question of health conditions and Senator Curtis said he would like

the Board to come to him next year with something definite in the way of an effective program; he added that some hospitals should be cut out and the money used for the general health and care of the Indians. He suggested that the Board look into the whole health situation from that angle.

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CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

Following are letters commenting upon the report of Commissioner McDowell on the nonreservation Indians of California from Mr. Oscar H. Lipps and Doctor L.F. Michael, who are making a survey of these Indians for the Indian Office:

Fort Lapwai Indian School.
Lapwai, Idaho.
January 29, 1920.

Mr. Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary Board of Indian Commissioners,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. McDowell:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 22nd transmitting copy of your report to the Secretary on the nonreservation Indians of California. I thank you for this courtesy and I want to tell you that you have done a fine job. You have made clear the larger aspects of the problem and have made a strong case as respects the honest obligations and responsibility of the Government in the matter of providing relief for these unfortunate human beings -- not as a matter of charity but as a matter of simple justice and fairness due from a superior and dominant race to its weaker brothers. For my part, I can not see how a great, rich, and powerful nation that is spending billions in behalf of humanity in foreign countries can object to spending a few millions, or several millions, if necessary, in the discharge of its just obligations to its defenseless and homeless wards at home.

Your report is both interesting and instructive. the maps and data contained therein are conclusive and convincing. This report, together with the data and photographs Dr. Michael has collected would make a volume surpassing in interest and conviction Helen Hunt Jackson's "A Century of Dishonor." At the proper time and in the proper manner I hope both may be available for publication as public documents and for newspaper and magazine articles for the purpose of awaking the American conscience to a full sense of its duties and obligations to these down-trodden, wretched and forlorn human creatures.

Dr. Michael and myself believe that the first step necessary to improve the condition of these people is a complete and thorough reorganization of the field administration machinery. We found varying conditions in the economic and social conditions of these people according to location and tribe. For example, in Humboldt, Del Norte, Siskiyou and Shasta counties, we found little prejudice against Indians. On the Klamath River we found excellent public schools where the majority, in several instances practically all, of the pupils were Indians. The teachers in these schools, as a rule, liked their pupils and were interested in their work. But it should be remembered that many of the Indians in these counties, while enumerated as Indians, are mixed bloods, many of them resenting being classed as Indians.

In Lake, Mendocino, and other counties we have a different situation. In these counties there has been more definite segregation of the races and in many localities there is a deep seated prejudice against Indians.

But the worst condition, probably, is found in Modoc County. Here we have still a different and perhaps lower type of Indians. Under the present conditions I do not blame the white people for objecting to the admission of these Indian children in the public schools.

The problem is to get these people up out of their filth and dirt and to make their homes more cleanly and sanitary. To buy land for these people - desert land without water and land overgrown with brush and timber - and tell them to go onto it and build themselves comfortable homes and to wax fat, grow and prosper is senseless and

ridiculous. They are steeping in poverty and misery and are utterly unable to build houses or to accumulate enough ahead to buy needed beds and blankets. In consequence they huddle together in rude shacks reeking in filth and wallowing in rags and dirt, in the meantime considering themselves fortunate if by chance, or the will of Divine Providence, they can by hook or by Crook keep soul and body together and thus eke out a miserable existence.

The first thing to be done is to improve the home and living conditions of these people. They must be made decent and respectable before white people will respect them. We must build houses for them and buy beds, blankets, stoves and simple furniture. Where they have unused allotments or homesteads, either in their own right or through inheritance, these should be sold and the money expended under supervision for their benefit. In fact the worst example of disease, dirt and wretched poverty which we saw was where a husband, wife and son had allotments and inherited lands aggregating more than 1,000 acres and with over \$500 on deposit at the agency 200 miles away. A rearrangement of jurisdictions with adequate and efficient clerical and field help, with men in charge who know how to organize their forces and get results is the immediate urgent need.

As to education, the situation in general is not so serious as may be found among Indians in other states, or, on any reservation in Arizona, Utah or New Mexico. In fact the percentage of illiteracy is lower in California among Indians than in most states. With a few exceptions, wherever the Indians are living in reasonably decent homes and keep their children clean they are admitted to the public schools on equal terms with the whites. As a rule, I am opposed to creating separate Indian schools in California to be established and maintained by the Government. Where separate schools are necessary they should be conducted by the state authorities, the Government paying tuition or a stipulated sum to the county for the construction of school houses and for the maintenance of the schools. This brings the schools under the direct supervision of State and County and naturally fosters interest on the part of the local authorities. There are a number of other reasons I might give in support of my contention and

which I shall give when I come to write my report on the subject.

I am sorry that the matter of affording relief to these people must go over till another year. Dr. Michael and myself recommend an appropriation of \$50,000, to be made immediately available, for improving home conditions and for support of the old and indigent. The allowance given by the counties is wholly inadequate in these days of 50¢ dollars, and many of the old and sick do not have blankets or clothing (only rags) sufficient to keep them warm. In some cases they do not have stoves or means of getting fuel. I doubt, however, if our appeal accomplishes anything.

In all this business we must exercise common sense lest, in the event Congress should be moved to make an effort to right past wrongs, in our over anxious desire to do penance and apply flatteringunction to our conscience stricken souls we overdo matters and apply the withering blight of charity to steal away the industry and independence these people have acquired through long years of struggle for an existence. We should help these people by enabling them as much as possible to help themselves. The old, blind and helpless we should ease off in at least reasonable comfort. The young and able bodied should continue to work for their living, but they should be helped to a degree where they can see some hope and a future in life worthwhile.

With regards and best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely,
O. H. Lipps,
Superintendent.

San Francisco, California,
January 31, 1920.

Hon. Malcolm McDowell,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McDowell:

I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of a carbon copy of your report on the nonreservation California Indian situation.

You have not minced matters and it is fair and impartial. May I not compliment you for your splendid effort.

We are hurrying along as rapidly as possible, but it is such a very large undertaking that it will take some months more.

I have traveled over 5000 miles, via "Henry Ford" and pretty well worn down. So much of the travel is over rough mountain roads and it gets on your nerves after a time. I am giving the best that is in me to this assignment. Shall be glad to hear from you at anytime. Best wishes and success.

Yours very truly,
L. F. Michael,

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MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 13, 1920.

BULLETIN NO. 106

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Enclosed is a copy of a report on the needs
of some California Indians by Commissioner McDowell.

MALCOLM McDOWELL.

Secretary.

Report on needs of some California Indians
by Malcolm McDowell,

January 15, 1920.

Sir:

When I was making a survey of the Indians of California during September, October and November last, for the use of the Senate Committee on Indian affairs, (my report of this survey was transmitted to the Senate Committee by the Secretary of the Interior January 9th) I took every opportunity which presented itself to investigate the conditions, needs and desires of the Indians and beg to present the following report of those matters touching the Indians which were not pertinent to the survey made for the Senate Committee.

In several places in California I found what appeared to be excellent opportunities for early investigations by the Indian Service, more particularly by its Irrigation Section, which might lead to increasing the usefulness of land bought by the Government for nonreservation Indians but which is no where near utilized to its

capacity because of lack of water for irrigation or domestic purposes. This might make unnecessary the purchase of land for land needing Indians in some sections of the state.

My attention was directed to the paradox of land-owning Indians who practically are landless. They have allotments which, for various reasons, are useless to them; allotments made many years ago by allotting agents who, apparently, did not take the pains to view the land they were dividing among the Indians. Allotments are made with more care now because they are made on the ground, but in former years I doubt if the allotting agents ever saw the allotments they made to the Indians in the northern part of California, for assuredly no man with any land sense whatever would have given the Indians some of the tracts I saw had he, himself, first seen the land.

I respectfully submit the following suggestions:

(1) That the Irrigation Section of the Indian Service investigate the practicability of an inexpensive irrigation system for the Government-owned tract of land of 330 acres known as the Digger Indian Reservation,

Amador County, now used by very few Indians but which, with irrigation, it is believed can be made useful for 100 families; also that the Indian Office inquire into the possibility of acquiring forty acres of highly developed land adjoining this reservation, which is owned by the city of Jackson and which would provide for a large number of Indians.

(2) That the Irrigation Section investigate the development of the under ground water supply of the forty acres bought for Indians near Gelfax, Placer County, and of the forty acre tract near Ione, Amador County.

(3) That the Irrigation Section make a preliminary investigation of irrigated lands in the vicinity of Likely, Medoc County, for the purpose of furnishing necessary information to the Indian Office should it be desired later to provide lands for the Pit River Indians who have been given worthless allotments.

(4) That allotments of land made to reservation and nonreservation Indians which are entirely useless, which cannot be available for use or profit for many years or which are unavailable because of poor location, lack of water, or any other good reasons, be

disregarded as allotments and exchanged for lands which can be made available for home sites or small farms. Most of these allotments belong to Indians under the Hoopa Valley, Greenville and Fort Bidwell superintendencies.

About four miles from Jackson, the county seat of Amador County, is a tract of 330 acres of land which was purchased by the Government in 1893 for the Digger Indians. It is high rolling land, a large part of it is suitable only for grazing after the underbrush and trees are cleared so as to give the wild grass a chance to grow. This is called the Digger Indian Reservation and is under a farmer who not only has charge of the Indians on the tract but also has, under his care, the Indians in Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, Eldorado, and Placer counties and several outlying rancherias in Lake, Glenn, Fresno and Colusa counties. When I was on this reservation in October last there were three Indian families on the place. Their cabins stand near the home of the agent and this little section of the reservation forms a tiny community which has a fine spring for a water supply.

The principal bands of Indians under the

jurisdiction of this little superintendency are the following:

Tuolumne and Sonora, about	200
Sheep Ranch, Calaveras County,	50
Shingle Spring, Eldorado County,	25
Ione, Amador County,	103
Fiant, Fresno County,	40
Cortini, Colusa County,	50
Grindstone Canyon, Glenn County,	35
Big Valley, Lake County,	50
Gelfax, Placer County,	50
Scattered Indians, Amador County,	<u>52</u>
Total-----	655

In addition to the Indians in these bands there are about as many more scattered Indians in the counties within this jurisdiction. Probably if an accurate census could be taken it would be found that fully 1,000 Digger Indians are in the Digger Indian Agency jurisdiction. Most of these Indians are mixed-bloods, very few full-bloods. All of them talk English. All wear the clothing of white people and all are self supporting excepting a mere handful of poor, sick and old who are rationed by the Government or receive charity from their white neighbors.

The farmer in charge of the Digger Indian Agency is Mr. John W. Shafer who, with his wife, lives

on the 330 acre tract. With Mr. Shafer I went all over this little reserve, which, when it was bought twenty-seven years ago, was supposed to take care of all the landless Indians in that community but the Indians did not respond to the efforts of the Government in their behalf and the reason is clearly apparent to any one who walks over the tract. No attempt has been made to provide water for irrigating except for the few acres around the agency home which is watered from the big spring on the premises. And even this spring is not utilized to its fullest irrigating capacity. Mr Shafer told me the flow from this spring is sufficient to irrigate twenty-five acres and it now only waters the orchard and garden of the agency in which are grown beans, corn, tomatoes, potatoes and other garden truck, figs, apples, plums, pears, apricots, grapes and particularly fine peaches. The yield from the two acre garden is astonishingly large. It demonstrates what can be done in that soil and in that climate if but water is added to the soil. Wheat for hay only is "dry farmed" on the reserve.

A large miners' ditch crosses the northeast corner of the reservation in which there was flowing, at

the time of my visit, water forming a stream about four feet wide and one and one-half feet deep. It is an old ditch and its water can be made immediately available, I believe, and at small expense to irrigate satisfactorily about thirty acres of land in the east end of the reserve which in years past had been cleared. A cursory inspection warrants the statement that about 160 acres can be irrigated from this ditch at a very small cost.

Adjoining the reserve on the east end are forty acres owned by the city of Jackson and which, for a number of years, was used as an experimental farm and orchard by the agricultural department of the University of California. It has been highly developed agriculturally and horticulturally; all kinds of garden crops were successfully grown there and all kinds of fruit trees are on that tract today. It was irrigated from the same ditch which crosses the northeast section of the reserve. For some reason the university's agricultural department stopped using the land about five years ago and it has, of course, grown up in weeds.

There is a possibility that this forty acre tract can be secured by the Government for the Indians from the city of Jackson at exceedingly attractive terms.

I was told that the city of Jackson will be willing to turn this piece of land over to the Government for the use of the Digger Indians if the Government would build two miles of road and maintain it in the vicinity of the tract but was unable to confirm this information because the trustees who hold the land for the city were not in Jackson at the time I was there.

If 180 acres of the Digger Reservation can be irrigated and if the water from the spring at the agency can be lifted to a high line ditch for irrigating twenty-five more acres there will be made available enough land for home sites for over 100 families of Indians and if the adjoining forty acres can be secured there could be established in that part of Amador County an Indian community of 600 or 700 people living on good soil with water for irrigating and domestic purposes and within convenient distance from work. I was informed, in Jackson, that there always would be work for Indians in that section of California.

I, therefore, recommend that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs direct the Irrigation Section to inspect this site for the purpose of determining its

irrigation capacity and the cost of making it available for landless Indians. Also I would recommend that the Indian Office get in touch with the proper authorities of the municipality of Jackson in an effort to secure for the use of the Digger Indians the forty acre tract adjoining the reservation which was used by the University of California as an experimental farm.

Within recent years the Indian Office purchased a piece of land containing forty acres near Ione, in Amador County, about twelve miles east of Jackson and another piece of the same size near Colfax, Placer County, about fifty miles northeast of Sacramento on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Ione land was bought for the use of 103 Indians. It is part of a very large area, formerly a Spanish grant, now used by a large cattle company. Before its purchase a few Indians lived on the tract and worked for what is known as the "Grant" - the cattle company. This land is rolling and too high to get water on it but a little piece in the corner, around a well where a few Indians are living, seems to be about the only place where water for domestic purposes can be had.

As the Government has bought this land it

might be well for the Irrigation Section to view it for the purpose of passing upon the practicability of sinking enough wells for domestic purposes to warrant the establishment of an Indian village on the site. The Gelfax tract, it seems to me, was not a particularly fortunate purchase although it only cost \$800.00. A very large portion of the land is taken up by a wide, deep canyon. No Indians were living on it and the Indians I talked with, who were renting land or squatting near Gelfax, told me they could see no good reason why they should move to the Gelfax tract. However, there is water for irrigation that can be had. My casual investigation led me to express an opinion that it would cost more to irrigate this land than the land was worth so I would suggest that an engineer of the Irrigation Section go to Gelfax and look over the land to determine if it is feasible to drive wells for domestic water and to irrigate the agricultural land on the tract. There is considerable timber on the property, the adjoining cleared farms seem to do pretty well without water and there is a possibility that the tract may be made available for the use of the Indians.

In Tuolumne County there are at least 200 Indians most of whom belong to the class called landless. About 150 of them live in bands as follows:

Tuolumne Rancheria,	55
City of Tuolumne,	15
Senora,	30
Chicken Ranch,	6
Woods Crossing,	8
Blanket Creek,	9
Big Trees,	7
Railroad Flat,	6
Black Rock,	8
Groveland,	11
Murphys,	<u>6</u>
Total	151

The Indians at Murphys live in Calaveras County just across the line but are always counted with the Tuolumne Indians because, with the latter, they are under the direct supervision of Miss Eleanor Elisabeth Tebbetts, field matron on the Tuolumne rancheria who is under the supervision of the Digger Indian Agency.

The Tuolumne rancheria, containing about 391 acres, lies about two miles north of the city of Tuolumne which is on the Sierra Railroad. It formerly was the old Smith ranch and evidently was worked by gold miners for there are a number of old mines on the place. The soil is good and about 100 acres are now under an irrigation

ditch which cost about \$4,000 to build. It is believed that another 100 acres can be irrigated without such expense. This tract has on it considerable pine and oak.

There are 33 allotments, or rather assignments of lots, running from three to thirty acres each which have been assigned to as many Indian families. Only about twelve families, however, are living on their lots and using them. Last year the influenza carried off seven of the little band of Indians on this rancharia. The smaller lots are irrigated and are without rocks so all of the area can be used and it has been demonstrated that from three to five acres of this irrigated land not only will furnish a family enough vegetables and fruits for its own use but will give a surplus which can be sold for cash. This is a fruit and berry country. Miss Tebbetts, the field matron in charge, has made a marked success in the growing of strawberries and other small fruits and in growing peaches, apples, pears and other fruits, to say nothing of vegetables.

The Indians have built houses on their lots and of the thirteen only four were built with any Government reimbursable aid. About thirteen lots have been

improved - that is they have been cleared and fenced and apple, cherry and pear trees have been planted and houses having from two to four rooms, windows and wood floors have been built. There is not a house in the place that has an earth floor and all of these Indians use tables, beds, stoves and rugs and pictures hang on the walls. Women raise the berries and small fruits. Some wheat, oats and barley are raised for their hay, but only one Indian has a cow.

The Indians began coming into this place only about six years ago. Before that they were living on the outskirts of the town doing all the rough work for ten cents a half day. They were regarded then as thieves, gamblers and drunkards. Miss Tebbetts, who has been there from the beginning, told me that the progress of the Indians who came into the rancharia only a few years ago has been marvelous. In former years the Indian women were very willing to take any old cast off clothing, no matter how dirty or ragged. They now refuse charity of any kind and insist upon buying new things from the Tueluane stores and have taken to wearing tight skirts and high heeled shoes.

The men use the reservation as their home and find work elsewhere. The children go to the city public schools at Tuelumne. Miss Ada Graham, who is the superintendent of the Tuelumne public schools, told me that the eighteen children attending the schools were good scholars, clean and bright and that they had no trouble with them whatever. The Government pays fifteen cents a day for the tuition of each child.

Miss Tebbetts took me over the rancharia and pointed out a number of improvements which she desired to have made but I told her they should be recommended by Mr. Schafer who has supervision over these Indians. However, I think it will be well for the Los Angeles office of the Irrigation Section to detail one of the staff to go over the Tuelumne rancharia and study the possibilities of extending the irrigation system. It struck me while I was on this tract that it was not used to any where near its full capacity. I believe that if stronger efforts were made more Indians could be led to live on the reservation and this would obviate the necessity of purchasing more land in that section for landless Indians.

The Fort Bidwell Agency has charge of all the Indians in Modoc County, which lies in the northeastern corner of California. There are slightly over 200 Paiute and about 500 Pit River Indians in this county about one third of whom have been allotted 160 acres each. The Warner Range, which extends along the eastern side of the county, divides the Paiutes from the Pit Rivers, the Paiutes living on the east side and the Pit Rivers on the west. These two groups of Indians have long been enemies and even today it is difficult to keep the children of both tribes in one school because of the feud between the tribes.

The Indians were allotted under the Act of 1887; most of them received allotments in 1894 to 1896 and nearly all the trust patents are dated 1897. There are about 2,500 acres of land located at the head of Surprise Valley, about four or five miles northeast of Fort Bidwell, which some day may be irrigated from Cowhead Lake near the northern line of California - a project which had been under consideration for some years. This tract of 2,500 acres is allotted to about fifteen Paiute Indians. The other Paiutes were given mountain

and rimrock land used only for the roughest of grazing and then only where a group of contiguous allotments make a practical grazing unit. Most of it is leased to cattle men at eight cents an acre. There are about ninety allotments in this section and probably a third of them belong to the heirs of the original allottees.

It will be seen, then, that but a small part of the Paiute Indians received allotments of agricultural land. It is believed that if the allotments could be rearranged in such a manner as to give each allottee a part of the 2,500 acres of agricultural land at the head of Surprise Valley that all of the Paiutes would receive sufficient farm land for individual use.

There is a small group of allotments on the east slope of the Warner Range, three or four miles from Cedarville, Modoc County. This land is all mountainous. Further south, about six miles, is another small group and still another on the foot hills two miles from Eagle. In all there are about 110 allotments of 160 acres each.

West of the Warner Range the allotments, made to Pit River Indians, are in six main groups; at Day and Lookout in the southwestern corner of the county, near

Aden and Likely in the south and near Ganby and Alturas in the center - in all about 300 allotments. There are about sixty scattered allotments in addition to these groups. A large number of the Indians do not know where their allotments are. Some of the Pit River Indians told me their tribe had a just claim against the United States under an old treaty or agreement and that they were planning to send a delegation to Washington to get authority from Congress to take their case to the United States Court of Claims.

Approximately 30,000 acres of the Pit River allotments are leased for sheep and cattle grazing at prices that range from five to fifteen and one-half cents an acre. Some fortunate Indian is drawing down an annual income of \$24.80 from his landed estate of 160 acres; his less fortunate neighbors are only getting from \$3 to \$16.00 a year for each quarter section. The most valuable allotments are those which adjoin each other and form grazing units. Based on their annual rentals the value of such allotments would be about \$400 each.

Some of these allotments are so thickly covered with boulders and rocks that it is possible to

walk over acres without setting foot on soil. But few of the Indians live on their allotments because they are too far away from their work, because they have no water and no water can be brought to them and because no man, white or Indian, can make a living on only 160 acres of such land.

The Pit River Indians work as laborers on ranches, cutting wood, doing odd jobs about town, and working as section men on the railroads. The Paiute Indians do more ranch labor and riding. They do not go into the woods or towns as the Pit River Indians do. All water for irrigation in the county was appropriated long ago but it is believed that small tracts of irrigated land can be secured in the neighborhood of Likely. If the Pit River allotments could be sold to cattle men, and the proceeds used to buy a few acres of irrigated land for each allottee, the problem presented by the Pit River Indians would be solved.

I, therefore, recommend that a survey of this situation be made by the Irrigation Section and also of the land conditions east of the Warner Range so that the worthless allotments given the Paiute and Pit River

Indians may be exchanged for small tracts of land which would provide the Indians with sites having water for domestic and irrigation purposes.

In Lassen, Plumas, Shasta and Tehama counties, in the northern part of California, there are Indians under the Greenville Agency who, like some of those in the Hoopa Valley jurisdiction, have timber allotments the stumpage of which, figured on going prices, is of considerable value; yet these Indians are poor. These timber allotments of the Indians in the Greenville jurisdiction are remote from the only saw mill in that section, that of the Red River Lumber Company, which owns about 800,000 acres of land and has its mill at Westwood, in Lassen County north of Greenville. This company is the only likely purchaser of the Indian timber.

Lying in the woods, owned by this company, are meadows many of which have water and small areas of farm lands which the Indians want because they can farm them now. When I was in that country, two years ago, I talked over this condition with the officials of the lumber company and found they were strongly inclined to help the Indians. I do not think the company would pay

for Indian stumpage, remote from logging operation, what they might give for timber within convenient reach of their logging roads, but I am of the opinion that the company will be willing to exchange the meadows and farm lands for the Indians' timber allotments.

It seems to me if an arrangement for such an exchange can be made it should be effected even though the Indians might have to sacrifice future value for spot cash or its equivalent. It seems to me that to such Indians a dollar today is worth much more than ten dollars would be to the grandchildren who will inherit the allotments, for unquestionably many timber allotments will not come within the range of logging operation for a generation. At Hoopa and at Greenville I was told that some of these timber allotments belong to old and dependent Indians who are in sore need.

I, therefore, beg to suggest that the Indian Office take up this matter with a view of exchanging timber allotments, which today are of absolutely no value to the allottees, for small tracts of agricultural land even though it might be necessary to make the exchange at an apparent sacrifice.

The rancheria Indians under the supervision of the Round Valley Agency, living in Mendocino, Lake and Sonoma counties in northwestern California, have organized themselves into an association under the name of the Society of Northern California Indians. This organization was effected under the guidance of Rev. Father Raymond, O.M.Cap. of St. Marys Church, Ukiah. Ordinarily an association of Indians would cause but little comment but the coming together of these rancheria Indians, with the set purpose of forming an organization of any kind, is significant and interesting. A few years ago it would have been impossible to unite these rancherias into an organization. The fact that the Society of Northern California Indians is a going association is evidence of the progress the Indians of this section of California are making.

Sat in a conference in Ukiah, called by this association, at which representatives of fourteen rancherias were present and I learned that the purpose of the society is to promote the advancement^{of} and to secure a peaceful and prosperous existence for these Indians; to obtain and publish a history of their people;

to establish a legal department to advise the Indians and to suggest and obtain remedies for unsatisfactory conditions; to work together for more and better schools for their children and to arrange for lectures on agriculture, stock raising, domestic science, etc. Only a few years ago these Indians would have pined for food and clothing, for protection from white people and, in a few instances, for some work animals, and perhaps a wagon or so.

These are nonreservation Indians, Pomes, Consons, Noyon, Sansels, Ukion, Wylackies and Homelackies who, with some exceptions, live on tracts of land owned by the Government. Formerly they were squatting on other men's lands and subject to eviction at any time, living a hand to mouth existence under the most miserable conditions. The Government, by placing them on land bought for the purpose, gave them the assurance of permanent occupancy and from that time these Indians began to improve in every way.

Naturally their needs have increased with their progress toward civilization and today they want to be more like white men; they want to have more land to cultivate; they want water piped to their little cabins; they want more creature comforts; they want better living

conditions; they want their children to have more and better school facilities and they want to learn more of the white man's methods of agriculture, of stock raising and housekeeping.

At this conference I called on representatives from each rancheria to tell me what they wanted and why. The following is a brief summary of what they told me;

Hopland Rancheria - population about 97; are more or less satisfied but need \$1,500 to complete their water system.

Ukiah - population about 25; all fairly well satisfied but are in sore need of wood; would like the Government to buy some land, adjoining the rancheria, which is only good for pasture and wood.

Pineliville Rancheria - population 160; about 99 acres of useless land; need 300 acres of farm land; have neither farming implements or teams.

Coyote Rancheria - population 24; 100 acres of land useless for farming; want 100 acres of good farm land, implements and teams.

Sherwood Rancheria - population about 67; 229 acres of land, mostly hills, of little use for farming, no water in summer; would like to trade this land for 200

acres west of Willits along the railroad tracks; no farming implements or teams.

Laytonville Ranchoeria - population about 55;
205 acres of good wood land but no farming land; no implements or teams; want a good school; would like to get 100 acres of better land adjoining ranchoeria.

Potter Valley Ranchoeria - population 76;
28 acres; no water; would like to get adjoining ranch of 250 acres; no implements or teams; need a school.

Manchester Ranchoeria - population about 65;
not sufficient land; would like to get adjoining ranch of 100 acres; no implements or teams.

Upper Lake Ranchoeria - population about 130;
200 acres, mostly hilly lands, every foot of which is farmed; need 150 acres more, also farming implements and teams; would like to pipe water from reservoir to home; would like a bridge over Middle Creek; want a new school.

Robinson Creek Ranchoeria - population about 125; 100 acres of poor farming land with no wood; would like to have 200 acres next to ranchoeria, implements, teams and a school.

Lower Lake, Scotts Valley Ranchoeria - population about 100; 50 acres of good wood land of poor

farming soil; insufficient water; need 300 acres of farming land; have nothing in the way of implements or teams.

Stewarts Point Rancheria - population about 35 Indians who have very little land and no implements; in fact little of anything.

I present the above with the suggestion that the Indian Office make a special survey of these rancheria Indians for they are showing every evidence that they have come up out of the hopelessness, indifference and abject poverty which held them down for so many years. I am well aware that these Indians are asking for more than the Government can supply but I am of the opinion that some practical help, given today, will go a long way toward hastening the day when they will be self-supporting citizens of the nation and state.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 3, 1920.

BULLETIN No.109

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Enclosed are reports on the Omaha and
Winnebago Indian agencies, Nebraska, and the Fort
Hall Reservation, Idaho, by Commissioner Eliot,
who visited these jurisdictions during March and
April.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Report on the Omaha and Winnebago Indians of, Nebraska.
by Samuel A. Eliot,

Indian Tax Collector of the Interior.

Published by the Public Printer of the
Boston, Massachusetts.

Country was open to the Indians and was at three

April 15, 1920.

division was made of Winnebago County, and by the United States.

To the Chairman, **Board of Indian Commissioners.**

A member of Indian Affairs, United States Department of the Interior.

Sir:

Enclosed herewith, respectfully, are reports of Omaha,

I beg to submit the following report and
Nebraska. The report is in two parts, one on the
recommendations in regard to conditions on the
public schools is in the second part. The report
Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in Nebraska.

There is said to be very little land and no water.

These reservations are in Thurston

The report is in two parts, one on the
County in northeastern Nebraska. The agencies are
Nebraska are similar to the reservations, but they
established at Winnebago for the Indians of that
are below the level of the sea. The report is in two
name and at Macy for the Omahas. Thurston County
lands of the Indians are very fertile and rich.
has a rich soil and is in the corn-belt. Many white
and little of an effort is made to improve the
farmers and settlers have bought or leased the
Indian lands. The population of the county is in
approximately 40,000. The report is in two parts, one on the
round numbers ten thousand white and two thousand
Omaha Indians and Winnebago Indians. The report is in two
Indian. The Indians are citizens and tax-payers and
without being taxed in any way. The report is in two
a fair proportion of them are voters. Many of the
Omaha Indians, through the proceeds of the sale or lease
of lands, are comfortably off. Their funds are held

in trust for them by the superintendents who pay

monthly annuities to the Indians or transfer to them the proceeds of the leases.

Education. The public schools of the county are open to the Indians and there are three mission schools at Winnebago conducted by the Catholic, Protestant Episcopal and Dutch Reformed churches.

A number of Indian children attend nonreservation Government schools, particularly the school at Geneva,

Nebraska. The enrollment of Indian children at the public schools is fairly satisfactory but the attendance is said to be very irregular and unreliable.

Crime. The criminal laws of the State of Nebraska are applicable on the reservations, but they are seldom enforced. For a long time the marital relations of the Indians have been exceedingly slack, and little or no effort is made by the county officers to improve matters. The white voters of the county evidently do not care to incur the expense of prosecuting Indians and therefore let them violate the laws without being called to account. Evidence in criminal cases is very hard to secure. Indians will not testify against their own people.

Health. There is more than the usual proportion of tuberculosis among these Indians and trachoma is very prevalent. Both tribes are fearfully scourged by venereal diseases. The tests show a higher proportion of diseased individuals than in any tribe with which I am acquainted. Peyote is extensively used by both tribes with the usual debasing and demoralizing results.

Industries. A few of these Indians are successful farmers and mechanics, but the great majority draw their annuities or the proceeds of their leases and live in idleness.

I was told that there has been marked improvement among these people in the last ten years, but I am constrained to report that these improvements appear to be external only. Comfortable three and four room cottages, with barn and fence, have been built for a number of families by the superintendents out of Indian money and with the Indians' consent. These neat houses are occupied but they do not appear to represent any real desire on the part of the Indians to live in a self-respecting fashion.

the Department should be consolidated at a central
agency of population, which would also include health
and other the Department of Education and Health
Recommendations.
could be readily be made.

1. The two agencies should be consolidated
without delay. To conduct two offices only sixteen
miles apart and transacting the same kind of business,
but duplicating equipment and office staff, is to dis-
regard all conceptions of economy and efficiency.
The consolidation should obviously be made
at Winnebago. The agency at Macy was established when
transportation was by flatboats on the Missouri River.
It occupies the site of an old trading post which was
well enough located for the days when people traveled
in boats or by wagon. It is an absurd location for
the days of railroads and automobiles. The office is
at the extreme eastern edge of the reservation and
eight miles from the nearest railroad station. The
business of both offices is chiefly the handling of
trust accounts, the arrangement of leases and sales and
settlement of estates. To properly conduct such business
transferred to Winnebago and the business consolidated
under the charge of a single superintendent.

the superintendent should be established at a natural center of population, where there are railroad facilities and where the cooperation of national and state banks can readily be secured.

The Winnebago Agency is not an ideal location but incomparably superior to the Omaha Agency at Macy.

It is situated a mile from the railroad station and there are roads radiating in all directions. It is sufficiently near the center of the Indian population.

Its superiority is attested by the fact that the Government built the hospital for both tribes at Winnebago and that all three of the mission schools have located there.

The transfer of the Macy office to Winnebago will, of course, be bitterly opposed by the local traders and some of the Indians out on that edge of the reservation, but it is demanded by every argument of common sense and a decent regard to an economical administration of Government affairs.

The land and buildings at Macy should be sold; the office staff, or as many of them as may be necessary, transferred to Winnebago and the business consolidated under the charge of a single superintendent.

In order to accommodate an enlarged staff and work at Winnebago certain changes in the plant will be essential. With the proceeds of the sale of the plant at Macy new cottages for the additional employees should be built at Winnebago. Perhaps some of the cottages at Macy, or the material in them, can be carted over. An addition should be put onto the office building at Winnebago to provide (1) a new and much larger vault or safe for the papers, leases, cash, etc., carried in the office; (2) increased dining room and kitchen facilities to accommodate the enlarged staff; (3) a waiting room for the Indians having business at the office. At present the Indians have to sit outside or crowd the narrow entry and obstruct the work of the clerks.

A strenuous and persistent effort should be made to expedite the sale of inherited lands on the Winnebago Reservation. For years the settlement of estates has been delayed to an intolerable degree. The delays are due to the peculiar character of the trust deeds.

132,374 acres of land were originally allotted to 1,550 Indians. About 500 of the allotments are

known as the "Leaming" allotments; for they were made by Allotting Agent Leaming in 1871 and 1876, under the Act of February 21, 1863 (12 Stats. L. 653)

These Leaming allotments carry a provision known as the "unlimited restriction clause." They cannot be sold, partitioned, or have the restrictions removed from them without the consent of the allottee or all of the heirs. There are other allotments which carry a provision requiring consent of all heirs but they are limited as to time. The restriction in the Leaming allotments is unlimited as to time. Only a few of the original allottees are living, their heirs are widely scattered. Of the 426 estates of deceased allottees held in trust 109 are Leaming allotments. In all but six cases of these Leaming allotments the heirs have been determined once, and, in most of them, re-determined from one to six times as heirs have died before the estate was settled.

It has been impossible to settle these estates because of the unlimited restricted provision in the trust deed. Again and again an estate has been brought up to the point where it was about to be sold when some heir would die. This would develop more heirs and the

is not a matter of the law but of the official view.
It is a matter of the law and of the official view.
The law is the law and the official view is the official view.
whole case would have to be re-opened, heirs determined
and their signatures secured again.

The census roll of June 30, 1919, shows a
total of 1,068 Winnebago Indians. The majority of them
have undivided interests in from four to ten estates
and some in as many as fifteen estates. Besides the
Nebraska heirs there are about 300 Wisconsin Winnebagoes,
out of the total of 1,200 Indians there, who are heirs
to Nebraska estates.

I have diligently sought for some way in
which to relieve this tangled situation and simplify

this tedious procedure. I am obliged to confess that
I can find no shorter road than that which is now being
laboriously traveled. It is easy to say "cut the red"

tape," or "take a broader view" or "secure legislation
which will straighten out the tangle." This, however,

is the only way and the only way to solve the problem
of the Winnebago Indians.

The Government has been at the Winnebago Agency

is not a matter of red tape and narrow official vision. It is a matter of clear and definite legal obligation. The land under the Leasing allotments can not be sold without the unanimous consent of the heirs. Endless litigation would result from any effort to invalidate that provision. I see nothing for it but to double, or better quadruple, the clerical force dealing with the sales of inherited lands and push the sales through just as rapidly as possible. A few years of hard work with a sufficient clerical force ought to get this miserable tangle cleared up. The Government, the Indians, the white people of Thurston County, and the office employees are now all handicapped and burdened by careless and short-sighted legislation enacted nearly sixty years ago.

3. As already indicated, health conditions on the reservations are very bad. The Indians are heedless of the most elementary sanitary laws. They disregard all precaution against contagious diseases. They have little or no self-control. Probably the peyote habit is largely responsible for the diseased conditions of these tribes. Adequate legislation should be at once secured providing for the abolition or rigid restriction of the sale and distribution of peyote.

The Government hospital at the Winnebago Agency

is fairly well equipped and appears to be efficiently administered. In cooperation with the State Board of Health the doctor in charge has instituted a drive against venereal diseases. This has been diligently pushed and some favorable results can be reported. The Indians are, however, irregular in coming for treatment and childishly disposed to avoid the doctor's healing needle. Every facility at the disposal of the state and national authorities should be utilized in support of this effort to restore these otherwise doomed people to a decent degree of bodily cleanliness and vigor.

4. The consolidation of the agencies, a health campaign, the determination of the heirships and the sale of the inherited lands should all be considered as necessary preliminaries to the final winding up of all Government relations with these Indians. They will never amount to anything so long as the Government is ready to take all responsibility for them, manage their property and pay them the income. They must be set free just as soon as possible and every effort of the Indian Office should be consciously directed to that end. Only in freedom can the Indians learn to govern themselves, to practise self-control and discover the necessity of

industry and thrift. True, if they are given control of their property many of them, perhaps most of them, will proceed to "blow it in" and in a week or a month will be landless paupers. Then at least they may realize the necessity of work. It is obvious that under existing conditions they will never make any real progress. They may wear better clothes and live in better houses, but they will continue to rot both physically and morally.

I am well aware that the adoption of such a policy will cause suffering for some of the Indians and raise an outcry against the harshness of the Government that would thus abandon its unfortunate wards. But why should Indians, just because they are Indians, be forever nursed by a paternalistic Government. Nothing can save these Indians for a useful citizenship save work. They are shrewd enough and still able-bodied enough to be self-supporting. They have the chance for as good an education as their white neighbors. White men in Nebraska have to earn their own living and are the better citizens for that good discipline. Indians are indolent and depraved because the Government has taken care of them so completely that it has not been worth while for them to be anything better. Under like

conditions I doubt if white men would make any better record.

Let then the Indians be given control of their land and funds as rapidly as the estates can be settled. Let them, of course, be taught and encouraged to practise thrift and to use or invest their property wisely. Let them be in every way encouraged to seek regular work, on the farms, on the railroad, as mechanics or unskilled laborers in the neighboring cities. If they prove incompetent spendthrifts, as many of them will, let them shift for themselves, to sink or swim, just as white men have to. In ten or fifteen years it ought to be possible for the Government to retire completely and permanently from all relation to or responsibility for the Omaha and Winnebago Indians in Nebraska.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel A. Eliot,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Report on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho.
still carry the by Samuel A. Elliot, books. Nearly all
the Indians are allotted but very few families appear
to have permanent houses. Boston, Massachusetts.
the reservation all beyond its boundaries, living in
huts in summer and in a log or brush shack in the winter.
To the Chairman.
Board of Indian Commissioners.
Sir:

I submit the following report on conditions
in the Fort Hall, Idaho, jurisdiction.
The Indians on the Fort Hall Reservation,
Bannocks and Shoshones, are primitive and backward
and appear to be making very little progress. The
great majority are full bloods and while it is stated
in the last (1919) Report of the Commissioner of Indian
Affairs that all wear citizens' clothing and that nearly
all speak English, the report appears to be

somewhat optimistic. Doubtless a certain proportion
of the Indians can speak a little English but it may
be doubted if there is a single family where English
is used freely. Of temporal diseases there is no accurate
record but it probably exists in nearly every family.
at all tribal gatherings and usually in individual in-
terviews. The Indians all wear, if not the blanket,
at least some distinctive Indian dress, and the squaws

still carry their papooses on their backs. Nearly all the Indians are allotted but very few families appear to have permanent homes. They wander a good deal over the reservation and beyond its boundaries, living in tepees in summer and in a log or brush shack in the winter. A few of the more advanced Indians are farming their allotments and a few find work in the towns adjoining the reservation, but the great majority appear to be careless idlers living on the money derived from leasing their allotments to white farmers with an occasional windfall in the shape of a share in the estate of a deceased Indian. Very little of the farm land has been adequately fenced. The ordinary fence, built to comply with the Idaho law, is a structure that a cow's breath will push over and that the silliest sheep can get through.

Health. Health conditions are deplorable. Trachoma is very prevalent. Tuberculosis runs about the average on an Indian reservation, which is always a bad average. Of venereal diseases there is no accurate record but it probably exists in nearly every family. Sanitary precautions are practically unknown, or, at least, disregarded. There is some encouragement in the

fact that the doctor, who has faithfully served these Indians for a dozen years, has personally won the confidence of many of them, and his help is availed of more frequently than in former years. Law enforcement. Marital relations are very irregular and little or nothing has been done to improve matters. Marriages are usually after "Indian custom" and while I know of no case where a man is actually cohabiting with more than one wife yet I was told of many cases where a man has had successively five or six wives, and of squaws who have had as many so-called husbands. Apparently no attention is paid to the marriage and divorce laws governing civilized communities. The so-called marriages often occur at a very early age and most of the girls are mothers before they are fifteen. Industries. The chief occupation of these Indians appears to be inventing reasons or excuses whereby they can wheedle cash out of the superintendent. At that business they are exceptionally shrewd. A few Indians are really industrious and fairly successful farmers. A good many run some cows or sheep on the grazing lands that are still owned in common. It

appears to be not altogether dishonorable to do a little occasional work for the Government on the irrigation project or to cut and sell a little hay on the bottom lands along the Snake River on the western edge of the reservation, a region where many of the Indians spend the summer.

Tribal roll. The superintendent is under instructions to make a new and accurate tribal roll. It is obviously needed. These Indians drift about the country a good deal. They go on prolonged visits to relations or friends on other reservations. They entertain visitors and there are said to be a number of Indians living in the Fort Hall jurisdiction who belong elsewhere. The uncertainties about parenthood, owing to the ease with which so-called marriages are entered into and dissolved, make identification difficult and complicate the settlement of estates.

Dependents. More than two hundred of these Indians are entirely dependent for a living on Government bounty. Their support costs about \$12,000 annually in rations and supplies issued.

Timber. Up in the mountains along the eastern boundary of the reservation there is said to be some

fairly good timber. Much of it is said to be over-ripe. No one seems to have paid any attention to it. The new superintendent, if he can ever get away from his pressing and harassing duties at the agency, wants to make a survey of this timber and should be encouraged to do so. It may prove that a portable sawmill would be a good investment. If logs or boards were available the Indians might be more ready to acquire permanent homes and there is a market for firewood and fence posts.

Dances. The old Indian dances with the accompanying immoralities are still held and the exhibitions are made the occasion of gathering in sundry dollars from tourists and motorists from the neighboring towns and settlements. In spite of the efforts of a few devoted Protestant missionaries most of the Indians are frankly and persistently pagan.

Reimbursable appropriations. As on many reservations it has been the habit at Fort Hall to advance seed, horses, farm implements and merchandise to the Indians on credit, or what are called reimbursable accounts. The chief clerk's book are burdened with hundreds of these little accounts, running from five to

five hundred dollars. Seldom or never does an Indian voluntarily pay up and the policy of the office has been to be very lenient. If an account gets too big the clerk, with the consent of the Indian debtor, will sometimes apply a part of the Indian's lease money, or his share in an estate, to the discharge of this debt so that some of these accounts have gradually been closed up, but a great many are still open and they are a constant source of misunderstanding and irritation. The Indians are seldom able to distinguish between a gratuity and a "reimbursable" advance. They very rarely make any good use of the things issued to them. They will draw a pair of horses on reimbursable account, sell them for half the price to the next white man they meet and "blow in" the cash in their usually wasteful and improvident fashion. The whole system of "reimbursable accounts" is not applicable to such incompetent and backward Indians as these Bannocks and Shoshones.

Town site. Congress has just passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a town site at Fort Hall station, across the railroad track from the agency (65th Congress, H.R. 4910). This bill received the

endorsement of the Indian committees of both houses of Congress and of Secretary Lane. Save that the Indians will presumably receive a little money from the sale or rental of lots this is an act for the benefit of white men only and its enactment will work for the further degradation of the Indians. It was argued that the establishment of a town site would mean the building of grain elevators and warehouses and afford a market for the products of the reservation. Such facilities may in time be provided for and by the white farmers, but it is significant that the only applications for lots as yet filed are from the keepers of dance halls, pool rooms and "soft drink" establishments - in other words, the usual harpies who prey on Indians. Hereafter when an Indian draws his lease money at the agency he will probably be relieved of it before he gets outside the boundaries of this pernicious and unnecessary "town site." Apparently the superintendent has got to see his Indians robbed and debauched before his eyes without any power to protect them or to control or punish the grafters. It is apparently too late to prevent the evils of this legislation, which the friends of the

Indians, including the Board of Indian Commissioners, ought to have protected in time, but the superintendent should at least be given police and magisterial authority in and on the new town site. This provision was made for

the Skull Valley. Attached to the Fort Hall jurisdiction is the little reservation and day school at Skull Valley in Utah - hundreds of miles from the agency and very inaccessible. There appear to be twelve families, comprising some fifty individuals, nominally attached to this remote little reservation. The attendance at the school is given in the last report as five. The superintendent at Fort Hall, who has just returned from a visit to Skull Valley, told me that he had found three children there. It is obviously ridiculous for the Government to continue to maintain a school, with a teacher, a housekeeper and all the necessary expenses involved in keeping up the plant and the work, for the benefit of three children whose attendance is uncertain and irregular. The school should be discontinued. There appears to be no good reason why this wandering little band should be attached to the Fort of Hall Agency. They are of a different tribe and language from the Fort Hall Indians and the Fort Hall superintendent

is obviously overburdened with the cares of his immediate jurisdiction. The Skull Valley Indians are vagrants, drifting about the Utah and Nevada deserts. The Government once upon a time provided houses for them at Skull Valley, hoping that they would settle down, go to farming and send their children to school, but nothing of that kind has happened. The houses are boarded up, the school practically deserted, and the Indians are still irresponsible nomads.

Schools. It cannot be said that the Fort Hall reservation boarding school has made a good record or justified its existence. For a generation or more the Indian children have been going through the school but they seem to carry away from it hardly more than a veneer of civilization. They go back to the primitive ways of their families apparently without reluctance and very rarely does any young Indian escape from the degrading influences of the reservation.

Save for the usual lack of cottages for employees the school has a fairly good equipment, but it is unpopular among the Indians who invent all kinds of excuses to keep their children out of it or to get them out when once enrolled. There have been years when the

attendance has dwindled very low. Just now, owing to the energy of a new superintendent, the school has filled up, but there is little or no esprit-de-corps and there is constant friction. The school is undermanned and discontent abounds.

Employees. I have never seen so clear an illustration of the disintegration of the Indian Service as at Fort Hall. I did not make an accurate count but gathered that at least half of the employees at both agency and school are on "temporary" status, - people, that is, picked up to fill vacancies and without due sense of loyalty or obligation. Changes seem to be a matter of almost daily occurrence, employees departing without warning, leaving stock untended, children untaught, work neglected. The new superintendent seems to have inherited a burden of slack discipline and unconcealed indifference to the discharge of duties. Because of this situation the loyal employees have more than they can do and are harassed beyond measure.

The situation at Fort Hall is deplorably typical. Most of the employees in the Indian Service are miserably underpaid. There is little or no morale. Men shirk their jobs without any fear of consequences.

Little is done to make life comfortable. There are no diversions or provisions for play. The better employees constantly leave to accept places in industry or business where they can get salaries which bear some reasonable relation to their living expenses. The annual turnover must be exceedingly large. There is little inducement for capable men and women to enter the service. There is consequently a steady deterioration in the quality of the Government employees. This is sure to continue unless Congress provides adequate compensation and the Indian Office recognizes good work by promotion with increased pay, provides decent living conditions, does something for healthy pastimes and amusements, and offers reasonable opportunity for advancement.

This is the most serious problem now confronting the administration of Indian affairs and it demands serious consideration and prompt and effective action.

Fort Hall irrigation project. More than a million dollars has been spent by the Government on this project and more than half a million more will have to be expended before the work is completed and the full benefits are secured. I do not propose to go into the old story of how the scheme was originally put through

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may be en
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Congress. It is a story no better and no worse than that of a score of similar deals where, along with the obvious advantages and benefits, the public purse has been drawn upon to enrich individual or corporate speculators. This deal is notorious only because of the joker that slipped through in the original bill (Act of March 1, 1907), whereby it was provided that the water rights for lands in private ownership might be sold "at six dollars an acre" - an absurdly low price which has worked to the advantage of certain individuals who got in early or in advance of this legislation and have profited accordingly. For these people the project is of course a great success even in its incomplete form. It has also proved of material advantage to the Indians who are able to rent the allotments that are under one or another of the canals to white farmers and it has promoted the settlement and development of considerable tracts that would otherwise be left to the sage brush. On the other hand, it has been a great expense to the Government with, as yet, practically no return.

As to the present needs of the project I shall confine myself to quotations from the hearings before the House Indian Committee investigating Indian affairs.

in October 1918. The history and description of the project are thoroughly and clearly set forth in the Committee hearings, Vol. 1., pp. 877-880. This is part which brings the water of the Snake River to the Blackfoot of a report dated September 1, 1917 and made by three competent engineers appointed by Secretary Lane to investigate the whole situation. The gist of the statement of these engineers is that from five to six hundred thousand dollars must be expended to remedy the defects, improve and complete the system. A bill carrying an appropriation of \$550,000 is now before Congress (S. 3226) but thus far not one of the recommendations contained in the engineers' report has been carried into effect.

These recommendations may be summarized as follows:

1. Strengthening the main dam on the Blackfoot River.

"It is apparent to this Board that the structure in its present condition is unsafe and a source of danger to life and property and a possible destroying element to the safety and success of the project. Its immediate repair is considered a necessity." (Report p. 881).

2. Installing of an electric gate lifting device at the main dam.

"The caretaker finds it necessary to call for assistance, which is not always at hand, in raising the gates. This should be remedied as a catastrophe might

occur if proper assistance should not be available at a critical moment." (Report p. 981).

3. Widening and improving the main or Idaho Canal which brings the water of the Snake River to the Blackfoot River.

"The canal should be thoroughly cleaned and enlarged where necessary and all impeding structures removed and replaced in such a manner that they will not but reduce the necessary capacity of the canal, namely, six hundred cubic feet per second."

4. Building dams or dykes to stop the leaks that have developed in two of the southern arms of the reservoir.

"Fissures have developed in the volcanic rocks on the southern edge of the reservoir. The two southern arms of the reservoir were not shown in the original surveys. This demonstrates the inaccuracy of the original surveys and the uncertainty existing with regard to the quantity of water which may be available for the use of the project."

5. The reconstruction of the general canal system. In the construction of the canal system it was apparently assumed that the capacity of the canal would always remain the same as when constructed, no allowance being made for retardation of flow due to growth

of moss, "inflow of earth during violent summer rains, and deposits of sand, weeds and other debris.---- It

is also apparent that no consideration was given to possible losses due to seepage and evaporation and no consideration was given to the now well established fact

that for proper irrigation different quantities of water are required during various parts of the season and that the capacity of the supply canal should be ample to furnish the maximum amount of water needed during the period of greatest demand."

"The canals and many of the laterals were designed and built with such dimensions and gradient that the velocity is so low the growth of moss is encouraged. ---- At other places the laterals were built down steep natural slopes without structures for prevention of erosion and the result is that erosion has taken place and the ditches on the slopes are washed deep into the ground; while the ditches at the end of these steep slopes are either filled with sand and silt or have been maintained at a great expense. ---- Except in a very few cases no provision has been made to take care of tail water and the few exceptions referred to are wholly inadequate." (Report p.984).

"The will naturally go backward."

6. The extension of the upper canal with the rebuilding of the inverted syphon.

Where the engineers "doubt the quality and the skillfulness of the construction" and declare that "either poor material or bad workmanship entered into the construction."

7. The building of many new laterals with the necessary bridges.

8. In their concluding recommendations the engineers say:

"In closing this report we wish to convey to you our opinion that while all of the repairs, betterments and new construction suggested are advisable, there are some features of this project that need immediate

attention in order to preserve and perpetuate the project

even in its present state. The first of these is the Blackfoot dam. This we believe to be vital and unless the proper steps are taken in the immediate future large property interests and even life may be destroyed. The second feature which seems second in importance is the betterment and enlargement of the distribution system. The present system is not adequate to serve the lands now in cultivation, and unless this condition is corrected immediately the project will not only cease to progress

but will actually go backward."

It remains to secure legislation which will permit the Government to secure a decent return from the water users. The Government has expended about \$40 an acre for the development of land from which under the Act of 1907 it agreed to collect at the rate of \$6 an acre. In fact nothing has been collected, the Government evidently hoping that a more equitable adjustment can ultimately be made. The Indian Office and the Congressional Committee should together devise the legislation which shall secure justice. The provision in the new act as suggested by Secretary Lane in his letter of January 9, 1916, is absolutely essential. This indispensable condition reads as follows:

"Provided, that the cost of the improvements herein contemplated shall be assessed pro rata on a per acre basis against all irrigable lands embraced within the project, repayment to be made by the respective owners under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. And provided, That no further right to water from the Fort Hall irrigation system shall be sold except at the actual per acre cost of the completed project as determined by the Secretary

who are caring for twenty Indian girls - giving

of the Interior. Any provisions of the acts of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., p. 1034), and April 4, 1910 (36 Stat. L., p. 274), which are in conflict are hereby repealed."

Conclusions.

It will be seen that the two most immediate necessities of this jurisdiction are (1) the improvement and completion of the irrigation system, with accompanying legislation, and (2) the stabilizing and energizing of the staff of officers and employees at the agency and school.

But the problem of these Indians is one that will not be solved by the ordinary methods of developing the means of material support and supplying educational facilities. Those provisions have already in some measure been made and they have failed to produce results. The only stimulus to better living that seems to have any promise of success is the missionary or social settlement method.

The best thing I saw at Fort Hall was the Mission of the Good Shepherd, a school, home and chapel maintained by the Episcopal Church. Here two devoted women are caring for twenty little Indian girls - giving

them a glimpse of genuine home life, elementary instruction, and some real moral and religious training. This mission is but meagerly sustained, but it has a good building and, under very hard circumstances, is doing a noble work. The only sign of promise on the reservation is that some of the better Indian families appreciate this mission and want their children to be under the influence of these overworked but indomitable women.

The Indians appreciate kindness and can be influenced by friends they have learned to trust. The Government should employ from two to four capable field matrons and provide them with motor cars. These matrons should live among the Indians and teach by precept and example the ways of civilization. A community house for Indians only should be established at or near the agency with a white director who should be [^]sensible, efficient leader of Indian games and pastimes and a moral counsellor. The churches should be encouraged to establish and maintain missions, with an adequate equipment, where moral and religious instruction can be given and where the Indians can discover what Christian living is.

In addition to these efforts the criminal laws should be justly and impartially applied on the reservation. White grafters and criminals should be vigorously dealt with. The Indian dances and exhibitions should be abolished. The Indians should be encouraged to work and those that won't work should be made to understand that laziness will mean suffering and starvation. They must earn their own living, while at the same time they are persuaded by competent teachers and counsellors to practise self-control, thrift, temperance, honesty and the primary virtues of civilized existence.

Respectfully submitted,

Samuel A. Eliot,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS
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*acknowledged &
copy to Mr. Ayer
4/10 21 Johnson
Angeleno, 5/19*

5127 Interior Building,
May 17, 1920.

Dear Mr. Ayer:

We are in receipt of your letter, from Tacoma, May 5th, enclosing a letter from Mr. Michael Curley, General Superintendent of the New Cornelia Copper Company, Ajo, Arizona, in regard to the proposed highway between Tucson and Ajo, through the Papago Reservation.

When I returned from my inspection of the Papago Reservation a year ago I took up with Secretary Lane and Commissioner Sells the necessity of a good main highway through the reservation which would connect Tucson with Ajo. The Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, contains the following provision; "that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation of the conditions on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, with respect to the necessity of constructing a road between Ajo and Tucson, across said reservation, and to submit his report thereon to Congress on the first Monday in December 1920, which report shall include a recommendation, by the said Secretary, as to what proportionate part of the construction of said road should be paid by the United States on behalf of the Papago Indians."

This law becomes effective July 1st, next and I have it on my cards to take the matter up with Secretary Payne at that time. Superintendent McCormick of the Papago Reservation, wants the road.

Mr. Ayer -

- 2 -

In fact every one wants it and as the Government has taken so much of that land for the Indians and as it will be non-taxable for many many years it seems only fair that the Government should build the road. It is probable that it will go through as a reimbursable appropriation.

I called up your office when I was in Chicago the latter part of April hoping to find you in town. Chairman Vaux goes to Oklahoma next week and will be gone for a month. General Scott goes to the Kiowas, Arapahoes and Mescaleros for an extended inspection. I hear from Lake Mohonk that Mr. Smiley expects to resume the Lake Mohonk Indian Conference in October. We were very glad to hear from you and I hope you will continue the good work of writing us letters and keeping in touch with us.

Faithfully yours,

Melrose Mowall

Secretary.

Hon. Edward E. Ayer,
Railway Exchange Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

*P.S. Please give our warmest
regards to Mrs. Ayer.*

Report on New York Indians
by Samuel A. Eliot.

of Education at Albany. I have further read a large
amount of literature on the subject, including the re-
ports of various committees. Boston, Massachusetts, June 7, 1930.

Commissioner, the reports of the Indian Office, the
reports of special committees of the Senate Committee,

Sir: of the Indian Rights Association, and a number
of documents. In accordance with the desire of the Board

I have made a series of visits to certain of the reser-
vations in the State of New York. I have conferred with

many Indians, and with white people interested in their
welfare, on or near the Allegheny, Cattaraugus, Tusca-

rora, Onondaga and Shinnecock reservations, and have
endeavored to familiarize myself with the problems

that beset the administration of Indian affairs in the
state. I have also conferred with a number of teachers

in the state schools for the Indians, and have visited
the Tuscarora School maintained by the Friends near

the Allegheny Reservation, upon which I have submitted
a special report to the trustees. As nearly thirty

thousand and I have talked with physicians who work
with or for the Indians, with missionaries in charge

of religious work, and with the officers of the Department

of Education at Albany. I have further read a large amount of literature on the subject, including the reports of various committees of the Board of Indian Commissioners, the reports of the Indian Office, the reports of special committees of the Mohawk Conference, and of the Indian Rights Association, and a number of documents issued by the Indian committees of the Senate and the House.

There are some six thousand Indians living on the New York reservations and retaining a certain tribal independence. Many of these people can hardly be distinguished from white people. I doubt if more than ten per cent of these so-called Indians have as much as one-half Indian blood and there are probably no full-bloods at all. The settlement of their affairs should not be based upon any sentiment toward them as "Indians" and as heirs of the redoubtable Iroquois, but on the ordinary principles of justice and humanity.

The reservations contain nearly ninety thousand acres of land. The Indians assert that "while the State of New York has grown up around them they are not in or of the State of New York." Each tribe claims

to be a nation, or a self-governing community, administering its own affairs. The Seneca Nation is a corporate body.

There is no immediate likelihood that these tribes will become extinct. On the contrary, the Indian population is apparently increasing. The more progressive Indians indeed sometimes leave the reservations and go into the life of the neighboring towns and cities in direct competition with white men, but still a large number retain residence on their respective reservations and naturally very few let go of their inherited property rights. The title to some of the lands on the Allegheny, Cattaraugus and Tuscarora reservations is clouded by the rather vague but extensive claims of the Ogden Land Company. Several attempts have been made to clear away this shadow, but thus far unavailingly.

EDUCATION: The State of New York maintains thirty-three day schools upon the reservations. There are also three boarding schools; the Quaker School at Tunesassa, mentioned above; the Thomas Indian School on the Cattaraugus Reservation; a State Institution for dependent children; and a Convent School at Hogsburg maintained by Catholic Sisters. The day schools

are administered by the University of the State of New York through an inspector. The principal teachers are in local charge on the reservations. The schools that I visited were well housed and adequately equipped, but the attendance of children appeared to be irregular and unreliable. A good many Indian children attend the public schools in the white communities adjacent to the reservations and some go away from home to government boarding schools. Most of the adult Indians appear to have an elementary education.

HEALTH: Many of the Indians on the reservations live in total disregard of sanitary laws. The statistics of births, marriages and deaths usually go unrecorded. Tuberculosis and venereal diseases are very prevalent. Epidemics of contagious diseases, including small pox, can often be traced to the reservations. The so-called Indian government is a negligible matter so far as health and morals are concerned. It appears to concern itself chiefly with tribal politics, the handling of tribal funds, and with petty land disputes.

LAND: The general and approved policy of the government of dividing Indian reservations and

allotting the land in severalty should be promptly applied to these New York reservations. They have heretofore been excepted from the general allotment bills and the Indians thereby deprived of the advantage that comes with distinct and personal ownership of land because; first, of the uncertainty as to whether the Federal or State authorities possess jurisdiction and, second, because of the unsettled claim of the Ogden Land Company. In dividing the lands of these reservations one fact must be observed and provided for. In a certain sense these reservations have already been allotted, for under the tribal government the Indians sell and exchange lands among themselves and these transfers have been confirmed not only by the tribal officers but even by the State courts. In theory all the lands are held in common, but in fact shrewd members of the various tribes have acquired land holdings many times in excess of the number of acres to which they would be entitled under a pro rata division. Obviously it is the more intelligent and industrious and, perhaps, in some cases the more unscrupulous, Indians who have acquired this property and naturally these land owners are opposed to any division which will not recognize and confirm their present possessions to which they

can prove title by inheritance or by purchase. An allotting commission must in justice recognize these inherited or acquired rights and be careful not to favor the indigent and idle Indians at the expense of their abler, more industrious or more thrifty associates.

INDUSTRY: A fair number of the Indians live in comfortable houses and have fairly productive farms. A considerable proportion are, however, very poor and live a more or less squalid life in shacks and hovels. The reservations are for the most part fertile and they are near to cities which afford good markets. The Indians can always find work and there is no excuse for idleness. The police supervision given by the tribal councils is usually nothing more than a matter of good-natured tolerance of evil doing, unless it becomes too flagrant.

On most of the reservations the so-called pagan party, which means the party of the Indians anxious to maintain the old tribal ways and organization, is in the ascendancy. The Christian party, which means those who are more ready to adopt the white man's way, is politically in the minority and apparently has but a small influence.

Here, then, are certain persistent and distinct racial groups which are in the State of New York but not of it, segregated groups of people not amenable to the laws of the state but retaining a curious and intolerable independency. On the reservations crimes go unpunished, save by the feeble revenge of the aggrieved parties; marriage and divorce laws are openly disregarded; health regulations cannot be enforced; school attendance is purely voluntary. For forty years intelligent State and Federal commissions have repeatedly investigated and reported, but the chaos only grows worse.

The Indians living on the reservations for the most part desire to avoid the responsibilities of citizenship. They do not want to pay taxes; they do not want to be obliged to observe the laws; they do not want to run the risk of annulling the treaties which provide for them certain small annuities or gratuities; they do not want to lose their right to assert certain imaginary claims against the State and the Nation for valuable properties which some of them believe to have been confiscated many years ago. The political and industrial leaders do not want to lose their petty dignities and offices with the powers that belong with them.

Government. It is sufficiently evident that what the Indians want is not necessarily what they ought to have. Not only their own higher welfare and the rights of their children, but also the rights of the neighboring white communities must be considered. The state for its own protection cannot permit these groups of voluntary aliens to continue to live on reservations where the laws concerning health, sanitation, morals and education cannot be enforced.

The tribal system indulges laziness, encourages ignorance, and permits sexual relations which defy all the sanctities of family life. The Indians pay no taxes and yet the state is called upon to provide schools, roads and courts. Has not the state the right and duty to insist that the special immunities of these people must cease and that the Indians, whether they want to or not, must assume the responsibilities of citizenship?

The all-important question which presses for immediate answer is the determination of jurisdiction. For more than a hundred years the State of New York has assumed that it was responsible for the welfare of these Indians. At the same time, the United States

Government, in order to carry out the original treaty provisions, has maintained an agent, located at Salamanca, and the statistics of the New York Indians are carried in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as if these Indians were under the charge of the Indian Office at Washington. The function of the agent at Salamanca is nothing more than to pay out the little annuities and gratuities provided for in the treaties and appropriated by Congress in each annual Indian Act.

Some two years ago an important opinion was written by a Deputy Attorney General of the State of New York which has thrown utter uncertainty into these relations. In that brief it is claimed that the State of New York never has had any responsibility for these Indians and ought not now to be exercising any jurisdiction whatsoever. It is claimed that all responsibility rests with the Federal Government. It is obvious that only a decision of the United States Supreme Court can bring this deplorable uncertainty to an end. At present both the State and the Federal courts deny jurisdiction and everything is at a deadlock.

I am not qualified to render any opinion upon the legal aspects of this vexed question. I may,

however, be permitted, as a plain citizen of ordinary intelligence and some experience in these matters, to testify that whatever may be the law on this subject, practical efficiency and common sense require that the state should continue to exercise jurisdiction and that all federal relations with these Indians should be discontinued.

If the contention that the state has no jurisdiction is upheld it will reverse the habit and practice of a century. The State Education Department will relinquish all responsibility for the school system that it has so carefully upbuilt; the representatives of the State Board of Health and its physicians will have no authority to set feet on the reservations to safeguard the health of the Indians or the surrounding population; the Highway Commission will abandon the upkeep of the roads and bridges; the State Board of Charities will be absolved from the care of indigent Indians; the state agents will have no power to sign leases and many leases signed in good faith will become invalid without reparation to the white tenants.

.....

Back in 1868, before this new urgent question
to these and related matters. This Commission would

of jurisdiction was thought of, a committee appointed by the state to investigate the Indian problem recommended:

I. Compulsory attendance at school.

II. The extinction by the United State of the claim of the Ogden Land Company upon the Seneca and a portion of the Tuscarora reservations.

III. The allotment of the lands in severalty, with restriction upon the sale of homesteads.

IV. The extension of the laws of the state over all Indians, providing for their absorption into the citizenship of the state.

There is little to be added to the wisdom of that report, made thirty-two years ago. The report of that committee concludes:

"These Indian people have been kept as wards or children long enough. They should now be educated to be men, not Indians, and it is the earnest belief of the committee that when the suggestions made, or at least the more important of them, are accomplished facts and the Indians of the state are absorbed into the great mass of the American people then, and not before, will the Indian problem be solved."

By the act of the New York Legislature, approved May 10, 1919, a new commission has been appointed to confer with committees of Congress in regard to these and related matters. This commission consists

of thirteen members, and includes the Attorney General, the presiding officers of the Senate and Assembly, five members of the Assembly, one representative each of the State Board of Health, of Charity, the Department of Education, and the Indians themselves. It is very much to be hoped that this commission will arrive at some agreement with the Federal authorities and determine upon some procedure which can be carried through to a final conclusion.

Recommendations.

My own recommendations, which are in no sense original, but which merely repeat and codify the recommendations made for the last thirty years, are as follows:

I. Bring a test suit in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of the United States against the State of New York, to settle the question of Federal or State Jurisdiction in the affairs of the New York Indians.

II. Bring a test suit to establish the validity of the Ogden Land Company claim and if the claim is found to be valid, secure congressional action and a federal appropriation to extinguish it.

III. Capitalize all treaty and trust funds and by Federal appropriation pay out these monies pro rata to each person entitled to receive them.

IV. Abolish all tribal courts and forms of tribal government.

V. Divide the land of the reservations and allot in severalty, but make due allowance for existing claims for improvements and for land lawfully acquired and restrict the right to sell the homestead allotments for a period of at least twenty years.

VI. Capitalize all tribal funds and properties and divide pro rata.

VII. Extend over the Indians all the laws of the State and the Nation.

VIII. Extend citizenship and the franchise to all Indians adjudged competent by a well qualified competency commission.

I would refer you to the following documents, reports and bulletins for further data on this subject:

1. The report of the special committee on the New York Indians appointed by the United States Board of Indian Commissioners in 1915, together with the statement submitted to that Committee by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the New York State Department of Education.

2. Memoranda concerning the New York Indians contained in the 27th, 28th and 29th Annual Reports of the Mohonk Conference.

3. Document No. 1560, 63d Congress, (1914) being the letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the House Committee on Indian Affairs in regard to the Seneca claims and the enlightening report of Mr. J. R. Reeves on the whole situation.

4. The record of the hearing before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, 1904, in regard to the Bill for the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians of the State of New York.

5. The opinion of the Attorney General of New York in regard to State and Federal jurisdiction (1917).

6. A Bulletin of the State Department of Health (1919) concerning sanitary conditions.

7. Report of Commissioner Moorehead on the St. Regis Reservation in the 49th. Annual Report of the Board of Indian Commissioners; My recent report on the Shinnecock Reservation, Long Island.

8. A recent (1920) pamphlet prepared by Mr. A.C. Parker, Secretary of the New York State Commission, entitled "The New York Indian Complex and How to Solve It," which is the best summary yet made of present conditions and the way out of them.

These memoranda might be indefinitely multiplied but the reports and bulletins referred to will sufficiently indicate the judgment and experience of all competent observers. The situation ought by this time to be thoroughly understood. The needed thing is not further investigation and deliberation - but action. The continuance of this intolerable situation is a grievous wrong to the Indian children, a confession of impotency on the part of a great State and Nation, a disgrace to American civilization.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Samuel A. Eliot,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 10, 1920.

BULLETIN NO. 110

Enclosed are reports on the Laona and
Grand Rapids Indian agencies by Commissioner McDowell.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Report on the Grand Rapids Indian Agency, Wisconsin,
by Malcolm McDowell.

May 10, 1920.

Sir:-

Concerning the Winnebago Indians who live in Wisconsin, the following report of an inspection I made of the Grand Rapids Agency, Mr. Willis E. Dunn, Superintendent, the latter part of April 1920, is respectfully submitted.

The 1,333 Indians within this jurisdiction are scattered over fifteen counties in central and western Wisconsin; some of them live in Iowa and Minnesota on the Mississippi River. The Wisconsin Winnebagoes are poor for their per capita wealth is but \$440 and their total annual income from all sources, according to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is but little over \$100,000. They are not quite so far advanced as are the Chippewas, Oneidas and Potawatomi, their neighbors, but, within recent years, they have been building better houses to live in, have cleared more lands

for farms and buying improved stock. Gradually they are becoming better farmers and a considerable number are doing fairly well in cattle and poultry. Several have gone into the dairying business, in a small way, and have purchased cream separators and other modern appliances. Their good markets and the high prices they have been receiving, in recent years, for farm products have encouraged these Indians to attempt larger gardening and farming enterprises each year and an increased acreage is grown to cucumbers and potatoes.

Most of the land owned by this people are Indian homesteads. The trust period for some of the homesteads, expiring in 1916, was not extended but an executive order was secured in time to extend the trust period on the larger portion of the homesteads until January 1921. No patents in fee have been issued to any Indians.

Most of the Indians have sufficient farm implements and, encouraged by Superintendent Dunn, some of them are buying additional lands, horses and

implements. Many of them have expressed the desire to become stock raisers and the success of their white neighbors in dairying and stock raising indicates that when the Indians have cleared enough of the cut-over lands they, too, may become successful stock raisers. But the realization of this hope must be postponed for a time for the clearing of cut-over pine lands calls for much labor and considerable cash. An Indian must have enough money in hand to keep his family in food and, therefore, must work in the cranberry marshes, potato fields, woods, and do other kinds of day labor for his white neighbor in order to secure the necessary cash to buy food. So it is that the Indian farmer can only work at odd hours pulling or blasting stumps, leveling his ground or working it up for pasture. Then too, these Winnebago Indians, like many others, are improvident in that they do not "look ahead" and provide hay for winter feeding of stock; but they are "catching on" and making progress under Mr. Dunn's tutelage.

Bearing in mind that the Winnebago tribe has been moved out of and into five states, six different times by the United States Government; that the Wisconsin

band was composed originally of Winnebagoes who refused, in the beginning, to leave their native soil and took to the woods when the soldiers appeared to force them to migrate to Iowa; that later this original body was augmented by Indians who slipped away from the soldiers and United States authorities and returned to Wisconsin; that for many years the Wisconsin Winnebagoes were landless and wandering men and women without Government attention or protection and that it is only within comparatively recent years that any earnest efforts were made by the Government to help them on the road to civilization, it was an agreeable surprise to find that the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians have made as much progress as they have.

Few if any Indian tribes have been moved as often as the Winnebagoes. Since 1840 they have been forced to migrate six times. They first were found by the white men in Wisconsin on Green Bay and on the Wisconsin, Rock and Fox rivers. By several treaties the Winnebagoes ceded all their Wisconsin land to the United States and in 1840 were transferred to a reservation in Iowa. Some of them resisted removal so

effectively that it was necessary to bring the United States soldiers into Wisconsin to take them from their homes by force. In 1848 they were moved from Iowa to Long Prairie Reservation in Minnesota. At this time the tribe had a population of about 2,500 but privations and diseases cut down that number and caused so much unrest among the Indians that again the soldiers were called upon to keep them on the reservation. In 1853 they were moved to another reservation in Minnesota and in 1856 to still another. They were just getting started in civilization when the Sioux war of 1862 began and the white people of Minnesota demanded the removal of the Winnebagoes. The Government took them to Crow Creek in South Dakota, but even the soldiers could not keep them there for 1,300 of them wandered down to the Omaha Reservation in Nebraska and, later, those who had remained in South Dakota were transferred to Nebraska. A reservation was assigned to them and they are there today. During these several migrations and forcible removals little bands of Winnebagoes slipped away from the main body and wandered back to Wisconsin to join their tribe fellows who had

refused to leave their native land.

Without going into the history of the series of the negotiations which finally resulted in the recognition by Congress of the claims of the Wisconsin Winnebago against the United States it is enough to say that Congress appropriated an amount sufficient to give each of the 1,276 Winnebago Indians who were on the rolls in 1914, \$418.77. It was prior to this that several hundred Indians received homesteads on the public domain in Wisconsin under several acts of Congress and about 400 of these homesteads are still held by the original homesteaders or their heirs. The homesteads range in size from forty to 148 acres and half of them, at least, are on poor, sandy land; the rest run from fair to good soil. The selections were made by the Indians themselves and they picked out these lands because, at the time, there was more game there.

The appropriation made by Congress to meet the treaty stipulations was divided into six classes. Classes one and two included the orphans and old people whose funds were held and paid out by the superintendent as needed to meet conditions. Class three was composed

of children of competent Indians whose money was held in the Treasury until the children reached their majority and then was paid to them. Some of this money went into land but most of it was spent immediately. The children of the incompetent Indians made up class four and this money was held in the Treasury until recently; now it is being used to buy farms for the children. Class five included the incompetent adults whose money was held under the ordinary restrictions while the competent adults, making up class six, were paid their share in cash with the result that most of it was spent at once although some of this class of Indians bought land for farms.

The land which was bought for the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians is of the cheaper kind. Values ran from \$10 to \$14 an acre. The general advance in farm lands in Wisconsin has increased the value of the Indian holdings. The land purchased now being made by Superintendent Dunn is for a better quality of land than was bought by the Indians from their individual funds. The \$80,000 balance of class four money will soon be exhausted and then the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians will

have received from the Government all that they can claim. Some of them are heirs of Nebraska Winnebagoes and about forty families are Nebraska allotted Winnebagoes who have moved to Wisconsin. The Nebraska lands are leased to white farmers and the lease money is sent from the Nebraska Agency to Superintendent Dunn. Some of the Nebraska Winnebagoes who have moved to Wisconsin and whose Nebraska allotments are leased receive as high as \$1,000 a year from their allotted lands but most of the individual incomes from rental of Nebraska land are comparatively small. The affect, however, on the Indians who receive rental money is evident to even the most casual observer for they receive just about enough cash each year to keep them indolent and to stifle ambition.

With this Nebraska money and with a few dollars derived from picking wild blueberries and doing an occasional day's labor in cranberry swamps they make out an existence. The contrast between this class of Indians and the Winnebagoes whose incomes are entirely dependent upon their own work is greatly in favor of the latter who must work for a living or starve. At

in live sale, sometimes lives because they happen to

the time I was in Wisconsin any able-bodied human being who could work at all could find a paying job within reasonable distance of his home and yet some of the Nebraska Winnebago, who have moved to Wisconsin, who own no land in Wisconsin and who have come to depend more upon their Nebraska rentals for ready cash than upon their own labor complained to me that they had not received their checks from Nebraska this spring and, therefore, could not go to the grocery to buy food because they had no money. Their neighbors, the Wisconsin Winnebago who have no lease money coming to them from Nebraska, were at work blasting stumps, clearing their lands, getting ready for spring farm operations, doing odd jobs for white men etc. It seems to me that the Nebraska allotments of the Indians who have chosen to live in Wisconsin and who say they never will return to Nebraska, should be sold and Wisconsin farm land bought with part of the proceeds, the balance going into improvements and farm equipment. I do not know if this could be done without the consent of the allottees but it does seem a pity that a considerable number of able bodied men and women should be encouraged to live idle, worthless lives because they happen to

have small incomes from land which some of them never saw. I am sorry to report that the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, as a rule, are not complying with the state laws in regard to legal marriages. Their matrimonial habits are loose. The state laws are inadequate to meet the situation but with 1,200 Indians, scattered over so many counties, it is practically a physical impossibility for the agent, with his headquarters at Grand Rapids, to do anything in a legal way toward compelling these Indians to obey the laws touching marriage and divorce.

It must be remembered that only a few years ago the lumber-jacks, saloons, roadhouses and other agencies for evil which went along with timber cutting made up the environment of these Wisconsin Winnebagoes and that during this period these Indians were homeless, living as best they could from hand to mouth and without helpful or protecting supervision. Had it not been for the Baptist missionaries in Mauston, the Lutheran missionaries and teachers at Wittenburg and the Reformed Church missionaries at Black Falls, it is quite probable the Wisconsin Winnebagoes would

today be almost entirely beyond help. Although the Indians continue to buy extracts from grocers there has been a marked decrease in drunkenness in the last few years. In this matter the state and county authorities have cooperated most heartily with the Indian Service.

Peyote, or "medicine" as the Indians call it, is used by a large proportion of these Indians. The peyote buttons come by mail from Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico. There are no peyote church buildings such as the Osages have but the followers of this cult meet around in the homes of the more prosperous Indians.

I talked with a number of the leaders of the peyote society and they emphatically denied that the drug has any bad effect, morally or physically, and that it is only used in connection with their religious meetings. Superintendent Duan told me, however, that he feels quite certain that peyote "dopes" the Indians to a degree which prevents them from doing any work for several days. He added that one of the harmful tendencies of the peyote habit was due to the peyote church meetings which took the Indians from necessary work for days at a time. When I asked him what could be done to put a stop to peyote using among his Indians

he said it would be impossible to stop it so long as the law did not prohibit the importation or the sale of peyote buttons.

About ninety-four of the children attend the public schools. The number of children of school age, and eligible for school attendance, is 366 and the total average of attendance at schools of all sorts is 183 which is one half the number of the children. On its face this does not look promising but many of the Indians live so far away from any public school that it is almost impossible for their children to attend one.

The Norwegian Lutheran Church bought the old Wittenburg school after it had been discontinued by the Indian Service and is today taking care of over 100 children and doing exceptionally good work. Superintendent Dunn is continually urging the Indians to send their children to school but the Indians are so fond of visiting each other and so many of them are continually on the move attending peyote church, feasts, or family affairs that their children are but intermittent attendants. Nevertheless Mr. Dunn is encouraged because each year a greater number of parents appear to

realize the necessity of sending their children regularly to school.

There does not seem to be any real prejudice against Indians in Wisconsin. If there had been it was wiped out by the record of the 51 young men who fought across the seas in the great war. Of the 51 Winnebago Indian boys who went in the army five were killed, eighteen were severely wounded and gassed; some of them were both wounded and gassed. This is a remarkably high percentage of fatalities and casualties. The local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented the agency with a beautiful service flag and is to erect a marble shaft in Grand Rapids on which will be a bronze tablet bearing a record of the Indian soldiers. The people of Portage, Wisconsin, have raised funds to erect a monument to the memory of Corporal Foster Decorah, a Winnebago who was 46 years old at the time of the draft and need not have gone but who enlisted and was killed in the Argonne August 2, 1919. The war record of these Winnebago Indians is a matter of pride with the white people of that section and the efforts of the Government to hasten the progress of these Indians should bring quick results because of

the more friendly attitude of the Indians' white neighbors.

This jurisdiction has no physician, nurse or field matron. During the influenza epidemic a contract physician was engaged. A great proportion of the Indians are full-bloods and most of them speak English, all are regarded as citizens of the United States and nearly 150 do vote.

The total area of Indian lands is nearly 15,000 acres of which 12,774 are classed as agricultural and 2,000 as timber lands. The agricultural land is valued at \$30.00 an acre. Most of this land is grazed by Indian stock for only 1,836 acres were cultivated by the Indians last year. On this was raised 6,000 bushels of corn, 180,000 pounds of cucumbers which were sold for \$4,000, and 18,000 bushels of potatoes. As the land is cleared more of it will be put to agricultural uses and less to grazing. These Indians are employed in the cranberry marshes and a large part of their income is derived from picking cranberries and from other work in connection with that industry. That section of the state is famous for its wild blueberries and several thousand dollars are made each year by the Indians picking this small fruit. The paper mills at Grand Rapids

and other industrial centers employ Indians and some of them have become so expert that they enjoy permanent employment at good wages.

Compared with many other tribes the problems presented by the Wisconsin Winnebagoes are rather simple.

One of the chief factors of the problem, as a whole, is the personality of the agent for, above all other things, these Indians need guidance, helpful advice from a disinterested friend, encouragement and tactful insistence that they develop their lands so that the major part of their livelihood will come from their own soil. The average size of their farms is so small and the soil character so unattractive that these Indians, for a long time, will not be imperilled by the land lust of white men. This is a decided advantage to the Indians. Few of them have any money. There is no tribal fund nor tribal lands to excite the cupidity of land grafters.

If the agent in charge of these Indians is the kind of a man to hold their confidence and esteem; if he has a fair amount of common sense mixed with some tact and if he has the real interest of his charges at heart, they will come along. Just now too many of them are inclined to be shiftless - they have not learned how

to profit by continuous labor but Superintendent Dunn assured me they are learning. He said their general improvement during the last few years has been decidedly noticeable and he is quite optimistic as to their future. He is constantly urging the Indians, and encouraging them, to clear more and more land, to build better homes and to keep their children regularly in school. He took me to a number of farms which showed evidences of the progress the Indians are making. The white men of that section with whom I talked told me Mr. Dunn is doing good work and that in the twenty-two months of his superintendency he had produced what to them seemed to be remarkable results.

Although the problem of these Indians is rather simple the work of the agent is anything but easy because the Indians are scattered over such a large area. Grand Rapids, on the Wisconsin River, is the agency headquarters. The extreme northeastern limit of the agency is Birnamwood which is about eighty miles from Grand Rapids; Portage, the southeastern limit is eighty miles; south and west across the state into Iowa the agency extends 145 miles and northwest 150 miles. Most of the Indians live off the railroads

so it is necessary to travel by country roads. In winter, when calls to relieve distress and to attend the sick come to Grand Rapids, the roads often are almost impassable.

Superintendent Dunn has put his working policy into five words; "Make the Indians self reliant." Although he is of the opinion that he could use about \$2,000 in reimbursable funds to good advantage for the purchase of seed and necessary farm implements he hesitates about making such a recommendation for he is decidedly opposed to giving money to men who have at hand the opportunity to earn it. But I have no hesitancy in recommending that the Indian Office allot the Grand Rapids Agency what reimbursable funds the superintendent can advantageously use for I feel confident Mr. Dunn will be exceedingly careful in the disposition of the money. From what I saw I feel he is on the right track and that he will carry out his plans to a successful end.

The Nebraska Winnebagoes who have returned to Wisconsin either should be made to go back to Nebraska and work their farms or their Nebraska holdings should be transferred into Wisconsin farms. They

are carried on the rolls at the Nebraska Agency; the Nebraska agent leases their lands for them, collects the rents and sends the checks to Grand Rapids. Although there are only about forty families in this class there is a constant exchange of letters between the two agencies. The Nebraska Indians spend too much money and time traveling back and forth on the slightest pretext. They live waiting for their lease money and, waiting, refuse to work. When they are hard pressed for ready cash they may put in a few days at some kind of easy labor but, as a rule, they are indolent and this indolence is bred and fostered by this lease money which, without effort or responsibility on their part, comes to them. They present a perplexing situation. It is one which should receive the best attention of the Indian Office for the longer this situation continues the worse it will be for these Indians.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

Report on the Laona Indian Agency, Wisconsin,
by Malcolm McDowell.

May 15, 1930.

Sir:

One of the most encouraging signs of the progress the Indians of the country are making toward self-reliance and independence is furnished by the Wisconsin band of Potawatomi whom I visited early this month. There I found a number of Indians living in Forest and Oconto counties, northeastern Wisconsin, and in Menominee county, upper Michigan, who, in a comparatively few years, will be a self-supporting people, drawing the major part of their livelihood from their improved farms, if their present rate of progress continues and there seems to be no sound reasons for believing that they will advance even faster in the next few years.

About fifteen years ago, according to the information given me by the white people of that section, these Indians, without homes of their own, were living in miserable shacks on cut-over land, doing

little gainful work, deriving some money from trapping and from picking blueberries and drinking up about all the money they got as quickly as possible. In these days they were looked upon as a degraded lot, doomed to extinction, for whiskey was easily obtainable from the many saloons in the country. Apparently only one man, outside of the Indian Service, in the community even attempted to do anything for them. This was the Rev. E. O. Norstad of Carter, Wisconsin, a missionary who never ceased his efforts to secure from Congress for the Indians a recognition of their frequently denied claims for lands which the tribe had ceded to the United States under several treaties.

Without going into the history of these treaties and the refusal, for many years, of the Indian Office to have anything to do with the Wisconsin Potawatomi, it is sufficient to state that the Indian Act for 1915 carried an appropriation for \$150,000 to purchase land for the Wisconsin and Michigan Potawatomi. Appropriations for improvements, such as houses, barns, fences, cattle, etc., followed; a second appropriation made in 1917 was for \$100,000

of which \$25,000 was paid per capita; another in 1918, was for \$100,000 of which \$35,000 was paid per capita; but the next appropriations, 1919 for \$75,000 and 1920 for \$15,500 were all for improvements only.

The results of these appropriations are that 350 Indians have farms, ranging from forty to fifty acres each bought for an average of \$9.50 per acre (and which are now valued at over \$30.00 an acre); eighty-three well built, two story, farm houses, sixteen by twenty-two feet, many with cement basements and porches; sixty barns, eighteen by twenty-four, each soundly constructed; over 100 work horses; more than 100 wagons and 100 bobcats; nearly 100 milk cows; hundreds of hogs and chickens; all kinds of necessary household furniture; four carloads of barb-wire fencing most all of which has been put into fences, and a large quantity of agricultural implements.

Many of these houses were built entirely by Potawatomi Indian carpenters and the lumber for the newest houses and barns, which was contracted for last year at \$26.00 per thousand feet, is selling at the mills in that section of the country for \$55.00

per thousand feet. The lands bought for the Indians are out-over lands, the forest growth was hard wood, not pine, so that the soil is a good quality of sandy loam and the Indian farms are identical as to soil, lay of the land, sub-soil, drainage, access to market, and proximity to the state and county highways, with the farms of the neighboring white people.

A few years ago some stir was made in Washington by charges that the land bought for the Wisconsin Potawatomi was worthless and was covered with boulders and rocks and that it could not be used agriculturally. Superintendent W. W. Beasett took me over as much of the country as we could reach in the limited time at my disposal and I walked over many of the tracts bought for the Indians. It is true that glacial boulders are a characteristic feature of that country. Every man who buys land in that part of Wisconsin must take his share of the boulders, but I took particular pains to compare the Indians' land with the white man's land and could see no difference.

When the Indian tracts were selected it really was easy to pick the good land and as the owners

of the cut-over land, the lumber companies, were indifferent as to what kind of land was taken, for at that time all cut-over land looked alike to them, there was no reason why good, instead of poor land, should not have been selected.

In purchasing this land the Indian Service people, of course, grouped family selections so that the farms of the parents and children of a family would form a solid block, sometimes of a couple of hundred acres or more. That country is full of springs, trout streams and little lakes and I saw several miles of Indian farms extending along a newly built state highway.

It may be that the Wisconsin Potawatomi are a superior kind of Indians, or it may be that new hope was bred in them when they were given farms with neat homes, barns and all the necessary equipment, but no where did I see a loafer; every man and woman was working when I was there, except a few who are known as Kansas Potawatomi living in Wisconsin.

Years ago, under the treaties made between the United States and the Potawatomi, the latter gave

up their land east of the Mississippi River for land in Kansas. A considerable number of these Indians refused to move to Kansas claiming that the chiefs and headmen who signed the treaties were not authorized to do so. Some of these Potawatomi even fled to Canada and are there today, but the main body moved to Kansas and there were allotted and their names are on the Kansas roll.

Soon after this migration some of the Kansas Indians returned to Wisconsin. One of them was asked why he came back, his reply was sufficient reason. He said "in Kansas, see too far." He was a timber Indian and the prairies were strange to him and to those who longed for the Wisconsin pines and sugar maples and could not live happily in a land where they could "see too far."

During twenty or twenty-five years about 150 Potawatomi have come back to Wisconsin from Kansas. Nearly an equal number of Wisconsin Indians, who never went to Kansas, were given allotments in that state. Their relatives and friends placed them on the Kansas rolls although they had steadfastly refused to migrate and their names are on

these rolls today.

Thus there are three classes of Potawatomi Indians in Wisconsin. One group, of about 350, is composed of the Indians who never left Wisconsin and who have no land in Kansas; another group of 150 are Wisconsin Potawatomi who never left the state but who are allotted in Kansas and most of whom have never even been in Kansas and there is a third group, of about 150, who moved to Kansas, were allotted there and later returned to Wisconsin.

These groups present a rather perplexing situation, for Superintendent Bennett, agent of the Wisconsin Potawatomi with headquarters at Laona, really is agent for only 350 Indians but actually supervises the affairs of 700, one-half of whom have their names on the books of Superintendent Snyder, whose headquarters are at Mayetta, Kansas, and whose lands are under his supervision.

These Kansas allotments are leased; the leasing is done and the lease money is collected by Superintendent Snyder in Kansas, who sends the checks to Superintendent Bennett in Wisconsin. The latter has prevailed upon some of the Kansas Indians to use

this money for the purchase of lands in Wisconsin and has bought ten farms for these Indians and built seven houses. The Kansas Indians receive from \$120 to \$200 a year each from their allotments and, in addition, a number receive rentals from inherited lands. These little payments are just large enough to give the recipients enough cash to worry through the year with a few more dollars earned by an occasional day's labor, the making of a few pounds of maple sugar or by picking wild blueberries.

The contrast between the Indians who receive lease moneys and those who must entirely depend upon their own labor for a livelihood is a convincing argument against this lease evil, and I feel that the Potawatomi who moved to Kansas and were there allotted and who came back to Wisconsin, either should be compelled to return to Kansas and farm enough of their allotment to make a living or else should consent to the sale of their Kansas allotments and the use of the proceeds to buy farm lands and homes in Wisconsin.

But the Wisconsin Indians who never left the state but who, without their knowledge were

allotted land in Kansas, present an entirely different problem which Superintendent Bennett is attempting to solve by securing the Indians' consent to the sale of their Kansas lands and the purchasing of farms in Wisconsin. He is also endeavoring to secure like consent from the Kansas Potawatomi who live in Wisconsin. Most of the latter are willing to sell their Kansas lands but they want the money paid them in hand without any restrictions whatever. If this were done these Indians would soon be without land or money.

It does not seem fair to Kansas that 300 Indians should own untaxed land in Kansas and spend the rental proceeds in Wisconsin. Last year a number of Kansas Potawatomi living in Wisconsin made applications to Superintendent Snyder, the agent in Kansas, to sell their Kansas land, but when they learned that this money would be turned over to Superintendent Bennett to purchase Wisconsin land they refused to sign the acceptance of the bids for their Kansas allotments.

In a letter which he wrote the Indian Office Superintendent Snyder said "most of these Indians are incompetent to transact their own affairs

but they refuse to sell unless they are permitted to do so without restrictions. They stay in Wisconsin, have no land of their own there and live there in idleness, eking out an existence on the rentals paid from the land in Kansas. This is not best for these Indians neither is it fair to this state to support a lot of Indians in Wisconsin from nontaxable lands. I should like to see a special act of Congress authorizing me to sell the lands either at public auction or by sealed bids with the provision that the money be transferred to the proper place in Wisconsin to be used in the purchase of land and the building and equipping of homes."

Superintendent Bennett, writing to the Indian Office commenting on Superintendent Snyder's letter wrote "everyone of the Indians who refused to sign the acceptance of the bids is absolutely incompetent and if their money was turned over to them it would not be six months before they would be absolutely penniless and become public charges and that applies to ninety-five per cent of those residing in Wisconsin who have lands, money, or inherited interests in Kansas and Superintendent Snyder's statement, with reference to their living here in idleness, eking out an existence

on the rentals obtained from their lands in Kansas is also true. They have not sufficient funds to purchase lands and build themselves homes in Wisconsin and they simply are scattered around on out-ever land in shacks depending on the little rentals they get."

The Wisconsin Potawatomi are regarded, by their white neighbors, as a law abiding, moral people. Peyote is not used by them and they marry according to the state laws. The statistical record of the Laona Indian Agency, in the last annual report of Commissioner Selle, concerns only the 350 bona fide Wisconsin Potawatomi - those who have no Kansas allotments. These statistics show that there are 110 children eligible for school and that 84 attend. Of these four are at Haskell Institute, thirty-eight are at the Lac du Flambeau boarding school and forty-two are in the public schools. The teachers of the public schools report a commendable regularity in the attendance of their Indian pupils.

The 12,414 acres of agricultural and 1,434 acres of grazing lands owned by the Indians are valued at \$263,000; their cattle and horses at \$43,000 and the total value of all property is put at \$413,000.

Although the figures indicate a rather small total income for the Indians the statistics are misleading in that they do not show that the Indians are clearing their recently bought out-over lands and this labor will not show as an income producer until a larger proportion of the land is cleared for farm uses. Almost every family has a milk cow and chickens and a number have pigs.

Of course there are loafers, work shirkers and "no-accounts" among these Indians but taking the band as a whole, it is getting along well under the supervision of a superintendent whom, it was clearly apparent to me, the Indians like and who likes the Indians. Mr. Bennett seems to have the situation in hand and his plans for forwarding the welfare of the Indians appear to be practical and well devised. If he is successful in persuading the Kansas allottees to sell their Kansas lands and buy Wisconsin farms, with necessary improvements, the only real problem presented by this agency will solve itself.

Mr. Bennett told me his one ambition is to make "his" Indians real Wisconsin farmers within five years when, he says, all the out-over lands, bought for

the Indians, ought to be under cultivation. While it may take a bit longer to arrive at this happy consummation of his plans there is little doubt, in my mind, that if he continues his good, resultful efforts, the Wisconsin band of Potawatomi will be ready, in all respects, to be merged into the body politic of the state as full fledged, tax paying citizen-farmers and stock raisers - within the next decade.

About a hundred stray Chippewas, known as the Rice Lake Band, are located in the vicinity of Grandon, west of Laona. They are under the supervision of Mr. Bennett. During the winter the Government cares for the needy and destitute of this band. These Chippewas are squatters, living in shacks on cut-over lands and are a sorry lot. They "lost out" when the Chippewa rolls were made because they were not present and, therefore, were not allotted. I did not visit them but was told by several sympathetic white men that their condition is deplorable. I would strongly urge the Indian Office to consider the advisability of securing some land, enough at least for home sites, for these Indians. Land values, in Wisconsin, are

rising and, before long, it may be impossible to buy even cut-over land at a price which will not make it difficult to secure the necessary appropriation from Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 13, 1920.

BULLETIN NO.112

Enclosed are reports on the Cheyenne
and Arapaho and the Cantonment Indian agencies,
Oklahoma, by Commissioner Scott.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

**Report on the Cantonment Indian Agency, Oklahoma,
by Hugh L. Scott.**

**Concho, Oklahoma,
June 1, 1920.**

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have completed an inspection of the school and agency at Cantonment, Oklahoma. This district of the Cheyenne-Arapaho country is under the jurisdiction of Superintendent C. T. Coggeshall. The agency headquarters is at Cantonment, seventy miles up the North Fork of the Canadian River. I have lately traversed all of this section, part of which is under the jurisdiction of the Concho Agency and part under the Cantonment superintendency. I would respectfully refer you to my report of June 1, 1920, on the Concho district, more particularly my observations therein regarding the efforts of local white men to secure the consolidation of all the Cheyenne-Arapaho districts with a consolidated agency at Clinton, for the Cantonment Indians are even more excited over this matter than are the

Concho Indians and oppose it with vigor.

They want the districts to remain as they are for they are much pleased with Superintendent Coggeshall who is most sympathetic and tactful in his dealings with them and without sympathy and tact it is impossible to be a success as a superintendent. Mr. Coggeshall is much interested in the welfare of the Indians who have been placed in his charge and has made a profound impression upon them. If it ever becomes desirable to consolidate the districts the headquarters should be at Concho.

The Cantonment school site is very attractive, with a wide view and seems to be healthful. The school is well managed and the children are happy and contented. Their food is good and is plentiful with the exception of milk which should be furnished in plenty from non-tuberculous cows (tested) for all young animals need milk to thrive and especially those with a tendency to tuberculosis, which a large proportion of these children are reported to have in some form. There is no place to segregate those having this dreaded disease from those who are well. There is no position for a nurse; no room for a sick person anywhere about the

school; no "position" for a field matron to go about bettering the condition of the Indian homes, all of which should be immediately provided and the physician should have an examination room where he can attend to sick children with some degree of privacy. All the accommodations for alleviating and preventing disease are very meagre and are not a credit to the Department. I concur in the recommendations set forth by Doctor E. E. Hart, the agency physician, at my request, as follows:

"Referring to the health conditions of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Agency and Cantonment school I will say that tuberculosis and trachoma are the most prevalent of all diseases, tuberculosis causing the most destruction of life and health. There are now in the Cantonment school eighty-five children of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. Of this number seven Cheyenne and five Arapaho children have tuberculosis in some form. The type of tuberculosis most generally found here is glandular. We have, at present, seven Arapaho and nine Cheyenne children in the school under treatment.

"A number of tubercular children in school require daily attention and treatment in order that

they may be kept in condition to attend school, while the others are in an inactive stage of the disease which, sooner or later, will develop to a degree which will call for daily treatment.

"Since January the first of this year thirty-one students and former students of this school have died from tuberculosis, none of whom had arrived at the age of twenty-five years; the greater proportion were between the ages of twelve and eighteen.

"We have always been compelled to turn most cases of the active stages of tuberculosis out of school on account of not having any place to care for them. I do not think it advisable to retain tubercular patients in school or keep them in the regular dormitory, with other children.

"I am of the opinion that if a small hospital, with regular equipment had been established here so that proper care, food, exercise and treatment could have been given, at least fifty per cent of the above mentioned number could have been saved. I am basing this statement on long observation, together with sixteen years of active work among these Indians. I have observed that if a child does not contract

tuberculosis in early life or before the age of seven-
teen or eighteen, the average lives of the Cheyenne and
Arapaho Indians are no shorter than their white neigh-
bor.

"To make a conservative estimate of the
number of tuberculosis cases among the two tribes I
would say that at least thirty per cent are affected,
mostly the younger generation. Unless some arrangement
or condition can be brought about for the better care
and treatment of tubercular cases among the young
Indians I can see nothing but physical destruction
before these people.

"A very large per cent of these Indians
have trachoma; however, I believe the trachoma situa-
tion has improved in the past five or six years owing
to some of the newer methods which have been adopted
by the Indian Office for the treatment of this disease.
There are yet a large number of trachoma cases who are
in such condition they cannot be regularly treated
except in a hospital.

"The most needed, and what appeals to me
as being the most valuable, asset this agency and
school could possess at the present time, would be a
patient, diligent and experienced nurse. The nurse

moderate sized but well equipped hospital and a trained nurse. Scarcely a day passes that we do not have one or more children from the school sick, whom we are compelled to keep in the regular dormitory or put in some small out of the way room, to be cared for and nursed by some employe who is usually burdened with other duties and, in many cases, whose ability along the lines of nursing is very poor and often unsatisfactory."

The school accommodates 100 children now - this could be increased to 150 by a small building for employes, who now are occupying space in the school buildings, and by a few minor repairs. A gymnasium should be provided for the children to have some place to exercise in stormy weather.

Of the 733 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians enrolled in this agency, 232 are of school age. The number of children attending school is 134 of which 84 attend the Cantonment school, fifty-six go to other schools, ten have been excused because of poor health, twenty-five live in other agencies and forty-four, most of whom are little children, do not attend any school. The school is well administered by a competent, diligent and harmonious force. The same

conditions touching Indian children of the Concho district attending public schools are observable on the Cantonment agency.

I found, too, that the Cantonment Indians are leasing their farming and grazing lands instead of working and using them themselves and are attempting to live on the proceeds of rent money with the same undesirable results observable on the Concho Agency. The Cantonment Indians lease 68,108 acres of land at an average annual rental of \$2.80 an acre for agricultural and seventy-eight cents for grazing land. Of the 10,080 acres not leased 4,100 acres are farmed by Indians and 5,980 acres are grazed by Indian stock.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

Report on the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Agency, Oklahoma.
by Hugh L. Scott.

Concho, Oklahoma.

June 1, 1920.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that I have just completed an inspection of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency and find matters moving forward quietly under the competent direction of Mr. Charles Ruckman, formerly chief clerk under Mr. William Scott, recently deceased. The agency headquarters of this district are at Concho, Oklahoma. The old agency at Darlington, near by, used to be the headquarters of the whole Cheyenne-Arapaho Reservation. I am not aware of the reasons for the present subdivision.

The consolidation of its districts into one, with headquarters at Clinton, Oklahoma, is being agitated. This movement originated, so far as I have been able to learn, with the business men of Clinton for their own advantage. Certainly no Government or Indian purpose can be well served by a change to Clinton. There are suitable buildings here requiring

but little for repair and extension whereas there are no buildings for the purpose at Clinton and the change can only be made at a great unnecessary expense. The Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, who have spoken to me about this proposed consolidation, have shown much perturbation at the prospect of a change. They are satisfied with their officials who are treating them with kindness and sympathy. A decision adverse to this scheme to move the agency to Clinton should be arrived at soon, and conveyed to these Indians to allay their anxiety on the subject.

Going about through the country I noticed the crops are doing well but that most of them are being raised by white men under lease (acres leased) from the Indians. These Indians, through the superintendent, lease 58,108 acres of agricultural land, the annual income amounting to \$82,847 making the average rate of rental \$1.44 per acre; of the grazing land 71,789 acres are leased for \$53,841, at the average rate of seventy-five cents an acre. This information is taken from the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, and, I am informed, the rental has doubled for

the current year. Most of the Indians have good houses and improvements but are living almost altogether on their payments and lease money, doing but little work themselves. Of course this is unavoidable in the case of the old and infirm but a way should be devised to get the young and able bodied to go to work and cultivate their own ground. There seems to be a disposition to give Indians their patents in fee too fast - a homestead should be reserved that they cannot alienate for many years to come. Although many of them seem able to take care of their own affairs, in reality but extremely few are able and after they have alienated their last piece of land they will be beggars in their own country. There is a great pressure to bring this land to a taxable condition as soon as possible, but it certainly will not benefit a neighborhood to get this land taxed in that way if its present owner should become a charge on the community, causing an expense greater in many ways than the tax will cover. It is reported to me that sixty per cent of the Indians of this section have tuberculosis in some form and it has been proposed to turn the Cantonment

school into a tuberculosis sanatorium. It would seem better, however, to use this district for the reason that there is no hospital at Cantonment and there is one here. The water is excellent, coming from the Cadde Springs. Approximately only half of this water is used now. The site is very healthy and in everyway a more suitable location for such a purpose.

The number of Indians enrolled here is 1214; from July 1, 1919, to date there have been thirty-eight births and twenty-nine deaths, a net increase of nine during eleven months - last year there was a net decrease of forty-seven.

There are 340 children of school age and of this number only seventy-three are enrolled at this school and there should be 114. There are seventy-three enrolled in the public schools - of these there are forty that get almost no instruction. It is said to be the orders of the Department not to allow children of Indians with patents in fee in the Indian schools but to enroll them in the public schools. This enrollment is sometimes of benefit where the people of the community desire it. But more often the Indian

children have home surroundings which are not conducive to personal cleanliness and so their parents do not send them to the school in fit condition. They cannot, usually, speak English. The teacher seems to feel that her time and best efforts are due to the white children. The white children make fun of the Indian child who soon stops going to school at all with the result, I am told here, that forty Indian children are growing up, in this community, under the policy of the Department, without education, many of whom are apt to turn criminals and be a charge on the community, a result the Department could not well contemplate with pride. I am told a similar condition exists in the other districts where Indian children are "forced" into the public schools.

The capacity of this school can be much enlarged by making a new building for the teachers who occupy rooms in the school building; by the addition of a kindergarten teacher and another class room 200 children can be accommodated. A bakery is very much needed here, the bread for the school is being baked in a little room not more than fourteen feet square most of which is taken up with the apparatus - the

heat is intolerable and the bodily emanations become mixed with the bread on account of lack of room. A new gymnasium is greatly needed - there are 150 children that must be cooped up in the house in winter and there is no place for them to exercise and play except out of doors in all weather. The winters are often quite severe and stormy.

There is a good hospital that will accommodate twenty patients - it is close to the main office and has a nurse, cook and assistant under the supervision of the school physician, Doctor Gillespie. I have noticed Doctor Gillespie for almost a week - he is always at work with the greatest devotion and energy going about among the sick with whom he has much sympathy - and the Indians believe in him. He seems devoted to their interests. There are at present fifteen patients in the hospital. There have been 176 admissions this year to date. There should be an operation room added, a room for the nurse on the ground floor near the wards and porches should be put along side of the wards. A method of sweeping out the wards without having to sweep the debris through two other rooms should be devised. Two

additional private rooms where a nervous patient can be kept by himself without annoyance from the healthier and more noisy patients would meet a great need. There is a case of pneumonia now in the main men's ward. He is very nervous and cannot sleep while the others are in the ward and is failing in consequence. He could probably be saved if there were an additional room giving him the necessary isolation. There is no fence around the hospital and this morning a number of calves grazed under the ward windows. With these exceptions this is an excellent hospital, well provided with drugs but short on instruments. With a small expenditure it can be made a credit to the Department and a great factor in the alleviation of disease among the Cheyenne and Arapaho people.

The school seems to be doing well under the competent supervision of Mr. W.J. Dias, and his staff are devoted to the work with Indians, they are diligent and harmonious. The food for the scholars is well cooked and palatable but there should be more milk provided for the children. All young animals should have plenty of milk and especially those with a tubercular tendency and the cows should be tested for tuberculosis

and only those kept which are free from this disease. This school has one of the most attractive sites I am acquainted with - it is situated on the divide between the North Fork of the Canadian and Kingfisher Creek with a beautiful and distant outlook. It has an abundance of the best water in this country from the Gaddo Springs, long noted in this section for its purity. The Rock Island railroad passes within 200 yards of the school and has a station in the grounds. Altogether it has one of the best locations and plants of any Indian school in this section of the country and is now served by a competent and harmonious force.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho Indians became much interested in the inspection trip of the House Committee on Indian Affairs through Oklahoma. When they learned that the Committee could not come into their country a council was held and a statement prepared to be forwarded to the Hon. Homer P. Snyder, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs. As this statement embodies some of the desires of the Indians I am incorporating part of it herewith, as follows;

"We, the undersigned chiefs and head men and

members of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Indians in and for the Concho District of Oklahoma, most respectfully petition your Committee to consider the wishes and needs of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians.

"We had hoped to meet the members of the Committee passing through and studying the conditions and needs of the Oklahoma Indians, to entertain them, and to present to them, personally, the things we deem most vital to our future progress, but were most sadly disappointed, the Committee failing to visit our Agency.

"First. - We call your attention to the fact that Concho is the principal headquarters at the present, and we desire that it remain such. It is centrally located, situated on the main line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, on the beautiful prairie Reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with abundant spring water, as fine as flows any where in the State, and the agency, having been recently moved from Darlington, has new buildings, and is well equipped to, and does, render efficient work, having a splendid school of its capacity. The agency is located about eight miles northwest of a splendid town, El Reno, that appreciates our people, furnishes them appropriate

hotel accommodations, and treats them as real citizens in all respects, a place where our people love to go, and the proper place, we believe, for our principal headquarters.

"Second - We desire to call your attention to the fact that it is an ideal place for a school, natural elevation, splendid spring water, lots of shade. The Cheyenne-Arapaho children need more facilities for school purposes, including larger buildings. Our children are showing more interest in educational work than ever before, and we think they are entitled to your consideration in this matter, and we therefore urge larger appropriation for school purposes, but no portion of same to be taken from the fund arising from sale of certain tracts of land of Cheyenne and Arapaho Reservation under the act of June 17, 1910, (36 Stat.L.533) Our people are, year by year, becoming more progressive, self-supporting, and business like, and we hope, by the aid of good schools, to make out of our children progressive, useful citizens. May you give the needs of the Concho schools serious consideration.

"Third - To another matter we call your attention. We think it to the interest of the Cheyenne

and Arapaho Indians that the regulations of the Department of Indians be modified so that the agencies may have more power and authority to transact, for and with, the Indians, business such as leasing, selling, etc. of our lands. Many times business transactions, that would result to the good of the Indian, are lost because of the long drawn out "red tape" affairs. We urge that this method be improved, and that the agencies, and individual Indians, be given more business privileges."

Herewith is submitted a plat showing the locations of the several Cheyenne and Arapaho districts and their headquarters which shows that Clinton is not even in a central position.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Hugh L. Scott,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior,

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 19, 1930.

BULLETIN NO. 113.

Enclosed are reports on the Kiowa Indian
Agency, Oklahoma, and the Mescalero Reservation,
New Mexico, by Commissioner Scott.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Kiowa Indian Agency, Oklahoma,
by Hugh L. Scott.

Anadarko, Oklahoma,
June 12, 1920.

Sir:

I have just completed an inspection of the Kiowa and Comanche Agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma, and have traveled over the reservation in an auto car from Anadarko to Elk Creek near Hobart, back through the Kiowa country north of the mountains to Fort Sill, thence to Quannah Parker's place south of the mountains, back to Fort Sill, thence to Apache and Stecker and Anadarko, thus passing through country which is the home of three tribes as well as through those of Caddo, Wichita and Delawares, north of the Washita on the Carnegie road.

The former reservation, from which the Indians of this agency were allotted, covers an area of approximately 7,000 square miles, an area equal to that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. It is divided into nine districts, each under the charge of a farmer. In this area there are 500,000 acres of allotted land; no land is unallotted. The Indians utilized,

themselves, last year 40,822 acres for farming; 3,430 acres for grazing purposes. There are under lease 450,000 acres covered by approximately 3,900 leases, bringing a revenue of \$530,000; each allotment of 160 acres of grazing land brings in an average of \$100 revenue and each of farming land \$300.

The population under this agency is about 4,500 and is made up of the Kiowa Comanche and Kiowa Apache tribes south of the Washita River, the Caddo, Wichita and Delaware and the Keechel Indians north of the Washita. They have 1,462 children of school age as well as 128 over that age still attending school.

There are four reservation boarding schools; at Riverside, north of the Washita, with a capacity of 150 children; the Anadarko school 125; the Fort Sill school 160; and the Rainy Mountain school 160.

The maximum capacity of all would amount to 650 pupils without over crowding. Thus there are 1,462, plus 128 or 1,590 children accounted for as follows: in public schools 578; in reservation boarding schools 523; in non-reservation boarding schools 85; in private and higher state 60; too small for any school 234; sick and disabled 57; married 42; absent 10.

The plant looks well from the

All of the small towns in this section have fine brick public schools of the modern type, a credit to any community. It is the policy to cause the Indian children to attend these schools, the Government paying twelve and one-half cents per day for each pupil. The superintendent reports that this payment helps materially to make the Indian children welcome in the schools and that they are unusually welcome among the white children of this section. The Indians themselves complain a little of their treatment but conditions here are far better in this respect, than at the agencies north of this one. The success of the attendance at the public schools depends upon the attitude of the white people toward the Indian children which, in this section, is unusually good and a very large attendance is the result.

It is said that their attendance is equal to that of the whites and the result of their study is better. Their attendance and progress are supervised by a day school inspector who reports the conditions as very satisfactory and that when unsatisfactory conditions arise the children are removed and put in the Government schools. I visited the Rainy Mountain school but did not inspect the buildings because it is to be abandoned on June 30. The plant looks well from the

outside and is a very valuable property that should be utilized and not allowed to deteriorate. The Riverside school I found to be in good condition generally but its police could be much improved. The Mission school, at Anadarko, under charge of Father Isadore, was found in excellent condition as was the Comanche school at Lawton. They all report that their children are drinking milk in large quantity and thriving under it. The children seen at all these schools appeared better in health than the Cheyenne and Arapaho and more free from tuberculosis and trachoma.

The hospital at Lawton is the best I have seen connected with the Indian Service and the reputation of the doctor in charge is of the best. The hospital is well equipped and is kept in a neat, shipshape condition. Nevertheless some Indians would rather go to Oklahoma City and spend huge sums of money than go to their own hospital for nothing. One, in particular, has lately spent \$800 in the treatment of his eyes at Oklahoma City whom I have induced to go to the Lawton hospital today. It is believed that if a propaganda of instruction were started among the several tribes the value of this hospital would be recognized, but the same thing has been observed among white army people, some

of whom do not appreciate, as valuable, what they can obtain without payment.

This hospital is a great boon for the old and crippled and is used by them. The only complaint I hear from the Indians is that there are but three nurses, sometimes, for twenty and more patients and they claim that there have been cases when patients have died there without attendance owing to the lack of nurses.

I have been much pleased with the appearance of the agency, the buildings, their neatness and adequacy as well as the air of progress which is more noticeable than at any agency I have seen heretofore. There is an element at every agency that makes complaints. The only complaint which is general all over the reservation is that the Indians cannot get their money from the superintendent when they ask for it but that it is kept locked up. Inquiry upon this point develops the fact that the superintendent is exercising a salutary influence in preventing the dissipation of Indian money on automobiles and such luxuries but that a deserving Indian needing a plow, wagon, or team has no difficulty in getting what he needs.

A person visiting the various agencies is struck at once with the inequality of their treatment

by the Department. One agency has everything it really needs, another has practically nothing. Inquiry upon this point brings out the statement that one agency is served by an aggressive superintendent who is able to conquer or persuade the Department to give his agency things denied to the agent who relies upon his superiors to give him what he needs without his having to fight for it. In other words the Department is in an attitude of defense and gives only when the agent is able to take things away from it by his aggressiveness, instead of finding out through its agents, the needs of the various agencies as checked by its inspectors and building up the whole service on an equality.

This is the belief of the various agents to account for the inequality which strikes the observer with wonderment and cannot be accounted for in any other way known to me. The only thing apparently needed on this reservation are gymnasiums at the Riverside, Anadarko, Mission and Lawton schools, to house the children during stormy days in winter and an increase of nurses in the Lawton hospital, both of which I recommend.

There is an unusually large force at the headquarters of the agency. This is made necessary by the

large number of personal accounts of the Indians, the large number of Indians and the great number of leases for farming, grazing and oil producing. There are wells being sunk for oil in many parts of the country and the area of oil producing wells is constantly expanding, all of which causes the agent to run a large real estate business, requiring a big force to handle it. This is being done to the great satisfaction of the Indians generally except in respect to the one subject of complaint heretofore mentioned. The Indians say they would like the oil business handled in the same way as it is in the Osage Agency. A large gathering of Kiowa Indians asked me to present this matter for your consideration.

The Gadsden, Wichita and Delaware Indians have been very anxious over the passage of a bill now before Congress giving them authority to present their claims before the Court of Claims. This was granted them in the agreement made with the Cherokee Commission and approved by Congress and the Indians charge the Department with dilatory laxness in carrying out the provision of the agreement. It is recommended that Congress be urged to remove this cause of distrust and have the

Indians claims adjusted one way or another as soon as possible in an equitable manner.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable:
The Secretary of the Interior.

**Report on the Mesquero Indian Reservation, New Mexico,
by Hugh L. Scott.**

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE MESQUERO INDIAN RESERVATION,

the indigenous Indians to which were sent all the
Christianity books given. Princeton, New Jersey.
1882 in number. The whole was on June 29, 1920.

reservation is one of the West and Indian of the
The Honorable, to the reservation leaving all of
The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C. The West and Indian were sent

Dear Mr. Secretary: I am (relative) as an equal
feeling I have completed an inspection of the
Mesquero Indian Reservation, New Mexico, where
Inspector P. T. Lonergan of the Interior Department
was also inspecting. We made our journeys over the
reservation together thus lessening the tax on the
agency transportation.

The agency headquarters is in the beautiful
but narrow valley of Tularosa Creek eighteen miles
from Tularosa, a station on the El Paso and South-
western Railroad. The altitude of the agency is 6800
feet. Frost is experienced early and late which
shortens the agricultural season and limits the variety
of crops it is possible to raise; wheat, oats and
hay are the usual crops, the oats are of a superior
quality.

This is the agency of the Mesquero Apaches, the indigenous Indians to which band some of the Chiricahua Apache prisoners of war were added in 1913, 185 in number. The whole number of Indians now on the reservation is 613. Of the Fort Sill Apaches 17 have died since coming to the reservation leaving 168 of the original number. The Fort Sill Indians were received by the Mesquero Indians (relatives) on an equal footing in every way with all the rights and privileges they enjoyed themselves and stated in 1912 that one of their principal reasons for doing this was to take advantage of this new blood to mix with their own as their band had greatly diminished and needed new blood for intermarriage and consequent improvement of health.

The Fort Sill Apaches came to this agency full of courage and hope. Their proportion of the appropriation for their settlement was \$120,000 and they brought with them \$170,000, the proceeds of the sale of their cattle and other property at Fort Sill, \$290,000 in all, of which there remains but little to show at the present time. It was promised then by the joint agreement of the Secretaries of War and Interior that they would be put in as good an economic condition

as when they were at Fort Sill and they claim that this promise was not fulfilled by the Department. Their houses were built of green lumber which has dried out and shrunk leaving the houses very open and uninhabitable in winter. While some of the Indians have access to water others are obliged to haul their drinking and other water from two to three miles. They became discouraged and have retrograded since coming under the jurisdiction of the Department.

I recommended over seven years ago that the mature timber of the reservation, said then to be worth three million dollars, be sold for the benefit of these Indians. It is only now that \$500,000 worth has been sold. Had action been taken at once these Indians would be on their feet. As it is the Indians are taking new discouragement over this sale and if Congress can be brought to advance the payment for the timber which does not accrue for some years and permit the work to begin at once the Indians may yet be saved. There seems to be ample security for such a loan in the timber itself, which is increasing in value, and in the cattle to be purchased with the loan. It is urged that every effort be made to bring about this loan and cause the work to

be made to bring about this loan and cause the work to

begin at the earliest practicable moment so that no further discouragement may come to them. Full advantage should be taken of their present revival of courage. They have it in them to become a useful people, especially those from Fort Sill where under my own jurisdiction they built over seventy houses, hauling the material thirty-three miles from the railroad. They dug their own wells with a well machine around 200 feet in depth - it is necessary to go deeper in the Mesquero country, too deep for their ability. They raised in one year at Fort Sill 300,000 pounds of kaffir corn, put up and sold, to the government 1000 tons of hay, 500 tons of it being baled by their own labor, besides building fences, taking care of 2500 head of cattle, various gardens, etc. They know how to work if opportunity and encouragement are given them. I cannot urge too strongly that this revival of their courage be taken advantage of.

Health. The health statistics present an alarming condition. It is reported that there are of tuberculosis cases -

pulmonary	75
glandular	85
bone	10
TOTAL	180

Of trachoma there are 400 cases. When it is considered

that the population is but 613 and 190 people have tuberculosis in some form and 400 have trachoma in one of the healthiest locations in the United States, the proportion of diseased persons seems unduly large. It is recommended that an especial inspection be made by the health officers of the Department with a view to bringing about an improvement in this condition.

The School. The Mescalero boarding school was inspected in company with the principal, Mr. Duncan, and Inspector Loneragan. The children were absent on vacation and were not seen. The property of the school, beds, clothing, dormitories, rooms, kitchen, etc., were in a very neat, clean and ship-shape condition. The buildings are good but need repairs and paint, the toilet and baths are inadequate, archaic and unsanitary; this condition has been reported to the Department as far back as least as 1915 but no attention has been paid to it. This may be one of the causes contributing to the alarming health condition mentioned before.

The matron reports the feed as of good quality and sufficient in amount except for milk, which the children would drink if they could get it. When it is remembered that all young animals thrive better on milk

and that pure milk is one of the principal elements of food of tuberculous patients, it would seem necessary to provide this in large quantity from cows tested for tuberculosis. There are no toilet facilities in the school building and this building is also too small for the number of children.

The shoes of the children were reported as being flimsy and soon worn out. Those shown to me were of poor quality and of improper shape in that they caused a deviation of the direction of the great toe from the normal, a fertile cause of most of the ills to which the foot is heir. This has been observed also at other agencies. It is recommended that an oil tanned shoe be provided built on a last similar to that of the Munson shoe, a sample of which could probably be procured from the Quartermaster General of the Army, or a sample of the shoe built on the Scott last used by the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point. These would have a greater first cost than the shoe now provided but would not only keep the children's feet in better condition but would, it is thought, be cheaper in the end on account of their more durable quality. The shoes now used at West Point practically removed the

cadet from the sick report on account of his feet and it so appealed to President Wilson that he bought two pairs for his own use before inauguration and he was still wearing them with satisfaction when last noticed in the spring of 1916. It is believed that the above remarks as to quality and shape of shoe would apply to every agency.

The school is reported to have facilities for 100 children. One hundred and eleven were in attendance last session and thirty-three children received no instruction last year for lack of facilities. It is highly detrimental to any community to allow any element of its population to grow up undisciplined and untaught and it is especially so for New Mexico which has a large illiterate population and also especially so for a backward people like the Mescaleros. It is recommended that facilities be provided to take care of all the children of school age on the reservation.

The comfort and health of the children would be much improved by the addition of sleeping porches on both sides of each dormitory. The water supply is hard but is healthful and of sufficient quantity at the source. The storage capacity, however, is inadequate and gives out at night causing the closing of the toilets to the

detriment of the children's health. It is recommended that the storage capacity be increased, that the toilet and bath facilities mentioned before as dangerous be changed and action taken at once so as to have the school ready for its opening in the fall.

The Hospital. The hospital is of the usual type of agency hospitals, adequate in many ways but like others it lacks a room for the nurse on the same floor as the patients. The nurse's room is now too remote. There is but one nurse who must have some rest and she is too difficult of access in case of emergency and when it is mentioned that there have been as high as forty-five patients in the hospital at one time it is seen that one nurse is inadequate and the physician reports that another is indispensable. He reports also that for lack of room he is obliged to make his major operations in a crowded ward and that there is no place to segregate an infectious case, no place to permit a nervous case to be kept out of the constant noise and movement of a crowded ward or to permit a patient to die in peace. It is recommended that the above deficiencies be remedied by an enlargement not only in this hospital, but at all agencies where the hospital is of similar type and the attendance is as great as it is at

this agency; also that sleeping porches be put on both sides of each ward, especially in warm climates, to prevent the glare and to permit the patients to take advantage of the sun on both sides of the house as it moves and to shelter them from the wind in every direction. It is thought this can be accomplished at small comparative cost and will add much to the comfort of the patients. This hospital needs in addition to have paint and repairs. The physician and matron are highly spoken of for their fidelity and efficiency, the former was constantly on the go attending to various patients during my stay. He reports that the hospital is well supplied.

The transportation at this reservation is deficient and holds back the work. When it is considered that many trips must be made to the railroad eighteen miles away to bring up and take back inspectors, etc., and that constant touch must be kept with Indian settlements thirty miles or more away over mountain roads, it is a cause of wonderment that this agency should have but one good and one poor car (which is all I noted) and that another agency recently inspected should have ten. Every one of these ten was needed, for the

jurisdiction covered an immense area, but its needs were so much better met than at the Mescalero Agency. This is another instance of the inequality of treatment noted at many agencies and gives rise to the belief that the system of allotment is at fault. In addition to the needs of the agency mentioned above two septic tanks are required and a central heating plant should be built. The winters are usually severe at this altitude, the consumption of coal is considerable and the fuel must be hauled for some distance. It is thought a central plant would be an economical measure.

It was observed in addition that there is no gymnasium. One should be provided to permit the children to exercise under cover in bad weather and this lack is observed at many agencies. I was glad to note that one was contracted for at the Crow Agency last summer and it should be available this coming winter.

The superintendent at Mescalero, Captain Ernest Stecker, has been well known to me for many years. He has a constructive mind as well as an attitude sympathetic to the Indian. He is well acquainted with the Fort Sill Apaches, whose confidence he has had for years. He had long experience in connection with Indians before

entering the Indian Service, has improved every agency he has controlled and is said to be one of the best superintendents in the Service. He greatly improved the Kiowa and Comanche Agency at Anadarko and the San Carlos Apache in Arizona. He volunteered for the late war and although he asked for the San Carlos Agency was detailed to Mescalero. It strikes me this did not show a proper appreciation of a patriotic act by the Department. I am informed similar cases have occurred in the Service; the justice of the complaints I do not know.

The funds from grazing fees on tribal lands and from other miscellaneous sources at the Mescalero Agency are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as "Indian Money, Proceeds of Labor, Mescalero Indians." This sum is available for appropriation for Indian support or for school purposes, such as repairs to buildings, etc. This fund collected during the fiscal year 1920 amount to \$43,293.84. It was obtained as follows:

Derived from grazing fees	\$6,807.15
Sale of slabs, product of saw mill	10.00
Sale of seed oats	40.34
Sale of fence posts from tribal lands	200.00
Sale of products of school farm	1.05

Sale of tribal herd steers (from increase)	\$24,922.00
Product of blacksmith shop	2.00
Fund seized from gamblers	1.40
Sale of condemned property	10.00
Deposit as bond for sale of timber, held as part payment advance on timber cut.	9,200.00

At the close of the fiscal year 1919 it was estimated by the superintendent that the total value of the individual and tribal property on the reservation was \$5,526,857. Of this amount \$174,147 was the value of individual property and \$5,352,510 tribal property. The total value of tribal stock and timber was \$4,717,350.

I was informed that the original investment for the tribal herd which was started in June 1914 was \$69,838.60. The cost of the first 1265 heifers and bulls was \$65,380. The inventory of the herd made June 30, 1919 showed that the total assets were \$228,238.52; this includes two wells valued at \$3,000, fences, corrals, implements, etc. The total costs of the herd to May 31, 1920 amounted to \$131,549.97 thus making a net gain of \$94,688.55 for the herd since its establishment, not including the value of the 1920 calves which had not been rounded up by the end of May. The 1919 calves were valued at \$31,600 on June 30, 1919. Taking this figure into consideration it can safely be estimated that the

herd will have shown a gain of approximately \$125,000 on June 30, 1920, six years from the date of the original purchase. The annual leases of grazing lands by white permittees aggregates in round numbers \$12,000. I was struck in going over the range with the large areas showing weeds which plainly indicated the overstocking of the range with sheep.

Captain Stecker has already raised the courage and hope of the Mesquero Indians and if his plans are carried out by the Department and Congress these Indians will be greatly benefitted and I again urge on the Department that Congress be brought to furnish the necessary funds at the earliest practicable date.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of
Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 2, 1920.

BULLETIN NO. 114.

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Enclosed are reports on the Osage Indian
Reservation, and the Seneca or Quapaw Indian Agency,
Oklahoma, by Chairman Vaux.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Report on the Seneca or Quapaw Indian Agency, Oklahoma,
by George Vaux, Jr.,

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

June 29, 1920.

Sir:

In the extreme northeastern corner of the State of Oklahoma is an Indian superintendency which has several unique features. It is sometimes called the Seneca, and sometimes the Quapaw Agency. It comprises all of Ottawa County, lying east of the Neesho River and a strip of the northern portion of Delaware County as well. The country is hilly, being an extension to the westward of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri. To the south come the Spavinaw Hills of the Cherokee country. There are numerous streams flowing through the rather deeply cut valleys. The northern portion is perhaps not so rugged as that farther south.

The river bottoms are rich alluvial soil, whilst some of the rolling uplands are also quite fertile. Some timber of considerable size still stands on the hillsides. The northern portion is included in the important lead and zinc mining field, known as

the Joplin District, and there are many extremely valuable mines. During the period of great activity in these metals caused by the war there was a tremendous development there, which is now somewhat subsiding, as the price of zinc is only one-third or one-fourth what it was but a few months back. Lead, however, has held up in price. As the region produces ores of both of these metals, the working of the mines still continues on a very large scale. This mineral development has introduced some important and critical problems of administration, which require attention and solution.

It is an interesting fact that under this agency which is located at Wyandotte, are assembled a number of different tribes. Most of these remnants have their own separate reservations, though as a matter of administration they are pretty effectually blended.

Taking up the different tribes and beginning at the north, first come the Quapaws. This is a southwestern Siouan tribe, supposed to have been closely associated with the Omaha, Kansas, Ponca and Osage Indians, probably in the lower Ohio Valley near the Mississippi. They moved southward along the latter river. According to early explorers their territory

was along the Mississippi, north of the Arkansas River. The present State of Arkansas derived its name from this tribe which was formerly called the Akansea. By treaty in 1824 the Quapaws were moved from the Arkansas region to the Caddo country which proved unsuitable for them. They gradually drifted back to their old home and in 1833 the Government moved them west of the Missouri State line. By a treaty in 1867 they were located on their present reservation. In 1878 most of them joined the Osages, but about 1893 they were again consolidated on their own reservation, which comprises 56,245 acres, all allotted. There are now 332 Quapaws. There are 138 living and 98 deceased allottees. Thirty-six of the former have had their restrictions removed, leaving 102 whose allotments are restricted. The restrictions will expire by limitation in the autumn of 1921.

West and south of the Quapaw come the Peorias. These Indians are all citizens. Their reservation comprises 43,334 acres, all allotted. As at present they are really a consolidation of the remnants of the Peorias, the Kaskaskias, the Piankashaws, the Weas, and the Miamias. There are no very definite recent statistics

relating to them. In 1918 they are reported as numbering 393. For details respecting these various tribes, see the appendix to this report. These Indians being all citizens, the agency has ceased to have any active control over them, and I paid no attention to them at the time of my visit.

At the east, immediately south of the Peorias, come the Modocs. They are a Pacific Coast tribe closely related to the Klamaths. From the beginning of settlements in the far west they gained a bad reputation by their frequent attacks on white settlers. In 1864 they ceded their lands and moved onto the Klamath Reservation. They were never satisfied, however, and in 1870 the more turbulent element returned to their old country and refused to go back. The attempts of the Government to return them to the reservation culminated in the Modoc War of 1872-73. This was fought among the lava beds of the California-Oregon boundary, and resulted in the dispersion of the Indians and the hanging of a number of their leaders. Thereupon the tribe was divided, and a part of it was sent to the present location in Oklahoma. There are now less than forty of them in Oklahoma, quite a number of the tribe having been returned

to Oregon a few years ago. This reservation comprises 3966 acres, all allotted.

South of the Peorias and west of the Madoes, and extending to the Spring River, come the Shawnees. Their name means "south" or the "southerners." They were first heard of in South Carolina and Tennessee, but about 1670 the South Carolina band migrated to what is now Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere along the Susquehanna River. Thence they moved west along the Ohio Valley about the middle of the eighteenth century, joining the Tennessee band which had been driven north and west by other Indians some twenty years previously. Wars ensued in which their chieftain Tecumseh took part, including the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. Subsequently, in different bands, they removed to a reservation in Kansas. In 1845 a large section of the tribe left Kansas and settled in Oklahoma. They became known as the Absentee Shawnee and are now located at the Shawnee Agency, southeast of Oklahoma City. Some of the Shawnee were incorporated with the Cherokees in 1869. Most of the rest of the Shawnees, mixed with a band of Senecas living in Ohio, in 1831 made a treaty with the Government and moved to Kansas. In 1867 these lands were given up by treaty and the whole band removed to

their present location. They are known as the Eastern Shawnees. They now number 160. Their reservation comprises 13,816 acres, all allotted.

West of the Shawnees come the Ottawas. Their original location was in the Georgian Bay region near Lake Huron, in Canada. They were driven from there by the Iroquois after the destruction of the Hurons in 1649. They ultimately located along the shores of lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie. Pontiac was a chieftain of this tribe which was engaged in various frontier wars till about 1812. A series of treaties, including that of Chicago of September 26, 1833, ended in their agreeing to move to northeast Kansas, ceding their eastern lands. In 1867 by treaty the Ottawas were removed from Kansas to their present reservation. There are 270 of them and their reservation comprises 13,995 acres, all allotted. In addition there are possibly 4500 scattered Ottawas in the lower peninsula of Michigan, and in Canada around Lake Huron. The important town of Miami is at the extreme northwest corner of the Ottawa Reservation. The Wyandottes who come next to the south, are another remnant of the Huron Confederacy, and came originally from the Georgian Bay region. They were

driven from this section by the Iroquois, their hereditary enemies, about 1649, going first to the vicinity of Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay, Wisconsin. There the band divided, one part fleeing to the vicinity of Quebec, whilst the rest went to the Mississippi, only to be driven back by the Sioux. After settling in the vicinity of Detroit and Sandusky, there were wars with the whites. About 1745 they became known by their present name and after 1815 were given lands in Ohio. In 1842 these lands were sold and they removed to Wyandotte County, Kansas. By treaty in 1855 they were declared citizens, but by another treaty of February 23, 1867 their tribal relations and organization were restored and they were removed to their present location. There are 481 Wyandottes. Their reservation comprises 20,942 acres, all allotted.

Finally at the south come the Senecas. They apparently are not connected directly with the present Senecas of New York State, but are the remnant of a detached band of Iroquois, formerly called Mingos, who left the New York region prior to 1750 and formed settlements on the upper Ohio in proximity to the Shawnees. From that time their relations were with western tribes

rather than with the Iroquois. They located near the present town of Sandusky, Ohio, and were later joined by Cayugas and some others and, forming a connection with the Shawnees, became known as the mixed Senecas and Shawnees. They sold their Ohio lands in 1831 and moved to Kansas, removing to their present reservation under the treaty of February 23, 1867. There are 481 Senecas. There are 41,813 acres in their reservation, all allotted.

I have thought it worth while to give these historical facts, as they are good illustrations of the roaming of nomadic peoples, and are typical of the way in which our Indians have wandered. It is evident that as respects many of them there was no particular logical reason for their present grouping.

I spent three days in investigating conditions at the Seneca Agency just prior to my visit to the Osages, being accompanied by our assistant secretary, Mr. Henderson, to whom I am indebted for much of the historical data herein contained. We first spent a part of a day at Joplin, Missouri, which is the center of this mining region, and later were met at Miami by Superintendent Carl F. Mayer. The agency is at Wyandotte, fifteen miles from Miami, at which point there is a

subagency. We drove over considerable portions of this jurisdiction, and also spent some time at the Government boarding school at Wyandotte. The impressions found of the conditions as a whole were excellent. The Indians were mostly living in neat homes, and farming their allotments. A general air of prosperity prevailed. About one farm house out of every three was an Indian home.

With the exception of the Quapaws no problems appear to require much attention at this time, and I have no recommendations to offer respecting them, save as to the policy of the Wyandotte School and the location of the agency. Superintendent Mayer seems to have matters well in hand. He impressed me as a capable, intelligent and painstaking official, who is very well qualified for the duties of his position. His corps of assistants is small but efficient.

With the Quapaws, however, or some of them, there are serious questions arising. As stated above there are living (June 19, 1930) 108 restricted Quapaws. By limitation all restrictions expire in the fall of 1931. Possibly no particular harm would result from no further action being taken in that regard were it not for the fact that some of the most active lead and zinc mining

operations now in existence anywhere, are right on the allotments of these restricted Indians. The most important camp at the present time is Fisher where the mining operations are being carried on on a very large scale. The crudest kind of a rude mining town has grown up here, attracting, it is said, large numbers of the criminal element. Everywhere the landscape is variegated by the ugly, gaunt, mine buildings, whilst enormous piles of "chat," as the finely crushed refuse rock is called, are growing by leaps and bounds day by day.

The sudden influx of the large population attracted to these mining camps has raised acute problems of housing, and the necessity of suitable permanent town-sites is being urged by certain interests. I am inclined to believe that it is not desirable to establish such. I have been more or less familiar with conditions in the Joplin District for thirty years past. Experience there has shown the ores are rather speedily exhausted and then a given mining camp shortly becomes deserted. It hardly seems wise to lay out permanent towns, going through with the formalities necessary to procure valid legal titles when experience shows that it is not unlikely that within five or ten years the ore will be exhausted, and the whole site abandoned.

The present leasing system would appear to me to be adequate to the situation. There will also be more serious complications in providing for the discharge of mine water and the refuse chat than there are at present. By authority of Act of Congress mining leases are made for ten years and include the surface. Many of these are in existence, and it is doubtful if the lessees would assent to cancellations at this time at all, or if they did it would be only on the payment of heavy bonuses, and they would be deprived of their present rights respecting water and dumps.

The most vital matter for these Indians, however, is that of the expiration, but little over a year hence, of all of their restrictions. I do not think this should be allowed to occur as respects possibly forty or fifty out of the restricted 102, for the reason that about that number are doubtless incompetent to manage their business affairs. I talked to some of them and thus my opinion is based on personal observation.

Upon the passage of the Act of March 3, 1909 this agency was visited by a competency commission. The act provided for the removal of restrictions on the allotted lands of any applying adult member of any of

these tribes, except the Modocs, a forty acre homestead allotment being excepted. Many competency certificates were issued, but because of lack of funds the work of the commission was terminated before the task was completed. A good many of the Indians were not located on the reservations and could not be investigated at all. Hence many of the most competent persons are still classed as incompetents. I would recommend that this work be resumed at once, and all those capable of looking after themselves be declared competent and released from further supervision excepting possibly their forty acre homesteads in some instances. The numbers are so few, and legislation being necessary, it might be a practical way for Congress to handle the matter to pass an act declaring competent all of the Quapaws except the forty or fifty who might be found to be incompetent, naming these latter. As to them the period should be extended for ten years anyhow, and probably longer. The Indian Office should take steps to find out immediately who these incompetents are. This is the course advocated by Superintendent Mayer.

Some of these incompetent people are the recipients of very large sums of money from mining

royalties. One man I talked to, who can understand almost no English, and who, of course, can neither read nor write is entitled to about \$165,000 per annum, over \$400 per day. He has been in the clutches of designing people, who got from him a power of attorney, and there is now pending a suit to recover some \$175,000 of his property that was squandered. Such persons surely are entitled to protection at the hands of the Government.

Revenue from mining is a very recent development. The great bulk of it has been received for forty-one Indians only. The figures are as follows:

Calendar year 1917	\$84,772.03
Calendar year 1918	384,679.41
Calendar year 1919	496,523.75
Calendar year 1920	379,473.53 (5 months only)

It will be seen readily that there is a good deal of labor involved in making these collections correctly, and in the necessary accounting. Yet the force of the agency has not been increased. In addition to this the administration is very much hampered by the headquarters being at Wyandotte about twenty miles by road from the mining region. There is no available railroad connection. Every consideration of efficiency and economy demands that these interests should be

managed from Miami, the business center of this part of the Joplin District. Miami is an important business town within a few miles of the mines and with direct electric and steam transportation there.

Wyandotte is a rural village in an agricultural region totally disconnected from any of the important business activities involved. I strongly urge that the agency be removed to Miami, the expense thereof and of the administration of all of these funds to be met by a percentage charge on the funds collected. I believe it is poor business training for the Indians and unethical theoretically for this work to be done at government expense. These estates should pay the reasonable costs of their own administration. The principle has already been established elsewhere, as for example among the Chippewas by the Act of January 14, 1889, and among the Osages whose agency expenses are paid out of oil and gas royalties. According to Mr. Mayer the Quapaws are quite satisfied for such a charge to be made.

If this course should be pursued, and the agency headquarters removed to Miami, probably some changes in the handling of the Wyandotte Boarding School

would be desirable. At the present time most of the children connected with this agency attend public schools. The results appear to be satisfactory, and the boarding school would have but little use if the Seneca Agency children alone were to be considered. Recently, however, this school has been filled up with children from the adjacent northern portion of the Cherokee Nation, the wild Spavinaw Hills region. Here the school facilities are most inadequate. According to the Superintendent of Schools for the Five Civilized Tribes at Muskogee there are three or four times as many children as are in attendance at Wyandotte now from sections where the children are getting scarcely any schooling at all. Many of these children understand no English, so limited are the facilities among them, and so long as these conditions exist the Wyandotte School should be continued for their benefit.

One other matter appears to require administrative attention. I have referred to the high mountains of chat, the refuse rock, which is accumulating around the mines. This is a finely crushed chert or flint rock, and of excellent quality for road building, whether as a fine screenings surfacing or in the making of concrete.

I can see no reason why a market for this material might not be secured and a material income derived from its sale. On inquiring I learned that there are frequent applications from would be purchasers, but that no regulations respecting sales and authorizing them have been promulgated. I do not know the reason for this, as it must be evident that at this period of general activity in road construction is when advantage should be taken of the demand. There may be some legal obstacle. If that is the case Congress should have been applied to to remedy the trouble. If there is nothing of that sort in the way, proper steps should be taken to remedy the existing conditions by departmental action and that speedily.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of
Indian Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

SHAWNEE.

The Shawnee (from shawun "south"; shawunogi "southerners") was formerly a leading tribe of South Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The tribe is linguistically closely related to the Sauk and Fox. The oldest traditions, about 1670, place the tribe as living in the Cumberland basin in Tennessee, with an outlying colony in South Carolina.

The South Carolina band first moved north into the Pennsylvania region, Lancaster County, about 1677. Other settlements were made in the Susquehanna territory subsequently. These bands moved west into the Ohio valley between 1735 and 1755. The Shawnee in Tennessee, who probably never came east of the mountains, were driven out of their old country by eastern and southern tribes and located along the Ohio about 1730 where they were later joined by the eastern bands from Pennsylvania. After wars in the Northwest Territory, including the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, various sections of the tribe moved to a reservation in Kansas, where a band had moved from Missouri in 1825. In 1845 a large part of the tribe left Kansas and settled on the Canadian River in the present state of Oklahoma. This band became known as the Absentee Shawnee and are now located at the Shawnee agency, southeast of Oklahoma City. These now number 540.

Some of the Shawnee, by intertribal agreement in 1869, became incorporated in the Cherokee Nation.

In 1831 a mixed band of Shawnee and Seneca living in Ohio made a treaty with the government and moved to Kansas. In accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1867 this mixed band of Shawnee and Seneca gave up their lands in Kansas, with the Quapaws, Ottawas, etc., and moved to Oklahoma. These Shawnees known as the Eastern Shawnee, are located at the Seneca agency and number 160.

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SENECAS.

The Iroquois tribe of Senecas when first known occupied territory in the present state of New York between Seneca Lake and the Geneva River. They afterwards extended their settlements westward to Lake Erie and southward along the Alleghany River into Pennsylvania. This tribe seems to have no direct connection with the Senecas of Oklahoma.

The Senecas of Oklahoma are the remains of a detached band of Iroquois, formerly called Mingos, who left the New York region before 1750 and formed settlements on the upper Ohio River in the neighborhood of the Shawnee. From that time their relations were with western tribes rather than with the Iroquois. They gradually moved into Ohio, located near the present town of Sandusky and became known as the Senecas of Sandusky, either because the majority were Senecas or because all the western Iroquois were supposed to be Senecas. These bands were joined later by Cayugas and others. One part of the Senecas formed a connection with the Shawnee at Lewistown, Ohio, and became known as the Mixed Senecas and Shawnees to distinguish them from the others.

Both bands sold their lands in Ohio in 1831 and moved to Kansas and were later moved to Indian Territory by the Treaty of February 23, 1867. This treaty provided that the Senecas confederated with the Shawnees were to dissolve their connections and unite with the Senecas who were parties to the treaty of February 28, 1831. These Indians are now at the Seneca Agency and number 481.

QUAPAWS.

This is a southwestern Siouan tribe supposed to have been closely associated with the Omaha, Kansas, Ponca and Osage Indians probably in the lower Ohio valley near the Mississippi. The Quapaws moved southward along the Mississippi and the other tribes up the Missouri. Their territory, according to early explorers, was along the Mississippi north of the Arkansas River. Afterwards they moved up along the Arkansas and claimed a large part of the present state of Arkansas, which derives its name from this tribe, formerly called the Akanseas.

By a treaty of 1834 they were moved to the Caddo country along the Red River but this did not prove to be a good location and they drifted back into their old territory along the Arkansas. In 1833 the government moved them west of the Missouri state line between the Senecas and Shawnees. The treaty of 1867 located them on their present land in Oklahoma. About 1878 most of the Quapaws moved to the Osage reservation. In 1885 there were 130 of these Indians at Osage and 54 on the Quapaw reservation. About 1893 they were all consolidated again on their own reservation, now under the Seneca agency. The tribe now numbers 331.

They were said to have moved to Wyandotte County, Kansas. At the beginning of 1881 they were considered citizens and the treaty of February 22, 1867, provided that they be organized and they were moved to the nearest reservation in Oklahoma, under the Seneca Indian agency. In 1880 there were 778 Wyandotte in Oklahoma and a total of 222 Wyandotte or Seneca in this country and Canada. The present population of the Seneca is 421.

WYANDOTS.

This tribe is a remnant of the Huron confederacy, an association of Iroquoian tribes, living as early as 1615 east and south of Georgian Bay. The Huron word "Wendat" was the common name to designate the confederacy of Huron and affiliated tribes, which at one time was estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 people.

The Hurons and the Iroquois to the south and east were hereditary enemies and about 1649 a great war between these tribal groups resulted in complete disaster for the Huron bands, who were either killed, taken into captivity or dispersed. Remnants scattered in all directions and a group sought refuge on an island in Georgian Bay. Continued pressure from the Iroquois forced these to Mackinac, thence to Green Bay, Wisconsin, then one section fled to the Mississippi and the others to the vicinity of Quebec. The Sioux now drove the Mississippi valley refugees east again towards Mackinac where they stayed for a time and moved south towards Detroit and Sandusky. After wars with the whites in this section around 1745 they acquired great influence in Ohio and became known as Wyandots. After 1815 they were given lands in Ohio. In 1843 their lands were sold and they moved to Wyandotte County, Kansas. By the treaty of 1855 they were declared citizens but the treaty of February 23, 1867 restored their tribal organization and they were moved to the present reservation in Oklahoma, under the present Seneca agency. In 1905 there were 378 Wyandots in Oklahoma and a total of 833 Wyandots or Hurons in this country and Canada. The present population at the Seneca is 481.

agency reservation at the Seneca Agency. The Wyandots were the number 273. They are possibly 1905 estimated 833 in Oklahoma and others in Canada around Lake Huron.

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OTTAWAS.

This tribe was found by the early French explorers east of Lake Huron and in the Georgian Bay region. These Indians became allies of the Hurons and French to the eastward and following the destruction of the Hurons in 1649 the Iroquois turned on them and drove them west to the country about Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they became closely associated with the remnants of the Hurons, who had preceded them. Some fled to the Mississippi with the Hurons and were driven eastward again by the Sioux. They located on islands in Lake Huron about 1670 and then at Mackinaw. About 1700 some of the bands located along the west shore of Lake Huron between Saginaw Bay and Detroit and later the chief seat of a portion of the tribe was near the lower end of Lake Michigan. From there the tribe scattered in all directions, some located along the shores of lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie.

Up to 1812 the tribe engaged in various frontier wars, including Pontiac's war of 1763. Pontiac was a chieftain of this tribe. All the Ottawa lands along the west shore of Lake Michigan were ceded by various treaties ending with the Chicago treaty of September 26, 1833 wherein they agreed to move to lands in the northeast corner of Kansas. Other bands, known as the Ottawa of Blanchard's fork of the Great Anglaise River, and of Roche de Boeuf on the Maumee River, resided in Ohio. These Indians moved west of the Mississippi about 1833. The large part of the tribe remained scattered over the lower peninsula of Michigan.

By the treaty of February 23, 1867 the Ottawa in Kansas were all moved to Indian Territory to their present reservation at the Seneca Agency. The Oklahoma Ottawas now number 372. There are possibly 4500 scattered Ottawas in Michigan and others in Canada around Lake Huron.

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M I A M I S.

When first encountered by whites this tribe was in the vicinity of Green Bay, Wisconsin. They moved west into the Mississippi valley and afterwards southeast into Illinois, around the south end of Lake Michigan into Indiana and northwestern Ohio along the Wabash, Maumee, St. Joseph and Miami river valleys. About 1763 their eastern bands moved into Indiana from the Ohio region abandoning the country which was then occupied by Shawnee. The tribe took a prominent part in the wars in the Ohio valley until the end of the War of 1812. Soon afterwards they began to sell their lands and by 1837 had disposed of most of their Indiana holdings and moved to Kansas. A considerable part of the tribe remained on a reservation in Wabash County, Indiana, until 1873 when the land was divided among 300 survivors.

By the treaties of 1834, 1838 and 1840 at the Forks of the Wabash, Indiana, the tribe ceded all its lands in Indiana (with the exception of the reservation on the Wabash, mentioned above) and took the lands assigned them in Kansas. By the treaty of February 23, 1867, which moved the Senecas, Shawnees, Peorias, etc., from Kansas to the present Oklahoma, it was provided that the Miamis might become confederated with the Peorias, Weas, Kaskaskias and Piankashaws upon the payment of their proportionate share of the purchase price of the new Oklahoma lands.

There were 57 Miami officially known in Indian Territory in 1885 and 134 were reported there in 1905. The census of 1910 shows there were 133 in Oklahoma. The Miamis in Indiana, who were greatly mixed with white blood, numbered 243 in 1900 and the census shows there were 90 in the state in 1910.

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PEORIAS.

The Peoria was one of the principal tribes of the Illinois confederacy found by the early explorers near the mouth of the Des Moines River on the Mississippi near the present town of Keokuk and along the Illinois River about the present city of Peoria.

Wars were carried on with the Sauk and Foxes around 1768 and a few years later and some of the bands of the Peorias were nearly exterminated. About this time a large part of the tribe passed over into Missouri where it remained at Blackwater fork until the tribe moved to Kansas. The main body of the Peorias remained on the east bank of the Illinois river until 1833, when, with the other tribes of the Illinois confederacy, they sold their claims in Illinois and Missouri and the consolidated tribes under the names of Peoria and Kaskaskia were assigned a reservation on the Osage River, Kansas. In 1854 the Wea and Piankashaw united with them and following the treaty of 1867 the entire body moved to the reservation on the present Seneca agency in Oklahoma.

The early estimates of the number of Peorias are said to be unreliable as there were several Illinois tribes consolidated under the same name. Around 1750 or 1760 a large number of them were exterminated by wars. About 1800 Gov. William Henry Harrison of the Northwest Territory could find only four men of the tribe living. In 1839 the Indians consolidated under that name were numbered at 130. In 1906 the Peoria and allied tribes were placed at 192 by the Indian Office and the latest report gives this consolidation as 393. The 1910 census gave 114 Peorias resident in Oklahoma.

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K A S K A S K I A S.

This was once the principal tribe of the Illinois confederacy and the early Jesuits met these Indians about 1670 on the upper Illinois River in the northern part of the present state of Illinois. About 1700 the tribe moved south with the intention of joining the French in Louisiana. They stopped, however, near the present site of the town of Kaskaskia in southern Illinois on the Mississippi River. About 1764 they numbered 800 and in 1778 they were reported as being about 210 in number living in a village near Kaskaskia in a greatly degenerated and debauched condition.

In a treaty of 1803 they were promised protection by the government against other Indians. In 1832 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi and moved to a reservation on the Osage River, Kansas. Previous to this the remnants of the various tribes of the Illinois confederacy had consolidated with the Kaskaskia and Peoria. In 1854 the consolidated tribes ceded part of the tracts held under the treaties of 1832 and were assigned 160 acres each per person and retained ten sections of land as a tribal reserve.

Evidently due to the consolidation of this tribe with the Peorias, Weas, Piankashaws, etc., the census of 1910 does not show any Indians by this name in Oklahoma.

PIANKASHAWS.

This was formerly a sub-tribe of the Miami but later became a separate people. In the earliest days known to the whites this tribe was located along the St. Joseph River, southwest Michigan, and along the Wabash in Indiana and had a village at one time on the site of the present town of Vincennes.

In the beginning of the 19th century the Piankashaws and Weas began to cross over into Missouri and in 1833 the two tribes sold all their lands in the east and moved to Kansas as one tribe. About 1854 this consolidated tribe united with the remnant of the Illinois, known as Peoria and Kaskaskia and in 1867 all of them moved from Kansas to the reservation in Oklahoma, now under the Seneca Agency.

The Piankashaw probably never numbered much over 1000. In 1759 they were estimated at 1800 and in 1795 at 800. In 1835 there were 334. Only two were identified in Oklahoma by the census of 1910, most of them probably having lost their tribal identity through their various consolidations.

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WEAS.

" This was once a sub-tribe of the Miami but later became a separate tribal body. They were first found in eastern Wisconsin and later moved into Illinois around Peoria and then into Indiana along the Wabash. The Weas and Piankashaws were closely associated as early as 1757. In 1820 these people sold their lands in Indiana and moved with the Piankashaws to Illinois and Missouri. The united tribe moved to Kansas in 1833 and to Oklahoma in 1867. In Oklahoma only two Weas were identified by the census of 1910.

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M O D O C S.

This is a Pacific coast tribe which lived in southwest Oregon including the region about Modoc Lake, Little Klamath Lake and the Lost River valley. This tribe is closely related to the Klamaths.

The tribe gained a bad reputation due to frequent conflicts with white immigrants. In 1864 the Modocs and Klamaths ceded their lands and moved to the Klamath Reservation, but the Modocs were never contented and the more turbulent portion of the tribe left the reservation in 1870 and returned to the old country near the California border and refused to go back to the reservation. The attempts of the government to force the Indians back on the reservation resulted in the Modoc War of 1872-73. After battles with troops among the lava-beds about the California frontier the tribe was finally dispersed and captured in 1873 and some of the leaders were hanged at Fort Klamath. The tribe was then divided and a part was sent to Indian Territory, to the present Seneca Agency. The others remained at Klamath.

In 1874 there were 147 Modocs at the Quapaw Agency, Oklahoma, 58 in 1905 and 40 in 1918. In 1910 there were 312 Modocs in Oregon.

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Report on the Osage Indian Reservation, Oklahoma,
by George Vaux, Jr.

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.
June 30, 1920.

Sir:

In June of 1918 I had the honor, on behalf of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to make an investigation of conditions among the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, (48th annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners pp. 17 et seq). It was therefore with not a little additional interest that I revisited that reservation this spring. My stay there was from May 30 to June 5. I was accompanied by our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Earl Y. Henderson. In addition to our stay at Pechuoka we visited Grayhorse, Fairfax and Moinay, motored some four hundred miles to various important districts so as to gain first hand knowledge of the methods employed in producing oil and gas, and held a protracted conference in Tulsa with a number of leading oil and gas

men, who are interested in Cange leases. From this inspection, together with the information secured from the superintendent, J. George Wright, and members of his corps of assistants, I feel as though we had acquired a pretty good, if superficial, idea of conditions. The subject is a big one, and presents problems which from their magnitude and importance are almost without a parallel in the whole Indian field. It is worthy of the very best thought and attention, whether viewed from the human side of the good of a whole Indian tribe, or from the material view point of the value of the business interests involved.

Naturally, a comparison with what I saw four years ago, was what would first claim attention. On the whole I think my general impressions were that in one respect there had been some improvement as far as the surface indications are concerned. The Indian homes appeared neater and whilst there is room for a great amount of improvement in this respect, more paint had been used, but the buildings around them might have had a little more attention.

When this has been said, I fear that all that is encouraging is manifest. For during those four years

the wealth, paid to the individual Osages, has risen by leaps and bounds. This has been because of the increase in the size of the bonuses and royalties received from the oil and gas leases, which a beneficent government is collecting for them with all the scrupulous care of an able and conscientious steward, and then turning all over to them - "shoveling to them" someone has put it - with an utter disregard of the effects produced on the individual or his competency to handle the vast sums which he received. He himself does not move a finger in an effort to secure one penny.

A few figures will show how this enormous income has grown. I have heretofore reported (l.o.p.17.) that in 1916 the per capita payments to the 3,339 shares into which the Osage payments are primarily divided under the Act Of Congress of June 26, 1906 (Osage Allotment Act) had amounted to \$575.23. This included interest on funds in the United States Treasury (about \$121.00 each), and rentals from grazing and agricultural leases, as well as oil and gas bonuses and royalties. From oil and gas alone these figures have since been as follows:

For year ending June 30, 1917	\$2718.96
For year ending June 30, 1918	3672.36
For year ending June 30, 1919	3930.00

This figure for the fiscal year just ending is about \$8,000, probably a little in excess of that amount. It cannot be wondered at, therefore, as nothing practical has been done to ameliorate conditions, as so often recommended by all true friends of these Indians, including our Board, Superintendent Wright, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Secretary of the Interior Lane, that the situation of the Ojegas as heretofore depicted has not improved, but in so far as it has been possible, has become worse. All the evils of great wealth secured by methods which have not permitted them to put forth any productive efforts are theirs. We are all familiar with similar instances where white men have inherited great wealth. It is not to be expected that those who have not had the benefits of education to fit them for such responsibilities should not be debauched by the experience to which they have been subjected. We should not expect more of Indians than we do of Anglo-Saxons.

Of course there are a number - all too few - of notable exceptions. All praise to them for their sturdy

manhood. I am deploring general conditions, and these exceptions are the shining marks in an otherwise monotonous sequence of most discouraging results. It is very difficult for high minded men such as Superintendent Wright and his subordinates to go on, day by day, month by month and year by year, putting forth their best efforts both of mind and body to secure vast sums of money for the Osages without any opportunity to conserve this wealth, but, instead, to have it wasted in the debauching of a people. Their one satisfaction must be that the blame is not on their shoulders. In season and out of season they have urged that Congress enact legislation that shall do what can be done to remedy the worst of the conditions. The Indian Bureau has also put forth its efforts in the same line. But Congress has turned a deaf ear. True, on one occasion, the Senate inserted a provision, recommended by the Indian Bureau, which would have given some proper control of expenditures by incompetent Osages of their respective shares. The House had already eliminated such a provision on a point of order. Unfortunately, that year, the whole Indian Bill failed so that nothing effective has been done to improve conditions, for the reason

that without legislative authorization there has been devised no practical method of reaching the heart of the situation.

Apart from Superintendent Wright, in the past twenty-two years, no superintendent at Washuska has occupied that position for more than two years. Against each of the others it has been charged that he has failed to give needed protection to the full-blood Osages. I verily believe that Mr. Wright has done everything in the power of any man to do and, in addition, he has urged persistently that the proper branches of the Government should take the action necessary for them to take in the premises. If nothing has been accomplished, it is not Superintendent Wright's fault, nor that of the other officials who have joined in urging appropriate action. The responsibility must rest with Congress where it belongs.

I say this because the Osage Allotment Act (34 Stat. L. 539) requires that these payments shall be made directly to the Indians, miners' shares being paid to their parents. There is no alternative; the payments must be made. It makes no difference that the recipient can neither read nor write, that he understands

no English, that he has no idea of the value of money, that he is under the control of designing persons and is the subject of systematic robbery. The payments must be made to him. The only limitation is that when the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is convinced that a miner's funds are being squandered, that particular share may be withheld. So far, however, it has not been possible to accomplish anything of such importance for the help of the Osages through this one flimsy reservation.

Among the upwards of two thousand members of the Osage tribe there are great differences in capacity and ability. At the present time there are about six hundred full-bloods. The rest are part-bloods. A good many of the latter do not live on the reservation. They are scattered over various parts of the United States. It is natural that they should want to travel, and should find other climates and surroundings more attractive. The law makes no distinction whatever between these varying people. In my former report (L.C.P. 88), I urged "that a distinction be made between the incompetent full-bloods and the part-bloods, and that the latter be given their full share of tribal property and be allowed to do with

it as they see fit, while greater effort should be made fully to protect the former."

Nothing that I know of which has transpired during the four years causes me to alter this recommendation; rather I wish to renew it with increased vigor. It is unreasonable and immoral that men and women who are able to hold their own in any business community should be tied to the apron strings of the Indian Bureau. They should be declared competent at once, and the Government freed from further responsibilities respecting them and their affairs (save only respecting oil and gas leases which are further discussed herein), beyond what is accorded to every citizen of our country.

Another anomaly of the legislation affecting the Osages hampers such a proceeding in the cases of a considerable number. In order for any member of the Osage tribe to be declared competent, it is necessary for him personally to present a petition to be so declared. Many of them do not desire to do this. There are immunities from taxation and other similar supposed advantages which some are willing to avail themselves of, and, falling back on governmental paternalism, prefer to live in luxury without themselves contributing

anything through taxation or otherwise to the common good or to local improvements.

This condition should be permitted to continue no longer. The Secretary of the Interior should be authorized at once by law to take the very reasonable and proper steps necessary to compel all such parasites to adopt the attitude which is required of most residents of the United States. In the end they will be far happier. If they should squander their substance, they have the experience and intelligence to know first what they are doing; and also they know how to work. Possibly, the sooner they face manfully the necessity to labor in order to prevent starvation the better it will be for them as it surely will be for the several communities in which they live.

This does not apply, however, to the full-bloods (especially the elder ones) and some others. They are illiterate. As stated above many of them do not understand English, cannot read or write, and do not know the value of money. Their wealth literally has been thrust upon them, unwittingly on their part. They are almost, if not quite dazed, by it. I have been over many of their household accounts - bills for family

expenses run up with local merchants. Many of the totals are appalling. For example, in a family of two, an average for months of over \$400. per month for meals alone; whilst four or five pairs of blankets a month are being purchased by the same couple. Other expenditures are in proportion. These people do not know what they are doing; they have never been trained, nor have they the opportunity to learn what it all means.

That the money is being largely squandered is evident. Of course a great deal of it goes into automobiles, many Osages have several, and they are all high priced cars. One rarely sees an Osage in a Ford. Apart from this expenditure, however, not any very valuable personal property appears to be acquired. Probably the most significant indication is that shown by the Osage County banks. There are twelve of these. I have reports from them as of May 1, 1920 showing the status of their dealings with incompetent Osages on that date. During the fiscal year, up to that time, some fourteen million or fifteen million dollars had been distributed in the per capita payments, yet there were only ninety-one such Osages having bank accounts, aggregating \$66,807.62, whilst at the same time 237 of

them owed the same banks for money borrowed \$237,555.64.

The largest individual loan was \$11,700.75.

I do not believe that the world can show a parallel to this situation. In all conscience one would expect that an appreciable portion of this vast sum distributed would find its way into the local banks; instead, however, the indebtedness^{ed} to banks is nearly two and one-half times the deposits. None of these Indians is in commercial business - all are "incompetent." Fortunately the banks themselves are beginning to realize the danger arising from such a situation. As one of their steps looking toward the general deflation now so necessary, they are declining to discount any new paper issued by the Osages for the purchase of automobiles. This should have a salutary effect so far as it goes. It may be more significant as indicating a wiser policy toward the Osages on the part of these most essential commercial agencies.

The remedy for all this demoralisation is not easy. Several years ago, when the need was first evident, was the time when legislation should have been enacted by Congress, requiring that all payments to incompetents should be made under proper supervision.

Among the Five Civilized Tribes only two hundred dollars per annum may be paid directly to such an individual. A similar course should be followed here. The law should prevent the sale or mortgaging any personal property except with official approval. A small sum might be paid to each individual for reasonable pin money. The balance should be expended only under authority and when necessary, and the balance invested to the credit of the owner. Economy and thrift could thus be encouraged, and there might be some hope for the future. As it is there is no such hope and there cannot be so long as present conditions subsist. The end will come when the money gives out, and then these poor people largely will be helpless paupers.

It is true that such a course will meet with determined opposition from many of the Osages. Most parents find that their children do not appreciate to the full, wise action taken for the highest good of those same children. There will be determined opposition from a certain class of store keepers, merchants, bankers and others who are living off of these same incompetent Indians. Rumor is that in some cases as high as 1,000 per cent is paid by them for money. Of course this is

not to any regular and reputable bank. The beneficiaries of such a nefarious system naturally will raise a howl. Their opposition is perhaps the strongest argument that can be brought in favor of some such plans. There are numerous business men and bankers who welcome the proposed reforms. They are not the ones who are grafting, and they know that legitimate business will be stimulated by the assurance that all just bills will be paid with promptness. They are glad to have all their transactions carefully scrutinized, and wish to be relieved of the unscrupulous competition of those who have been instrumental in bringing about present conditions.

Every day that some such steps are delayed is sure to make it that much harder to accomplish any beneficial results. The present habits of waste and shiftlessness will have grown that much stronger. That the fatal error was made in the first instance is no argument why it should continue as at present, for one moment. A firm, able and conscientious superintendent, I am convinced, can make such a plan work with a measurable degree of success at least. It is true that it will entail the reposing of prodigious power for good or bad in the man who is on the spot. There are many capable men in the

Indian Service who could be trusted to handle the situation even should Superintendent Wright give up his position at Pawhuska.

The effect on the future is also worthy of consideration. One naturally asks, what hope is there; how long can this state continue; can we anticipate any improvement, or is what we see now to go on indefinitely? The only answer apparent is, education. But not any sort of education will accomplish the desired purpose. At the present time there is the Osage Indian Boarding School at Pawhuska, attended by about 100 children, but most of the children who go to school attend the numerous public day schools scattered through the county. There is also, at Pawhuska, St. Luke's School for Girls, under the care of Roman Catholic Sisters and with a small attendance. It is notorious, however, that the full-blood children are most irregular in school attendance. With nothing to do but to amuse themselves their parents are frequently visiting in different parts of the reservation, or the State of Oklahoma, or the nation. The children accompany their parents regardless of school requirements.

Then, too, the parents do not appreciate the

modern idea of education. They have never experienced the joy of personal accomplishment. Work is distasteful to them. Hence they take exception to all practical instruction. Their girls must not learn to sew or cook. If they knew such things it is an imputation that they are not able to employ white help to perform such menial duties for them. This is an unthinkable position in which to place any Osage! So the girl is kept away from such a school. It is the same with a boy learning carpentry or bricklaying or agriculture. The harassed principal of the school is compelled to have empty school rooms, or to leave out vital portions of his course of study; unless perchance he can conjure up some way of making all industrial training appear as merely a game intended to amuse and not to instruct.

The same act which provides for expenditures to be made under supervision should embody drastic features as to school attendance. There should be teeth in it. But this recommendation applies to most of the Indian field. Compulsory school attendance should be enforceable and enforced on every reservation in the United States. All of the more progressive states of the Union have seen the necessity for similar action. What

possible excuse is there for not applying the same beneficent requirement to our red brother! The only wonder is that the Indians, as a whole, are today in a position of advancement which they occupy. Their progress appears slow but we are in no position to scoff. Rather should we be impelled to reach out further to them a hand of wise helpfulness, and assist them out of the best of our own experience.

Another unfortunate provision of the Osage legislation could also be modified to advantage at the same time. Strangely enough, in face of all experience, there are established the Indian town sites at Pawhuska, Grayhorse, and Hominy, and the location of the Indians' residences there rather than on their allotments, is encouraged. This is most unfortunate. Everywhere else every effort is put forth to get the Indian close to the land and to keep him there. Among the Osages the reverse process is favored by the organic law. The experiment has been most unsuccessful, and efficiently counteracts, in most cases, all influences that can be brought to bear on the Indians to get them to take an interest in agriculture and stock raising. For this latter industry their reservation is particularly adapted. A wise superintendent, controlling their

expenditures, could use his authority so as to produce a marked and beneficial effect in his efforts to get the Osages "back to the land."

The query naturally arises, supposing that nothing is done to ameliorate these conditions, how long can the present situation continue? And this query goes to the heart of the other vital problem which affects Osage administration namely, the extension beyond 1881 of the trust period relating to the production of oil and gas.

A few words to recall well known facts are necessary, in order that some unusual phases of the questions involved may be the better understood.

The Osage Reservation is practically unique in that it actually belongs to these Indians, in the sense that they have bought and paid for it, employing their own money in the transaction. Originally further east they were removed, ultimately, to the State of Kansas. When the limitations there became too contracted for them, they sold their land to the Government, the proceeds being deposited in the Treasury of the United States. A commission was appointed by President Johnson to secure a new location. The Cherokee had surplus lands for which they had no use. So that is now

Ozage County, Oklahoma, comprising about 1,470,500 acres was bought from them for the Ozages, and paid for at the rate of \$1.00 per acre ^{about} out of the funds in the Treasury. The legal title was made to the United States as trustee. This origin of ownership should be clearly kept in mind for it does introduce some elements which do not attach in any other instance of Indian lands of which I am aware, unless perhaps to the Eastern Cherokee lands in North Carolina.

In 1906 the Ozage Allotment Act was passed. All of the reservation has been allotted to individual members of the tribe except 5168 acres reserved for town-sites or included in the rights of way of railroads. Each allottee received a homestead allotment of 160 acres and about 500 acres additional, three successive allotments each of 160 acres each, and a final surplus of about twenty acres each. In practically no instance were these several allotments contiguous, so that the holdings of an individual owner may be widely scattered. The trust period on these allotments will expire January 1st, 1932.

But the Act of 1906 contained other and unusual provisions. Section 3. provides: "That the oil, gas, coal,

or other minerals covered by the lands for the selection and division of which provision is herein made are hereby reserved to the Osage tribe for a period of twenty-five years from and after the eighth day of April, 1906; and leases for all oil, gas, and other minerals, covered by selections and division of land herein provided for, may be made by the Osage tribe of Indians through its tribal council, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe: Provided, That the royalties to be paid to the Osage tribe under any mineral lease so made shall be determined by the President of the United States: And provided further, That no mining or prospecting for any of said minerals shall be permitted on the homestead selections herein provided for without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior: Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting any valid existing lease or contract."

Paragraph 7 of Section 5 of said Act also provides in part: "That nothing herein shall authorize the sale of the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by said lands, said minerals being reserved to the use of the tribe for a period of twenty-five years, and the royalty to be paid to said tribe as hereinafter provided: And provided further, That the oil, gas, coal, and other minerals upon said allotted lands shall become the property of the individual owner of said land at the expiration of said twenty-five years, unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress."

Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Act provided as follows: "Section 5. That at the expiration of the period of twenty-five years from and after the first day of January, 1907, the lands, mineral interests, and moneys, herein provided for and held in trust by the United States shall be the absolute property of the individual members of the Osage tribe, according to the roll herein provided for, or their heirs, as herein provided, and deeds to said lands and said moneys shall be distributed to said members, or to their heirs, as herein provided, and said members shall have full control of said lands, moneys, and mineral interests, except as hereinbefore provided.

"Section 6. That the lands, moneys, and mineral interests, herein provided for, of any deceased member of the Osage tribe shall descend to his or her legal heirs, according to the laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, or of the State in which said reservation may be hereinafter incorporated, except where the decedent leaves no issue, nor husband nor wife, in which case said lands, moneys, and mineral interests must go to the mother and father equally.

"Section 7. That the lands herein provided for are set aside for the sole use and benefit of the individual members of the tribe entitled thereto, or to their heirs, as herein provided; and said members, or their heirs, shall have the right to use and to lease said lands for farming, grazing, or any other purpose not otherwise specifically provided for herein, and said members shall have full control of the same, including the proceeds thereof: Provided, That the parents of minor members of the tribe shall have the control and use of said minors' lands, together with the proceeds of the same, until said minors arrive at their majority: And provided further, That all leases given on said lands for the benefit of the individual members of the tribe entitled thereto, or for their heirs, shall be subject only to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior."

It will thus be seen that with legislation in its present situation upon April 5th, 1931 a radical change in the status of the ownership of oil, gas, coal, and any other mineral and of bonuses and royalties derived from them is imminent.

Deferring a consideration of just what is involved in that change in the interest of clarity, a little further statement of what actually has transpired is appropriate.

In 1896 the whole reservation was leased for oil and gas for a period of ten years. About 680,000 acres were sublet, and the lease of that portion was extended so as to expire March 16th, 1916, the lease for the balance reverting. By this latter date the commercial production of both oil and gas on a large scale had become an assured fact, making such leases immensely valuable. The plan has therefore been adopted, as respects the oil, to offer at auction, about four times each year, the oil privileges on specified quarter sections of land, the amounts bid at such sales include the bonus, which is in addition to the royalties on the actual oil produced. This latter has been fixed as one-sixth.

By the terms of the leases the leasees must file in the office at Pawhuska a complete log of every well drilled. These reports are open to inspection, so that every prospective bidder is able to secure all available information as to the outlook for any land the purchase of which he may be considering. The leases also require that production of oil and gas shall be secured within five years, and their term is now made for such period as the oil and gas shall remain tribal property.

The amount received from bonuses alone for oil

leases since this system was adopted in 1916 have amounted to the enormous total of upwards of \$30,000,000. As above stated, in addition the royalties are one-sixth of the oil produced which is increased, in the case of some of the larger producing wells, to one-fifth. In all, less than one-third of the total area of the reservation has been leased for oil. On May 1st, 1930 there were 2,370 quarter sections under lease of which 1,168 remained undeveloped; 224 were being drilled; 1,061 were producing oil and gas; and 217 had proved unproductive. New leases are now being made at the rate of about 120,000^{acres} _{per} annum.

The whole reservation has been leased for gas. Over \$512,000 has been received from bonuses for these leases, whilst the royalties, at three cents per 1000 feet, being also one-sixth of the value, at the well mouth, of the gas as determined by the President of the United States, amount to over \$200,000 per annum. The royalties for gas are at the fixed sum of three cents per 1000 feet; those for oil vary with the value of crude oil in the field. The receipts of the agency for oil and gas royalties, etc., in the month of March, 1930, alone amounted to \$900,694.64. There is a regulation which prohibits one lessee from controlling more than 4800 acres.

It is pretty generally conceded that the figures obtained in the Osage are better than those secured anywhere else. In measure this is due to the unique condition that such an enormous territory has only one landlord. All facts and figures are open to any interested party. There can be no suppression of what geological conditions are disclosed by drilling, nor as to the amount of oil produced by any given well. Hence the producers are all on an equality, and are dealing with a perfectly reliable landlord - the Government of the United States, acting as trustee.

The ensuing stability has a most beneficial influence, and is felt throughout the whole oil industry. The representatives of the oil men, to whom I talked, were most enthusiastic in their approval both of the methods employed and of the results produced. Their experience has been continent-wide and their view that from a business standpoint the Osage situation is the most satisfactory in their whole business career is most significant.

However one may construe the Osage Allotment Act it is evident that in 1931 these satisfactory conditions will be disturbed unless there should be further

action by Congress. In some respects the Act of 1906 is contradictory as to just what the changes will be. Paragraph 7 of Section 3, quoted above, states "that the oil, gas, coal and other minerals upon said allotted lands shall become the property of the individual owner of said land" upon April 8th, 1931, "unless otherwise provided for by act of Congress." Standing alone this would seem to make it clear that without congressional enactment, whoever happens to be the surface owner at the designated date, would also own all the mineral at that time.

On the other hand Section 5 of the Act, also quoted above, declares "that at the expiration of the period of twenty-five years from and after the first day of January, 1907, the lands, mineral interests, and moneys, herein provided for and held in trust by the United States shall be the absolute property of the individual members of the Osage tribe, according to the roll herein provided for, or their heirs, as herein provided, and deeds to said lands shall be issued," etc.

It will be observed that the dates provided for in these two sections are not identical, one being April 8th, 1931 and the other January 1st, 1932. Here

there is an apparent contradiction, which is vitally important in view of the fact that many of the Osage allottees have sold and conveyed much of their surplus lands. In all, about 395,000 acres have been so conveyed. Much of this land apparently is now in the ownership of speculators.

An examination of the official records of Osage County up to May 1st, 1920 discloses the interesting fact that there are two individuals who own 10,000 acres or more each;

6 individuals own between 5,000 & 10,000 acres each.							
3	"	"	"	4,000 &	5,000	"	"
6	"	"	"	3,000 &	4,000	"	"
10	"	"	"	2,000 &	3,000	"	"
40	"	"	"	1,000 &	2,000	"	"
81	"	"	"	500 &	1,000	"	"

The average price at which these lands have been sold by the Indians has varied in different years from about \$6.30 per acre to as high as \$35.43 per acre. During the same period the average bonuses paid for oil leases have run as high as \$471.10 per acre. The recent average has been over \$125.00 per acre. Hence it is evident that the prices paid for the surface have not been commensurate with the mineral value if we accept the theory that in 1931 the surface owner, whoever

he may be, is to have the benefit of all that lies under the ground. Of course no hardship ought to be done to these purchasers in the solution of this problem, and therefore it is desirable to consider the equities of their position. I think it is clearly evident from the above figures that they have not paid to the Indians a fair equivalent and hence there can be no equity in their favor. Their legal status is very simple.

As a matter of law they are compelled to take notice of everything that occurs in their claim of title. This starts with the conveyance of the Cherokee to the United States as trustee. Subsequently comes the Osage Allotment Act, wherein Congress expressly reserves the right to otherwise dispose of the mineral (see *supra*). This is directly called to the attention of every purchaser from an Indian, for in the habendum of all the deeds executed occur these printed words "subject, however, to all conditions, limitations and provisions of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1898 (35 Stat.L.775) and the Act of June 26, 1898 (34 Stat. L.539), one of which is that the oil, gas, coal, or other minerals covered by the lands hereby conveyed are reserved to the Osage tribe for a period of twenty-five years from

the 8th day of April 1896."

The commercial form of printed deed blank, prepared by a Pawhuska stationer and almost universally employed in Osage County for subsequent transfers, contains in the habendum the printed words "subject to reservation of the oil, gas, coal and other minerals to the Osage Tribe of Indians by Act of Congress June 26, 1896."

It is thus apparent that every purchaser of a square foot of Indian land has had his attention directly called to the fact that Congress has reserved the right at pleasure to alter the ultimate disposition of the ownership of all minerals in Osage allotted lands. Even, therefore, had the purchasers from the allottees paid a price which might be stretched to indicate that they thought they were buying the mineral, every one in his acquisitions of title was given express notice that he purchased at his own risk, and that Congress - the trustee - reserved the right to take such further action as justice to the Osages - the cestui que trustent - might require, that action to be dictated according to developments.

This brings us to the crucial questions as to whether Congress should take such action and when?

My answer to the first query is unqualifiedly, yes, and to the second, at once.

Having disposed of the claims both equitable and legal of the outsider, there remain to be considered the claims of the Indians, with whose property we are dealing, those who are the real owners, who bought and paid with their own money for these lands and all they contain.

This fact of purchase and payment of purchase price cannot be over-emphasized. It introduces elements as to the obligations of the trustee which a little consideration will show to be of paramount importance. However strong might be the claims of those for whom a reservation had been set apart in the usual way, the claims of the Osages are infinitely stronger. We are dealing with the administration of an estate which they have bought at our instance and with our solemn obligation given that we will protect them in that purchase.

No matter what steps are taken, assuming, as we are justified in doing, that considerable portions of the 1,000,000 acres as yet undeveloped will prove to be oil and gas producing territory, it will be impossible in the ten years remaining to extract all the mineral from these lands. The average life of a gas well in

this region in three or four years, of an oil well about twelve years. The productivity of oil wells drilling to-day is likely to extend well beyond April 1931. The minimum cost of a well is about \$25,000. Some of them run to three times that much. The lessee must bear this expense and assume all the risk of a dry hole.

Even with crude oil at \$3.50 a barrel or higher no business man can afford to go on indefinitely in such expenditures. The present lease requires at least one well shall be sunk in each quarter section within twelve months from the approval of the lease by the Secretary of the Interior, unless such time be extended because of the inability of the lessee to procure necessary piping or other similar material. Just now these requisite supplies are most difficult to obtain, and there have been granted recently some 350 such extensions.

It is not to be wondered at that operators are becoming more cautious and that, accordingly, the bonuses paid at the sale in May of this year show a lower price than those secured heretofore. In other words, the short life of lease assured causes a decrease in value. This is the only logical result that could be anticipated. It must be borne in mind that a

very large proportion of all of the production comes from very small wells, possibly from those producing but a few barrels per day.

The expense of operating such is not proportionally less than that of operating the big producers. The initial cost must be divided over a longer period for the well to be a profitable investment. Hence if the bonuses are to be kept up to anything like their recent scale, lessees must be assured of a sufficient period to recoup themselves for their inevitable outlay. The oil lease partakes of the nature of an improvement lease. It is universally understood that the period of such must be considerable in order to be profitable to either party.

I think every one will admit that it is the duty of a trustee to make the most that he can of the estate that is committed to his care. The question therefore arises as to whether the Government has been diligent in performing its duty as trustee in this case. I think it has. During the period from 1906 to 1916 the price of oil was very low. It did touch \$1.55 per barrel, but much of the time it was below fifty cents. The attractions of legitimate oil development during that period were not great. Accordingly, of

the 680,000 acres under lease only about ten per cent were actually explored.

Since 1916 very nearly sixty per cent of the 2870 quarter sections leased have been developed, and new leases are being made about as rapidly as the market can absorb them. During the same period the rate of development among the Five Civilized Tribes has been at the rate of about only seventeen per cent. All this appears to prove pretty conclusively that we are justified in the opinion that this trustee has not been supinely negligent, but has proceeded to administer the estate committed to it well and ably. In passing, this administration has been done economically. The figures prove that the percentage of expense has been remarkably low. In fact I am inclined to think that a more generous expenditure is amply justified.

Congress has authorized the erection of a new office building for the agency, but the increased cost of construction makes the erection of a suitable building impossible within the prescribed limitations. It would appear that an office which, during the current year, has had total financial transactions of about \$65,000,000 should be equipped with ample fire-proof office facilities, and a complement of the highest

grade and most efficient offices and field force, in order to handle so vast interests.

The consideration still remains of what to my mind is the most important point involved in connection with the extension of the mineral period. When the Government of the United States undertook the administration of this great wealth, there was necessarily implied the specific guarantee that every member of the Oaage tribe was to be treated absolutely fairly and justly, and that no advantage was to be accorded to one that another did not receive.

Now if this period is not extended the result will be this: take A and B, both on the roll. During these twenty-five years we will suppose that A's land has had oil and gas development and has been practically exhausted. The bonuses and royalties have been distributed. Each has had his share distributed to him from time to time. Then comes April 8, 1931. A receives absolutely nothing more. He has shared his patrimony with B, and with all the other 3337 Oaages. The estate, as a whole, has been well managed by the trustee and yet while the last penny has been secured

from A's property. B's remains untouched. As respects the minerals A's are completely exhausted, but A has had only 1/3329 of the proceeds. How different with B! He has had year by year his full proportion of what A's land has produced and now has his land, with all its vast store of mineral wealth undeveloped and awaiting his will. He has eaten his ginger cake and yet he has it! Can anything be more unfair to A?

And how doubly unfair when the control of all this is in the hands of the trustee who has merely to say that it will exercise its specifically reserved power and will continue for a further period existing conditions, thereby permitting the equitable working out of the problems of development for the good of all concerned and in the interest of what would be recognized, under ordinary conditions, as common honesty. Surely any individual trustee who, having it in his power to treat all his cestui que trustant alike, did not do so, but exploited the property of some for the benefit of others and did nothing to equalize their treatment would quickly be haled into court or compelled to make amends to the injured ones for the loss they had sustained through his malfeasance. Is the

United States Government, because of its greatness and its power (or because of its inertia) to be held to any lower degree of accountability? I cannot see the justice of it, nor do I believe the American people will condone any such lack of action, when the facts are presented to them.

Such a course of extension would seem to accord with the psychology of the Act of 1906. At that time, whilst some little oil and gas had been discovered on the Osage Reservation, probably no one appreciated the extent of these deposits, or anticipated their value or the length of time it would take to develop them. Twenty-five years seems like a long while. Doubtless most well informed people thought that period of time would be ample in which to extract all this mineral wealth. Lost this should not prove so, Congress inserted the proviso respecting further legislation. The very emergency has arisen for which, in its wisdom, Congress was endeavoring to provide. An unforeseen situation might arise; if it did it was to be handled in the future in accordance with the way in which it developed.

The further extension of the mineral period would also dispose of the apparent contradictions between

Paragraph 7, Section 2 and Section 7 of the Act of 1906. The mineral interest would remain the property of the members of the tribe. There could be no controversy between them and the speculators and others who have purchased Gease allotments. A serious legal question will doubtless arise, whether any allottee has disposed, or can dispose, of his interest in the oil, gas, coal and other minerals on his land when Congress has specially stated that that shall be the absolute property of the allottees and their heirs. The word "assigns" is carefully omitted from the act.

As respects the period for which the term should be extended there appears to be a pretty uniform judgment that another term of twenty-five years would probably be about correct. If this suggestion should be adopted there could be inserted in the act a similar limitation to that now existing, restoring to Congress the power to make a further extension if that should seem desirable as the year 1936 is approached.

If anything is going to be done I think I have pretty clearly demonstrated that the sooner action is taken the better. All experience proves that in oil development, when such limitation of time is about to

expire, exploration and development rapidly diminish. During the period just prior to 1916 all new work ceased, practically, for a couple of years. Immediate Congressional action will prevent a similar slump at this time. Already there are indications of its presence in the decreased amounts bid as bonuses at the May sale. With every prospect of the term of the leases ending in 1931, such bids will doubtless rapidly decrease further, till for the last two or three years of the period next to nothing will be received from that source.

The effect of the course proposed on the general public is not unworthy of notice. With the present shortage of petroleum products anything that will increase legitimate production should be hailed with delight. That the course suggested will encourage greater production scarcely seems to need further argument. Fortunately all interests, with one exception, are agreed that the extension of the mineral period is advisable. The Indians, themselves, want it. Broadly speaking, among them there is no opposition. The prominent government officials, who are in close touch, are among the most earnest advocates. The oil men are in hearty accord, and in fact a number of the arguments

herein set forth are those advanced by them in conversation which I had with them.

The people of Oklahoma are also warm advocates. For a time there was some opposition from this source because this Osage oil has been decided by the courts not to be subject to the State production tax. All parties in interest are satisfied to waive that exemption, however, and with this understanding there is no general opposition on the part of Oklahoma people so far as I could learn. I believe that this oil should be subject to taxation. The Indians everywhere should be brought under the general local tax laws just as rapidly as possible. In many localities, at the present time, such a course would be almost equivalent to confiscation. Not so however this modest assessment of three per cent, particularly as the lessees have agreed that it shall come out of their five-sixths of the product remaining after the royalty has been paid. The proceeds of this tax are all paid out for local improvements. One-third of it goes to the county, one-third for schools and the remaining one-third for roads. After motoring several hundred miles in Osage County I think I should favor almost any reasonable proposition

looking to the improving of road conditions there!

One element alone seems to be working up a real opposition to the proposed extension. That is those who have bought the 395,000 acres of allotted lands from Indians. Doubtless some of these buyers had legitimate enterprises in view. I believe, however, that the majority of them are speculators who have taken, and will continue to acquire, title in the hope that in 1931 they may secure enormous wealth for which they have given no proper consideration. The field is a tempting one for any one with a gambler's instinct. The table of holdings of much of this land (supra) discloses that the greater part of it is in the hands of a comparatively few people.

I have had in my possession a circular letter from an organization which denominates itself the "Osage Home Owners' Protective Association," issued about a year ago. This document urges all of those who own these purchased lands to join in an effort to defeat extension action by Congress, and lays an assessment of three cents an acre on all who come into membership to defray the necessary expenses. The printed list of directors and officers is not one which includes any

well known Indian but rather comprises lawyers, bankers and real estate dealers. On inquiry I learned that probably not one of them had his home outside of the excepted town sites. Among other things this circular states is that purchasers have bought land with the express understanding that the restrictions over minerals would necessarily expire in 1931. The inaccuracy of this statement is demonstrated above.

Even this organization may be changing its attitude, however, for one of the most prominent men whose name appears on its letter head told me personally that he thought the period should be extended to 1956. The Gage Tribal Council is eager for this action to be taken and officially has demanded that all Gage funds shall be removed from any bank whose officers oppose what it conceives to be the best interests of the tribe. Such agitation may very possibly influence public opinion and the views of men who are in the banking business. In any event opposition from such a source as land speculators can scarcely be deemed worthy of weight. It is too evident what is its foundation.

I do not feel that the extension of the mineral trust period is in any wise inconsistent with what I

have urged earlier in this report. From the very nature of things the holding of the mineral resources under one management in the interest of conservation, of economy and of efficiency, requires that the business details should be looked after by a few men. It is so in our large corporations some of which have upwards of 100,000 stockholders.

The elective Osage Tribal Council has certain functions to perform in connection with the leases and in this way all the members of the tribe can feel they have a part in administration. The members of the tribe who have been declared competent, will receive their shares of the proceeds directly, just as they would the dividends on the stock of any corporation which they might hold. In like manner the shares of the incompetent Indians would be employed for their benefit as heretofore set forth.

In my former report (1.C.p.22) I suggested that it would be wise policy for this Osage oil field to be taken over by the Government as a further source of fuel supply for the Navy. No action was taken in line with this recommendation until very recently. Now several considerable areas have been withdrawn from lease with

the object of establishing a naval supply. This action is much to be commended but the Indians must be adequately compensated for their property so taken.

There are probably today no more difficult problems awaiting solution in Indian administration than those relating to the Osages. Seemingly vital objections may be offered to almost any course that may be suggested. It is my mature judgment, after having given considerable study for over four years last past to these problems, that the following out of the foregoing recommendations are the essential steps to take. There may be other things that ought to be done; these are what I deem to be advisable. I would repeat in brief:

First. With all promptness remove the restriction from all competent Osages. At the same time place all incompetents under more complete government supervision, discontinuing the payments directly to them of all funds except an insignificant amount to be allowed them periodically as pin money, the balance to be expended under intelligent supervision for their benefit or invested for them if not required at the moment. No personal property or real estate of such restricted Indians should be subject to sale or mortgage by them during

the period of disability, which period should continue till they individually have been declared competent by the Secretary of the Interior.

Second. The mineral trust period should be extended for a further term of twenty-five years from April 8th, 1931.

Third. Appropriate legislation should be enacted by Congress at once to carry out these broad recommendations and all their corollaries.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) George Vaux, Jr.,
Chairman, Board of
Indian Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1920.

BULLETIN NO.115

Enclosed is a report on the Rosebud Indian
Reservation, South Dakota, by Commissioner Scott. This
report has been filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Earl Y. Henderson,

Assistant Secretary.

Report on the Rosebud Indian Agency, South Dakota,
by Hugh L. Scott,

Rosebud Agency, South Dakota,
August 15, 1920.

Sir:

I have just completed an inspection of this agency, the school, hospital and the reservation generally.

The agency is under the control of Mr. John A. Buntin, who took charge April 1st, after leaving the Tongue River Agency where he was rapidly building up the Cheyenne people. He found matters very much tangled at this agency. A large per cent of the estates of deceased Indians had not been divided for two years and the individual accounts had not been balanced for eighteen months. The Indians had become very much dissatisfied at not receiving their money as needed, but were far more patient than white men would have been under like circumstances. Mr. Buntin went to Washington and asked for about \$3500.00 worth of machines, which were promptly purchased by the Department, thus enabling him to install the Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping system under date of July 1st. These machines take the place of the clerks and are far more rapid in their calculations and more accurate than any set of bookkeepers. By

their use and the exercise of his unusual organizing ability he has brought the accounts to a point where a few more days will bring all back work up-to-date, and a system established by which the Indians need not leave their homes to get an answer to their requests in the shape of a check or a statement the day it is received in the office. This is beginning already to show results in the satisfaction of the Indian. The enormity of the task of handling the individual Indian money may be better understood when it is considered that there are approximately 5000 individual Indian accounts and money belonging to the individual Indians to the credit of the superintendent to the amount of approximately one and one-third million dollars. This money is derived from rentals on their allotments and from the sale of the allotments of deceased Indians by the heirs.

The agency buildings are generally comfortable. The office, however, was altogether too much crowded before the introducing of the Elliott-Fisher machines which have caused a greatly increased need for room. The main office building should be much brightened. At the present time the narrow hall ways, upstairs and down, are so crowded with Indians waiting their turn to receive attention that it is difficult to get through them, because

there is no reception room. Many more Indians are waiting around the building out of doors. This becomes the cause of suffering in the cold weather. Thin section and a proper sized reception hall, suitably heated, and two large toilet rooms, one for men and the other for women, should be provided at once. The office building should also have two toilet rooms provided for men and women as there are no proper toilet facilities in the office or anywhere about the agency, except in the private houses, for white men or Indians. The roof of the office building has rotted and is leaking badly. It should be renewed at once.

Hospital.

The hospital building is of brick and is one of the finest in the Indian Service. It is well equipped with drugs, instruments, operating table, and wheeled chairs. It can house forty patients at one time. It was closed last November for lack of coal, at which time the thermometer stood at zero in the main hall. The water was not shut off and the freezing so damaged the plumbing and the building that it is only now that the building is fit to be reopened. The winter sets in early in this latitude. The coal must be hauled by wagon twenty-six miles from the railroad. The coal contracts have not yet been received from the

Department and there is danger that the same coal shortage will be experienced that caused the closing of the hospital last winter, unless these contracts are forwarded promptly. This has been reported at other agencies and it is recommended that these coal contracts be made at the agencies and a sufficient amount of coal be stored during the summer months when it is usually cheaper and the hauling easiest. This would free the Department from much unnecessary labor and enable it to make more prompt decisions on very important matters now very much delayed.

Schools.

The Rosebud boarding school has an imposing plant as viewed upon approach. It has a capacity for 200 children and only 120 were enrolled last year. The children were absent on vacation and were not seen. The property of the school was well cared for. There were various repairs needed and deficiencies noted that will be taken care of by the expenditure of \$120,000.00 out of the appropriation on hand to increase schools of the Sioux tribe. The shape of the children's shoes was much better than heretofore noted elsewhere, but it was complained that the leather was not durable and the back strap soon came off. The recommendation heretofore made at Nessalere Agency that

a better quality of shoes be furnished of oil tanned leather, as being cheaper in the end and more satisfactory at all times and much more durable, is renewed. If the shoes were soaked in Viscol or Dri-foot it would more than double their life. The principal reports that although twenty-six cows are being milked a sufficiency of milk is not available for the children.

The St. Francis boarding school, under the management of the Jesuit Fathers, was large and roomy and magnificently equipped. There were nine of the Jesuit Fathers and seventeen of the Franciscan Sisters. The attendance was 340 last school year. The children were away on vacation, but it was evident that the equipment, which included a gymnasium (needed by every school) was adequate in every way.

Day Schools.

Last year there were fifteen day schools, now reduced to thirteen. It is contemplated to reduce them further from time to time. The Indians are so scattered that many of them are too far from the schools to send their children every day and they camp at the schools all winter to the great detriment of their stock and home interests. The children go to the public schools wherever

available, but these are very scarce and in some the Indian child is not wanted. The condition will improve as the country fills up and more public schools will be available. The Indians seem as anxious now as the white fathers that their children shall be educated. After some enlargements are completed at the boarding school there will be school facilities for all the children.

Health.

The health of the Indians is reported as good or better than at most agencies. The number of cases of tuberculosis and trachoma is not available.

The Indians of this reservation are called "Upper Brule Sioux." They call themselves Sic Chau Gu, "burnt thigh." This name was said to have been given them in pre-historic times when the thighs of a number of them were burned in a prairie fire somewhere near the Pipestone Quarry in Minnesota. ^{They number} 8433 and are thinly scattered over a large territory 85 by 130 miles. Most of the land has been allotted and sold to white men with whom they are intermingled, and there are several large towns on what used to be the old reservation. The largest is Winner at the end of the

South Norfolk branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, east by north from the agency, claiming 2800 population. The land on the eastern part is far better than that on the west, being worth in parts \$100.00 an acre and the rain fall is greater. The western part is better adapted to grazing and dry farming. There has been a fine crop of wheat, oats, and hay gathered this year and corn is looking well in the east. It is smaller and more yellow the farther west it is observed, but everywhere there is a large growth of prairie hay.

It is estimated that there is one quarter section of land for each living Indian, but some of the youngest children were not allotted for lack of land. The Indians assert that there is enough surplus unallotted land in the school pasture, etc., to give each of the unallotted children an allotment and they ask that this be done at once. There are about 867,640 acres belonging to Indians. They farm about 11,000 acres and pasture about 160,000 acres, making a total of 171,000 acres used by them. This leaves 696,640 acres available for lease, of which 97 per cent is leased and produces a revenue of from \$10.00 per quarter section to \$250.00 according to the quality of the land. Each member of the band derives from this and other sources than his own labor about \$140.00 per head, making the income of

the average family of five about \$700.00 a year to which should be added the product of his own labor. The superintendent reports the total income of each family to be from \$1000.00 to \$1200.00. The old and infirm receive in addition about \$35,000.00 worth of rations to carry them through. There are now about 1200 heirship allotments, most of which will probably be sold as soon as satisfactory prices may be secured for them.

The rainfall of this section varies from year to year and from east to west, but it is believed that by industry and foresight every able bodied Indian can make a living and more and more of them are doing this from year to year.

Patents in fee.

There has been a feeling that patents in fee are being issued too freely and are being given to men not yet able to meet conditions. For this reason sixteen persons, who had received them in the past were interrogated as to how they had met conditions. These men were taken as they happened to come into the office. Some other Indians present at the hearing stated afterwards that they did not always tell the truth about the disposition of their money, that they listed improvements on their land they never had. They also stated that as soon as an Indian received a patent

in fee he was begged by the land sharks and importuned to sell until he did so and usually sold to the man who would give him the best automobile. There are a number of very bad cases of fraud reported of late. That of War Bonnet for instance who was given a patent in fee by the Indian Office while he was on a visit to Washington. It is claimed now that War Bonnet was not the sole heir, that his half brother really has an interest in it. Among the cases is that of the Arcoren brothers. Luther Arcoren, age 33 years, classed as half-blood Indian and half-blood colored, Rosebud allottee No. 1196, was allotted the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, twp. 100, North Range 76, West of the 5th P.M. containing 160 acres in Tripp County. This man was issued a patent in fee under date of March 12, 1920. Charles Arcoren, age 39 years, Rosebud allottee No. 1196, was allotted the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 39, twp. 100, North Range 76 of the 5th P. M., containing 160 acres in Tripp County. This man was issued a patent in fee under date of March 12, 1920. He is classed as one-half blood Indian and one-half blood colored. In April, after these young men had received their patents, Miss Ella McHenry, who has a real estate office in Colombo, South Dakota, assisted by Clement Valandra, mixed-blood Indian, arranged to purchase the two allotments from these young men. She secured deeds to the land from the young men and gave them each checks to

the amount of \$10,000.00. The checks were protested. While the checks were getting to the bank, against which they were drawn, Miss McHenry mortgaged each of the two allotments and later sold them, subject to the mortgage. The two Arcere brothers employed an attorney of Winner, South Dakota, by the name of Olmstead, who had brought suit against Miss McHenry. As a result of the dealings these two young men had with Miss McHenry both were practically beaten out of their allotments. These allotments lie north of Winner in a section of the country where the land is worth from \$75.00 to \$100.00 an acre, making the total loss of the two young men from \$20,000 to \$30,000. It is doubtful if the young men will be able to collect much, if any, from Miss McHenry.

Other cases are reported to show that some Indians have received patents in fee who are not in the least able to care for their own interests, while others are fully competent and are doing well. It is recommended that greater care be exercised in the giving of these patents to prevent these flagrant cases of fraud.

In conclusion I feel that these Indians are fortunate indeed to get Mr. John A. Dunlin to look after their interests. He has had long experience in the Department; is a strong quiet man of equable temperament, patient, kind and sympathetic, with the wants and necessities of his

people, which he understands and in whose welfare he is deeply interested. He has great organizing ability; also a knowledge of the practice of law; knows how to get them justice, and has strength and initiative enough to obtain it promptly. I consider that he has no superior in the Service among the superintendents with whom I have been brought in contact, of whom there have been many during the past forty-four years.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 25, 1920.

BULLETIN NO. 117

Enclosed is a report on the Fort
Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona, by Commissioner
Knox.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

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Report on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation, Arizona.
by Frank Knox.

Manchester, New Hampshire.
October 8, 1920.

Sir:

I submit herewith a report of my investigation into conditions obtaining at the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona. Owing to the fact that the records of the Board reveal no previous inspection of this reservation by any member since the Board was organized, I thought it wise and appropriate to devote all of the time at my disposition to the Fort Apache Reservation rather than to attempt to cover both Fort Apache and San Carlos Reservations as was suggested at the last meeting of the Board. This plan also seemed to commend itself because of the great area of the reserve, (it contains 2700 square miles) which, because of conditions, lends itself solely to cattle raising, an industry which involves widespread distribution of the Indian population. In order to gain a comprehensive and adequate knowledge of living conditions and the progress the Indians are making toward self-support and independent citizenship it seemed necessary to reach the more remote portions of the reservation and thus procure first hand information upon which to base a worth-while

judgment. The reservation, situated in the White Mountains, has almost no roads and few bridges and means of transport is confined almost exclusively to saddle and pack animals.

Because of these two reasons I determined to hire saddle horses and pack animals and with a competent guide to cover the reservation thoroughly. To this task I devoted three weeks time during which I visited the summer grazing grounds among the higher mountains, the portion of the range given over to sheep, the Carriso, Cibecue and Grasshopper sections where both summer and winter feed abound, the portion of the reservation under grazing permits to white men, and that over which only Indian stock ranged, the I. B. ranch where the tribal herd is handled and the wonderful timber tract about Cooley which is being cut by private mill-owners under supervision of the forestry men of the Indian Bureau. Wherever possible I studied the home life and habits of the Indian, his willingness to adopt white standards, his moral and religious progress and his reaction to the efforts being made to help him along to self-sustained citizenship. I also carefully inspected the boarding school maintained at Whiteriver, the day schools at East Fork, and Cibecue and the two mission schools maintained by the Lutheran Church.

The Character of the Reservation.

The region included in the Fort Apache Reservation is one of the most attractive both from a scenic as well as a practical point of view to be found anywhere in the United States. Here is a vast, well-grassed abundantly watered, country, the mountainous part timbered with the finest stand of pine to be found in the southwest, and the foot hills covered with live oak and other forms of brush that afford excellent winter feed for horses and cattle. Amongst both mountains and hills are great stretches of open grazing country which, to my mind, makes entirely credible the claim that the best stock raising country in Arizona is that included in this reservation. And since conditions are so exceptional it is gratifying to note that here also is found a tribe of Indians who are practically self-supporting. The returns from grazing permits, and from the sale of timber, supply all administration needs for this superintendency, the only money appropriated from the Federal Treasury for the benefit of the White Mountain Apaches being that devoted to educational purposes. It is none the less gratifying also to report that not only is the reservation as an administrative unit self-supporting but the individual

Indian is likewise in no wise dependent on the Government for subsistence or clothing. There are a few score old, decrepit or sick Indians who require and receive assistance but the proportion of this class is no greater than in the average white community.

Prior to starting out on a comprehensive tour of the reservation I visited the agency headquarters and boarding school at Whiteriver. The present superintendent, Mr. Charles L. Davis, impressed me as a just, thoroughly competent and conscientious public servant who managed the affairs under his custody with exemplary skill and prudence. He has an able and efficient partner in Mrs. Davis, a long time employe of the Indian Service whose influence upon educational and social conditions is markedly helpful.

The physical plant at Whiteriver is kept in an excellent state of repair. The buildings are all well painted and surroundings are neat and orderly. A farm of approximately 200 acres is operated by dry farming methods with fair success. The area of arable land and the proportions of the crops raised will be greatly enlarged when an irrigation system now under construction is completed. The latter is incidental to a water power project which when completed will supply electric power and light and, by means

of water power, pump water from the White River into the irrigation system proposed. Only the fact that water power is available in excess of that needed to produce electric energy makes the irrigation project feasible. The land thus put under water is all too limited in area to warrant the entire expense of the project.

School Facilities.

The boarding school plant is made up of a frame school building and assembly hall, a stone girl's dormitory, a frame boy's dormitory, a frame club-house for employees, heating plant, laundry, shoe shop, etc. The school is under the direct supervision of Mr. Timothy G. Mackey whose wife serves as matron of the girl's dormitory. Principal Mackey maintains good discipline and from all appearances is meeting with good results along educational lines. The course of study takes the pupils through the sixth grade. The capacity of the school is about 265 and it is filled to the maximum, the student body, composed of about 150 boys and 115 girls. The superintendent estimates that about 150 children of school age are without school privileges. The boarding school should be enlarged so as to care for about 50 more girls and an additional day school should be established

to care for the balance not attending the mission schools.

The gravest problem now confronting the school management is lack of supplies, of clothing and shoes. Unless this situation is remedied in some way, great difficulty will be encountered in clothing the children at the beginning of the next school year. I visited two of the three day schools, those at East Fork and at Cibecue. Both are housed in buildings that appeared to need repairs and much new equipment. The day school at Cibecue should be provided with an adequate supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes. Water is now being used from Cibecue Creek which is so strongly tinctured with alkali as to be unpalatable.

There is a gratifying absence of opposition on the part of heads of families to school attendance by the children. Practically all children ordered to report to boarding or day schools obey without serious complaint from their fathers and mothers. But a very few of the adult Indians speak English but substantially all graduates of the school for the past ten years remain on the reservation and the young men employ English. Unfortunately this custom does not extend to the girl graduates who from some inscrutable reason of a social character, resort to the exclusive use of Apache. A very considerable number of young men who

graduate from the school marry girl graduates and this is the mainstay of a hope that English will eventually be more commonly employed by both sexes.

Both Superintendent Davis and Principal Mackey declared the children tractable and industrious but both affirm the Apache to be of a lesser intellectual vigor than the Indians of the Northwest.

Roads and Bridges.

The condition of the roads which afford intercommunication is deplorable. There are in fact, no roads worthy of the name. The country is mountainous and in the more level stretches is cut up by marshes and small stream beds all of which make wheeled transportation difficult at all times and in the wet season, impossible. The most generally used road is that running from Cooley, the terminus of the Apache Railroad to White River Agency, a distance of about twenty-four miles. Over this road is freighted by wagons all of the supplies of the agency and school and those destined for the garrison at Fort Apache as well. The great bulk of this freighting is done by army wagon trains from the Fort for exclusively War Department purposes and it is, it appears to me, the reasonable contention of the superintendent of the agency that the Cooley - Whiteriver Road should be

put in a good state of repair largely by War Department expenditure. It is estimated it will cost \$150,000. to build a good road from Cooley to Whiteriver and Fort Apache. Not more than \$25,000 should be paid from the Indian Bureau appropriation. Cibague, which is in the heart of the Indian cattle country, lies fifty miles to ^{the} southwest of Whiteriver, and the road thither is very nearly impassable - completely so during winter and rainy seasons. There are no bridges whatever and freshets leave all communication cut off for the streams are unfordable even by saddle animals when the rains come. There are substantially no other roads, all the rest of the great reservation may be reached only over bridle trails of the roughest character.

A considerable sum should be appropriated from the increased tribal income from sale of timber to improve the existing roads, and to build additional roads and bridges.

Cattle Raising.

The only industry possible on the reservation is stockraising, - cattle, sheep and horses. To this form of activity the Apache takes kindly and is steadily becoming more proficient under white supervision and instruction. The extent and quality of the grazing possibilities may be gauged by the number of cattle, sheep and horses on the range. Private firms under permits graze 20,000

head of cattle and 70,000 sheep. The Indian tribal herd with this years calf crop numbers about 1000 to 1200. The cattle owned by individual Indians total 14,000 not including this year's calves. To this must be added 5000 to 10,000 horses including a large number of wild horses who eat up more grass than a similar number of cattle and serve no economic purpose whatever.

The Indians as a rule dislike to live in the higher altitudes so the portion of the reservation which includes the White Mountains is given over exclusively to the cattle and sheep of permittees. In this portion is also found the pine timber which is being cut by private mill interests under government supervision. Reference to the timber operation will be found in detail in another portion of this report. There has been some criticism both by white people and Indians that the range was over-stocked and in my trip through the mountain area I made a point of observing the feed conditions. Everywhere I found grass in abundance and both cattle and sheep of permittees were in prime condition. I have no hesitation in affirming that the pasturage of the mountain section is under-stocked and that on the reservation as a whole there is ample feed for all stock on it.

The cattle business of the Apaches is divided into

two heads, the tribal herd, and privately owned stock of the Indians. The tribal herd had its beginning in the purchase about four years ago of 500 head of heifers of good quality. To this has been added the natural increase of "she-stock" and a considerable number of pure-bred young bulls. The herd now numbers, including this year's calf crop, between 1000 and 1200 head. The herd is handled on a tract 10 miles square, which is fenced, by a white stock man. The range where this ranch is located is about the best of any on the reservation.

Two interesting experiments, aside from the handling of the tribal herd are in progress at this ranch. One is an effort to improve the quality of horses through selective breeding. About thirty breed mares of a fair size form the nucleus of this project. The sires are, however, of doubtful value and the value of the result is thus impaired. The other experiment consists of a project to produce by breeding a fine, well-bred jack to the wild burros, thousands of which run the range, a male progeny which can in turn be crossed with the small Indian pony mares producing a small wiry, hardy type of mule which would make an ideal pack animal for Indian use.

I gave considerable attention to the question of breeding both stallions and bulls on this reservation and

I am convinced that it would be thoroughly sound and practicable for the Indian Bureau to establish a breeding farm on the Fort Apache Reservation which would eventually be made to produce all the bulls required for use of Indians anywhere and a suitable type of stallion for all the reservations of the southwest. The past methods of procuring sires both for cattle and horses has left much to be desired. It would be good business practice in my judgment for the bureau to carry on its own breeding of sires in the future and nowhere could more ideal conditions for such a project be found than on the Fort Apache Reservation. But if favorable consideration should be given this suggestion it must not be forgotten that the breeding of pure-bred bulls and the proper type of stud are each a form of specialization and men of experience and training will be required if success is to attend the effort.

The principal source of gratification to one searching for promise for the future of the Apache is discovered in the progress he is making as a cattleman. Herein lies the hope of economic independence and there is every reason for believing in its ultimate realization. Every Apache family owns more or less cattle. Formerly their cattle were regarded solely as a source of fresh meat and

young stock rarely survived. Now, however, the Apache has learned the money value of steers and the potential value of heifers and as a result private Indian herds are everywhere on the increase and the Indian owners take a constantly growing pride and interest in the stock which bears their brand. I attended during my tour of the reservation, two round-ups of Indian cattle and I spent one entire day "circle riding" with the Apache cowboys as they gathered the stock in the hills and drove them to the scene of the next day's work with branding iron. I was particularly impressed with the serious interest the Indians took in all the details of working stock and the keenness they displayed in rounding up every head in the district covered. A great improvement in the methods employed in working the cattle and a marked growth of interest on the part of the Indian has followed the employment by the superintendent of four expert white stockmen, Cummings at the I.D. Ranch, Moore at Whiteriver, Jones at Carrizo and Powell at Gibecus. These men do not attempt to handle the cattle for the Indians, they carry on the simple bookkeeping necessary to indicate the number of head bearing each Indian's brand, they are on hand for counsel and advice, but the actual supervision is in Indian hands and the work is all done by Indian cowboys.

The stock gathered at both round-ups was for the most part in excellent condition and the proportion of this year's calves was exceptionally high. There are still on the range a considerable number of old, poor cows, relics of the days before efforts were made to improve the quality of the Indian-owned herds, but there seems to be no better way to handle this class except to keep them so long as they continue to calve each spring. I also observed quite a number of scrub bulls, all of which should be cleaned out and replaced with young pure-bred sires. Happily the Indian himself is enthusiastic over results obtained by the introduction of good white-face bulls and this problem is by way of being solved.

The wise policy of steadily reducing the area given over to permittees and enlarging that devoted to Indian owned herds has been adopted and deserves commendation. Mr. Davis informed me that grazing area capable of sustaining at least 1000 head of cattle would be withdrawn from lease next spring and devoted to Indian uses. Taken as a whole nowhere in my experience as a member of the Board have I encountered a more encouraging state of affairs than I found prevailing among these Apache cattlemen. Their progress toward economic independence is noteworthy.

Eventual Individual Ownership of Land.

The Fort Apache Reservation presents a peculiarly difficult problem in the matter of individual allotment of land. There are less than 5000 acres of land in the entire reservation suitable for agriculture. These lie along the streams where water is available for irrigation. Experiments in dry farming at Whiteriver have demonstrated that this is possible to a very limited extent. The estimated amount of agricultural land available includes that suited to dry farming methods. There are approximately 2,500 Indians on the reservation. Thus allotment to individuals would mean merely a maximum of two acres per individual Indian. The principal, almost the sole, source of support for the Indian lies in cattle raising, for which purpose practically the entire reservation is adapted. Thus it will be seen that allotment under the present law is impracticable. A special scheme must be devised to fit this case. Probably eventual solution will come through allotment to families of the available agricultural land for a home and garden and a joint stock ownership of the land devoted to grazing. This, of course, looks a long way into the future. The only pertinancy of discussion of allotment for the Fort Apache Indian now, is to affirm the utter impracticability of allotment under the present

law at all, or any form of allotment in the near future.

The purely agricultural efforts of the Indians thus far have been confined to raising corn, alfalfa and some garden products. In a few cases crude irrigation ditches have been dug and water put on the land, but these cases are rare and the total acreage under ditch is negligible.

Habits and Domestic Life..

The Apaches as a tribe are industrious. They are eager for work and many have found employment at Cooley in the saw-mill operated by the Apache Lumber Company. Others are employed on the roads or in other forms of unskilled labor on the reservation. The willingness of the Apache to undertake gainful labor constitutes one of the hopeful signs for the future.

The number of this tribe who live in houses may be counted on the fingers of one hand. Universally they prefer the wickiup as a dwelling in both summer and winter. It is generally of oval shape constructed of poles covered with a thatch of bear grass with an opening at the top for the egress of smoke from the fire. Sometimes in wintry or wet season, the portion of the wickiup devoted to sleeping accommodations is given additional cover by use of canvas, thrown over the grass thatch. Invariably life

under such primitive conditions is crude and lacking in any privacy. Filth and squalor make the interior of the wickiup foul and noisome. Disease of a contagious character naturally thrives under such conditions. There is a good deal of tuberculosis and Mr. Davis estimates that a two hundred bed open air hospital for those attacked by the white plague would be filled to capacity if all the sufferers could be induced to make use of such an institution. Some steps looking to the alleviation of this condition should be undertaken. There is very little trachoma and a small percentage of venereal disease, although the latter is almost certain to increase as a result of the lumber operations which involves closer contact by the Indian with the whites.

There is very little immorality among the Apaches. Tradition and custom keep the girl old enough for marriage safe from immoral practices. No young woman ever travels abroad without the company of an adult member of the family. Prostitution is almost unknown. Unchaste women become pariahs among the Indians. Marriage according to civil law is now universal and divorce is rare. The racial blood is kept pure from white admixture by the brutal but effective means of permitting all children of white fathers to die. Consequently there is no mixed blood problem here.

The social life of the Apache is confined to an

occasional dance in which men and women do not mix. Unfortunately such functions recently have been marred by drunken orgies, the result of drinking tulapais, a concoction made by boiling corn and permitting the resultant liquid to ferment. Its alcoholic content is low but added intoxicating effect is produced by introducing roots of certain native wild plants. Tulapais drinking forms one of the more serious problems which must be met. Mr. Davis does not hesitate to bring all offenders to book against whom evidence can be procured but despite this, a good deal of tulapais drinking goes on. How it can be completely controlled among so sparse a population scattered over so large an area I do not know.

Attempts to convert the Apache to the practice of Christianity thus far have had meagre results. The Lutheran Church has a missionary stationed at Whiteriver and maintains two mission day schools. In both schools substantially the same course of study and training is pursued as that followed in the day schools of the Government. Very simple religious instruction is added. There are very few adult Indians who have thus far been weaned from paganism. The religious tradition and practices of the Apache are little known. Apparently his religion has no good spirits but many evil spirits who must be propitiated. The actual fact is he is

non-religious and has few moral standards. Theft is a common offense. The actual possession of property of his own which might be, and sometimes is, stolen, has created the beginning of a distinction between "mine" and "thine."

There has come about an almost universal adoption of the white man's dress for the boys and men and an approximation of white woman's apparel for the Indian girls and women. Custom requires long skirts for the young women but permits short skirts for the old, eloquent of the spirit of modesty which the Apache teaches in the relations of his daughters with men of other families.

Thus far the effect of school training for the young people of the tribe upon living conditions in the home is not apparent. The next few years however, ought to produce results especially in the case of those families where both husband and wife are school graduates.

Timber Operations.

The eastern, higher portion of the reservation is covered with a splendid growth of mature pine. It is without doubt the finest stand in the southwest. Under agreements reached several years ago, this timber is now being cut and manufactured into lumber at a large modernly equipped saw-mill located at Cooley. Stumpage is paid for at the

rate of \$3.00 per thousand. Before the timber could be marketed, a railroad had to be constructed from Holbrook to Cooley a distance of seventy miles. The mill town of Cooley also had to be created to house the employes of the mill. These two projects involved a very large investment of capital in addition to the cost of the saw-mill plant itself. At first I was disposed to question the wisdom of a rate for stumpage so low as that agreed to but upon investigation and consideration, I became satisfied the interests of the Indians had been properly safeguarded. The rate for stumpage is subject to revision every five years. The wood operations are carried on under the supervision of employes of the Indian Service and the usual safe-guards against fire are insisted upon.

Summary.

Viewed as a whole my tour of the Fort Apache Reservation convinced me that the problem of making the Apache a self-supporting, self-respecting class was by way of being solved. Real intelligence has been displayed in promotion of cattle raising by the Indian and the manner in which his herds are growing reveals how successful a stockman he has already become. One could wish that this progress along economic lines was matched by a like

development of social and domestic life but there is a very proper and rational ground for belief that imitation of the white man's economic methods will soon be followed by a similar imitation of the white man's manner of living.

I think it only just to Superintendent and Mrs. Davis to say that nowhere have I found a reservation better managed, or one where so little complaint from the Indians was encountered.

At the request of the principal chief of the Apaches a council was held on the last day of my stay at the agency at Whiteriver. At this meeting there was an almost complete absence of fault finding. The chief expressed a desire that a delegation of Apaches be sent to Washington next winter, their expenses to be paid out of the tribal fund. This desire I hope will be satisfied. I am satisfied much good will come from a better understanding by the Indian of what the Government is seeking to do in his behalf.

Recommendations.

I recommend for favorable consideration the following:

1. That the girl's dormitory of the boarding school at Whiteriver be enlarged so as to provide accommodations for fifty more girls, and an additional day school be built.

2. That some means be found to supplement the supply of clothing and shoes for this fiscal year.

3. That both the day school at East Fork and that at Cibecue be put in a good state of repair, especially that a good supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes be provided for the Cibecue school.

4. That considerable sums be set aside from the future tribal income for the construction and repair of roads and bridges. Cooperation with the War Department in rebuilding the Cooley-Whiteriver Road should be sought.

5. That the scrub bulls now being used by Indians to a considerable extent be gotten rid of and every encouragement given to a policy of using only pure-bred bulls by the Indians.

6. That serious consideration be given the project of establishing on this reservation a breeding farm for pure-bred bulls and grade stallions that would be suited to the southwestern reservation needs. Money could not buy a better site for such an undertaking than is found on the reservation. If thought advisable, the initial expenditure could be made out of the Fort Apache tribal funds on the condition, of course, that subsequent earnings through sales would go back to swell that fund.

7. Some intelligent effort should be directed to ridding the reservation of the thousands of wild horses and burros. These animals consume feed that otherwise would be available for an even greater number of cattle.

8. That the request of the chief of the tribe that a delegation be permitted to visit Washington be favorably acted upon.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Frank Knox,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 4, 1920.

Bulletin No. 119.

Enclosed is a report on the Fort Belknap
Indian Reservation, Montana, by Commissioner Scott.
This report was filed with the Secretary of the
Interior October 28, 1920.

Malcolm McDowell,
Secretary.

Report on the Fort Belknap Indian Agency, Montana.
by Hugh L. Scott,

Bullhead - a thorough report from the President to the Senate.

There is a bridge over Milk River at Fort Belknap Agency,
Harlem, Montana.

Fort Belknap Agency, Montana. September 28, 1920.

The Superintendent of the Agency, Mr. Marshall, was absent on the cattle

Sir: I had the honor of the enclosed letter from you. It is

Upon arrival at the Fort Belknap Indian Agency.

Inspector Trowbridge was found already at work and we

agreed to make our journeys together to lighten the

call for transportation as much as possible. The new

superintendent, Mr. Marshall, was absent on the cattle

range. I had the honor of the enclosed letter from you. It is

This is the agency for the Assiniboin and Gros

Ventre des Prairies Indians - the former tribe numbers

643, the latter 674. I had the honor of the enclosed letter from you. It is

The Assiniboins live mostly on the south side of

Milk River which runs along the northern boundary of

the reservation. Most of the Gros Ventres live about

the Little Rocky Mountains (Wolf Mountains) thirty-five

miles south of the agency headquarters. The agency is

situated on the south side of Milk River, four miles

from Harlem by a bad road. Harlem is on the north side

westward of the building and standing near the cattle trail.

of the river and is a station on the Great Northern Railroad - a through line from the Pacific to St. Paul. There is a bridge over Milk River.

This is another run down and neglected plant. The superintendent and school principal have but recently arrived and most of the employes are also new. It is reported that there have been seven superintendents in nine years, and the school has been running down for eight years. The plant has been even more neglected by the department than the one at Browning, Blackfeet Reservation. The former superintendent and school principal have been careless and inefficient. It is difficult to find anything in proper condition. It is reported for instance that the telephone line to the mission school forty miles south has been out of commission for three years, although it needs but little repair work to put it in order.

Boarding School.

The boarding school has been left in an incredible condition by the former principal. Many window panes are broken; some of the rain spouts are lacking; the latter portion of the building was so bad in fact that the corners of the building are sinking and the walls cracking;

some of the window arches have fallen. Although there are hot water pipes and two radiators in the boys bath room it is said that it was coated inside with ice last winter because the cellar windows lacked sashes permitting the cold air to circulate under the floors and also because the quality of the lignite coal is so poor that it will not generate enough heat to warm the building. Notwithstanding the radiators each room requires stoves in addition. The toilets have not been usable since last spring. (See Exhibit A).

The buildings are lighted by kerosene in spite of the fact that it would be cheaper and infinitely safer to generate electricity with the power plant which is engaged every day in pumping water. The engineer reports that this plant can easily carry the load to light the whole agency. Inspection of the childrens' mess developed the fact that much of the chinaware was missing and the shortage was made up with insanitary battered tinware and bent and chipped enameled ware. It is reported that some years ago the position of school carpenter was cut off, then the farmer, next the harnessmaker and lastly the disciplinarian. After the abolishing of the latter position there was no one to look after the boys

and thirteen of them were found at one time in bed with the girls. Wire screens were put in the windows to end this practice. Many other windows have double sashes on account of the cold, all of which makes for a dangerous condition in case of fire. The protection of the girls was easily afforded before this by the disciplinarian without the wire mesh. This position should be reestablished by the department without delay and the wire removed from the windows. The disciplinarian is also necessary in many other ways.

The commissary is in a frame structure within eight feet of the annex to the boys building and there are a number of other frame buildings close by, an arrangement which is very dangerous in case of fire. All of these buildings are in a dilapidated condition and some are beyond repair. There is no position of a farmer allowed and no school farm to teach the boys the occupation most of them will engage in, in fact there is no industrial training of any sort. There are a number of cows giving but little milk; these should be changed off with others so as to provide more milk for the children, who at present do not obtain a sufficient quantity.

There is a cistern between the boys and girls

school dormitories I found open and it is reported to have been in this condition for two years and not cleaned out during that time. It is a double menace to the children in that they are in danger of falling into it and they dipped water to drink out of it with a dirty bucket. A cover for the cistern has been made by the principal.

The play ground equipment is incomplete and the shortage should be made up this fall. The children make great use of it when available and it does much for their physical development.

Mr. Callahan, the new principal, is working as hard as he can with his own hands to make up for the neglect of his predecessor and for the lack of assistance, putting in glass, cutting weeds, etc., tasks it is not expected that a principal of schools should perform for his time is needed elsewhere. He has but \$14.00 appropriated for repair work this year and his task is most discouraging, nevertheless he is going at it with all his energy and should receive some support and encouragement from the department which is now entirely lacking.

The principal and his family are housed in a building constructed for the school house which is not

in any way suitable for a residence and is needed for its legitimate purpose. Eight years ago the building for the employes burned down. They had to live somewhere and were put in the dormitory buildings where they occupy room that should be devoted to the children. There are in the girls' dormitory thirty-two beds and forty-two girls have to be crowded together so as to have twenty girls sleep two in a bed while the cubic air space is sufficient for only thirty-one. More children are coming in daily. Suitable quarters should be built separately for the superintendent and his family and a building should be erected with toilets and baths for the employes and permit the dormitories of the school house to be used by the children for whom they were built.

There are no shoes of proper size for the middle sized boys and the boys look like tramps. There is no one to look after their training. The principal is acting as disciplinarian in such time as he can spare from acting as carpenter, plumber, etc.

The winters here are extremely severe and everybody who is able uses some kind of skin clothing for the wind penetrates anything that can be woven. There are no over garments for the children, who should each be provided

with a sheep lined overcoat and a fur cap and gloves and arctic overshoes. Moreover a gymnasium should be built to permit the children to exercise under cover in stormy weather which occurs the greater part of the year.

Water supply.

There is no proper water supply. Water from Milk River which is pumped into a high tank for washing is contaminated by the sewage of many towns along the Great Northern Railroad and is very dangerous. Some cases of typhoid fever are reported at various places in the valley. The drinking water is hauled from a spring at Snake Butte seven miles away once a week in a tank, a hard task in a Montana blizzard when the thermometer frequently registers fifty degrees below zero. The water frequently gives out at the agency and then the children drink water wherever they can find it. A proper system should be devised and installed without delay.

Transportation.

The agency transportation facilities are run down, dilapidated and insufficient. I went with Inspector Tronbridge to inspect the south end of the reservation,

a distance of forty-five miles, in the only machine available, driven by the engineer. It had to be repaired a number of times on the road and when it stopped working no one but an engineer could have gotten through. The top and body were worn out and looked as if they had been retrieved from the dump.

Health.

There is no hospital and no doctor at the agency. A doctor comes from Harlem once a week or when sent for in emergency cases. The southern part of the reservation is without medical attendance except in emergencies when a message can be sent in forty miles by wagon or automobile and a doctor procured. There are positions for two doctors but neither is filled. I have just seen a statement from the contract doctor to the amount of \$171.50 for services rendered last month, which is at the rate of \$2,058 per annum for only a small portion of his time. It is much better to pay a regular agency physician this amount than to pay it for a portion of the time of an outsider. It is a very poor practitioner who cannot do much better than this in outside practice.

It was reported last year that there were 165 cases of tuberculosis (all forms), seventy of these being pulmonary

and 300 cases of trachoma. These receive but very little treatment under present conditions and there is no place to treat them. The Assiniboins drink the water of Milk River contaminated by sewage as there is no other to be obtained. There were twenty-six deaths reported last year from tuberculosis, thirty-one deaths in all and thirty births, an excess of one death over the births.

Tribal herd.

The tribal herd numbered according to the last report 3,617. About 300 head of these cattle are to be shipped this fall. The range was very short of feed last year and 110 were lost from cold and starvation. Eighty-five farm animals also were lost largely because the superintendent sold 400 tons of hay and did not keep enough for their support. The chief clerk reports that it takes about \$50,000 to carry the herd. The live stock agent reports that he has had control of the herd since 1916 and it has never made any money but the Matador Cattle Company which has a lease has made money although it has to pay for the lease and taxes, from which the tribal herd is exempt. The tribal herd range was selected by Mr. Long as the best on the reservation, it should therefore bring a larger rental than that of the

Matador pasture of \$24,000. If the herd had not existed and its range had been rented it would have netted at least \$24,000 instead of the loss continually met with. It is recommended that the herd be sold out and divided among the individual Indians and the pasture rented.

Stallions.

Twenty-one stallions are reported on the reservation by the office. No one knows where they are and their location is not a matter of record. Inspector Frowbridge has found three and it is reported that four starved to death last winter. The others should be found and brought into the stallion barn to be fed during the winter.

The Reservation.

The reservation consists of 622,917 acres, all unallotted. Some of it is irrigated by ditches. The Reclamation Service officer is stationed at Billings and there is no information here in regard to irrigation work. Some Indians have several times their proportion of irrigated land, some others have none. These Indians are very poor and backward, although they are said to be very docile and easy to work with. They have plenty

of land and should be more forward in civilization. Their backwardness must be due in large part to the general neglect seen everywhere. Many of them have only one room houses and sleep on the ground in a very unhealthy condition. It is recommended that every Indian entitled to an allotment receive it at once and the surplus land be divided as in the case of the Gros and Blackfeet lands.

The Crippled, Blind and Old.

There are now 140 old, crippled and destitute Indians receiving part rations. These are issued twice a month and are altogether insufficient for their support. The farmer at Hayes in the Gros Ventre district stated that he knew the ration was insufficient, that he knew it was insufficient to support life and that he did not have any rations to issue to the children dependent upon the blind, crippled, etc. The old people of both tribes, as well as those on the Blackfeet, Fort Washakie, and other reservations, have been dying off at a very rapid rate. It is believed by many that this high death rate is caused by a lack of sufficient food. I have heard such Indians say they have been at times two days without any food. They have not directly starved to death but they

have been kept in a weakened condition that makes them an easy prey to any acute disease and it is in fact a slow starvation. It is impossible for the blind, the aged and the crippled Indians to make a living and the young seldom have anything to give them. Such people among ourselves are taken care of when destitute in poor farms or in hospitals. Indians will not live in such hospitals. It has been recommended in the case of the destitute Blackfoot Indians that they be gathered about a mission in little houses and looked after by the head of the mission with a matron and cook to look after their meals and who will prevent any young able-bodied Indians from feeding at the mess and fattening upon the old. This method should be adopted here and continued until legislation is obtained permitting the allotment of the reservation and the sale for the old of enough of their surplus lands to provide funds which, if administered wisely by the department, ought to support them for the remainder of their lives.

As soon as this generation of old people passes away the remaining Indians will practically be white people, i.e., brought up under new conditions, able to speak English, educated as white people in the schools and able to make their own living. The ration now

given as reported by the office of the superintendent is issued twice a month as follows:

2 lbs. bacon.	1 lb. coffee.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " baking powder.	5 " flour.
2 " beans.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " hard bread.
10 " beef or mutton.	2 " rice.

This would probably be sufficient if handled in a large mess by competent cooks. This, however, is handled otherwise.

The large death rate of the old, crippled and destitute, caused largely by semi-starvation and cold, is a reproach to our humanity and civilisation. Going about among the Indian houses it was noted that the old and crippled are in great need of bedding and winter clothing. The bedding noticed in their houses was usually a mass of filthy rags. They are very lightly clothed for summer and practically unclothed for winter. This is true also on the Shoshone, Blackfoot and Crow reservations, and where there are no tribal funds to make a payment clothing and bedding should be promptly furnished. Some of the white people of this country are becoming aroused over these conditions and I have been asked to join in a newspaper attack upon the administration to bring about an alleviation of the conditions. As no woven article can prevent the passage of the severe cold of this climate

it is recommended that each destitute person at all these northern agencies, as well as the children dependent upon them, receive a sheep lined garment, a fur head covering and a pair of arctics, as well as two good blankets a piece before the cold begins next month.

That the disgracefully neglected condition of the Fort Belknap plant has been known to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for four years is attested by a letter signed by him November 22, 1915. After a personal inspection which strengthens the opinion heretofore arrived at, that there is no proper system in the department for following up such letters and bringing about a betterment in conditions considered "intolerable" by the Commissioner himself four years ago, and not yet corrected, one can not but feel surprised when it is learned that the former superintendent and school principal responsible in large part for the neglect seen everywhere about the school and agency have had their salaries raised and have been given better positions.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of the Interior.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 8, 1920.

Bulletin No. 120.

Enclosed is a report on the Colville Indian
Reservation, Washington, by Commissioner McDowell.
This report has been filed today with the Secretary
of the Interior.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington.
by Malcolm McDowell,

Colville Indian Reservation,
Nespelem, Washington.
September 3, 1920.

Sir:

I have just finished an inspection of the Colville Indian Reservation in northeastern Washington and desire to submit the following as a report: Accompanied by the superintendent, Mr. Fred C. Morgan, and Mr. Lucian A. Gray, the general mechanic, I made an automobile trip of several hundred miles which brought me in touch with the Indians, their lands, the schools, forest lands, homesteaded tracts and irrigation districts in all parts of the reservation. A number of Indians met me in the council hall at the agency and told me what they would like the Government to do for them. I also spent a night at St. Mary's Mission, on Oyak Creek in the western part of the reserve and talked, at considerable length, with Father Caldi, the Jesuit missionary who has lived with the Indians of this section for nearly thirty years. Mr. Meek, the assistant supervisor of forests for the

Indian Service, gave me such helpful information notwithstanding the fact he had been in the woods fighting a forest fire for forty-eight hours without sleep. Superintendent Morgan did all in his power to help me see the reservation and meet the Indians and the members of his staff gave me the most cordial cooperation, which was characteristic of the fine spirit of community service I found prevailing at the agency.

The major problems presented by the Colville Reservation relate to lands, forests, allotments and irrigation and I beg to submit the following suggestions in relation thereto:

(1) That legislative and administrative action be taken which will make an Indian Forest (similar to the Red Lake Indian Forest in Minnesota) of the San Poil Range, the Neapelem Range and the Moses Group of mountains, all in the south-half of the reservation, to the end that these three important watersheds always will be under Federal control. To bring this about would require a review, by the Secretary of the Interior-probably through a commission of the selections for homestead entry of the lands, on these mountains, which were opened to entry

September 5, 1916 under the President's proclamation, dated May 3, 1916 (Act of Congress of March 22, 1906, 34 Stat., 80). My justification for this suggestion is contained in this report.

(2) The speedy allotment of lands, out of the tribal lands, to all children born, and living, subsequent to the original allotments made under the Act of March 22, 1906.

(3) The sale of all idle "Moses" allotments in the West Okanogan irrigation district, the proceeds to be used in such manner, for the benefit of the allottees or heirs, as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

(4) That the unsold timber in the Moses Mountain logging unit, occupying all or parts of townships 32, 33 and 34, range 28, and townships 32, 33 and 34, range 29, be placed on the market to be sold as a unit. The approximate area of this tract, which lies in the western part of the south-half of the reservation, is 95,000 acres; it contains about 350,000,000 feet of yellow pine, fir and larch. It is west of the Moses Group watershed.

(5) Enlarge the Hespeler irrigation district

and use money secured from tribal timber sales to build adequate irrigation works.

(5) Install an electric lighting plant at the agency.

The Colville Reservation, the home of 2,500 Okanogan, Nespelem, Columbia River (Moses' Band), Nez Perce (Joseph's Band), San Poil, Colville, Wecanatchee, Spokane, Umatilla and Yakima Indians, has the Columbia River for its eastern and southern boundaries, the Okanogan River for its western line and the Canadian border for its northern limit. Its greatest distance, east and west, is about 70 miles and north and south, 80 miles. The area of the reservation is about 3,500,000 acres. It lies to the east of the Cascade Mountains and its climate, therefore, borders on the semi-arid; the precipitation varies from 12 to 80 inches and its altitude ranges from 1,800 to 6,500 feet. Its soil is about 80 per cent glacial and varies from fine silt to coarse gravel, with some areas of volcanic ash and alkali flats. The sub-soil is an exceedingly porous, loose gravel - practically a sieve through which the slight rainfall passes almost unchecked. When precipitation is normal it is a good

grade of rough grazing land. As a whole the Colville Reservation is a stock and timber country and, for a number of years, live stock and timber will be the principal factors in its economic development.

There are some rather extensive areas along the Okanogan and Columbia rivers and in the valleys of the Hespeler and San Poil rivers, of what might be called irrigable land, susceptible of development and some of the river benches are regarded as excellent fruit lands if they can be irrigated. It is held by men who understand fruit culture that some of this bench land along the Okanogan and Columbia rivers is as good apple land as is the best of the Wenasatchee apple district.

This jurisdiction is divided into two parts - the north-half and the "diminished" or south-half. Most of the Indians live in the south-half and it is the south-half which, generally, is regarded as the reservation proper for the north-half was allotted to the Indians in 1900 and the surplus land restored to the public domain. There were 633 Indians allotted 52,960 acres in the north-half and then the surplus land, having been restored to the public domain, was

opened to settlement and about 300,000 acres were made into the Colville National Forest. For some years there has been a gradual movement of the Indians out of the north-half into the diminished reservation, the Indians seeking to get away from their white neighbors, the homesteaders, to live in a more congenial environment among their own people. The western and north-western parts of the north-half have been practically abandoned by the Indians. Those who have remained on the north-half are the more progressive and industrious and many of them are well advanced on the road to civilization. The north-half extends about thirty miles south of the Canadian line. The surplus land, part of which was opened to homestead and entry and part made into the Colville National Forest, was taken from the Indians without compensation. Later, however, the rights of the Indians were recognized and Congress appropriated \$1,500,000 as payment for the lands taken. This was distributed pro rata among the Indians. It is worthy of note that many of the Indians have not drawn out their money, preferring to keep their portions as provision for their old age.

The Colville Reservation is an old one for

it was set apart for Indians by Executive Order in 1872. The original Indian population was made up of Okanogan, Nespelem, San Poil and, what are called, Colville Indians. Later, Chief Moses' band of Columbia River Indians and Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce Indians were placed on the reservation and a number of Wenatchees, Yakimes, Spokanes, Umatillas and other Indians married into the reservation tribes and became allottees. Thus the reservation has a conglomerate Indian population with a number of Indian languages. It is necessary, in council and conferences, to have from two to four interpreters. The Chinook jargon, the trade language of the northwest is used by the Indians to some degree. The number of different tribes and tongues, customs and traditions creates difficult situations for the superintendent sometimes, but, in the main, the Indians live amicably together and are gradually becoming one people. The larger proportion of them are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. The Nez Perce are Protestants.

Superintendent Morgan told me that, taking them as a whole, the Indians were moral, clean and strongly inclined to maintain law and order. There

were occasional failures to observe the marriage laws but such cases were taken in hand by the Indian court and the offenders punished. Cases of immorality are becoming less frequent and it is his opinion that in a few years all of the Indians will strictly obey the marriage laws. Father Galdi corroborated Mr. Morgan's statement but said the "divorce habit," which up to recent years was unknown to the Indians, had been introduced into the reservation by white people and was growing stronger among the Indians. Gambling is the worst evil on the reservation. The opening of the reservation to white settlers and the sale of townsites gave unscrupulous white men abundant opportunity to open up new avenues to gambling to Indians who, naturally, are of a "sporty" disposition. Superintendent Morgan secured the cooperation of county officials and has met with such success in keeping down gambling. Prohibition has almost completely ended drunkenness on the reservation although some of the Indians occasionally drink patent medicines and extracts for the alcohol which is contained in them. Generally speaking, the health of the Indians is good. Trachoma is on the

wane and the Indians are more kindly disposed toward tuberculosis sanatoria and are becoming more amenable to sanitary laws and practices.

For four successive years Eastern Washington has suffered from drouth. Indians and homesteaders on the Selville Reservation are discouraged. Many failed this year to grow enough grain for seed to say nothing of enough food for their work animals. A number of homesteaders have left the country and many Indians, who, under the pressure of the demands made by the World War, largely increased their acreage, have been compelled to leave their homes to earn "grub stake" cash picking hops, in the Yakima hop district and apples, in the Wenatchee and Okanogan districts. Nevertheless all the Indians I saw appeared to be well fed and in first class physical condition. I found them to be a fine lot of men and women; intelligent, friendly, quick to catch a point, possessed of the sense of humor and, in short, superior in many ways to the Indians of many other tribes.

The reservation proper, that is, the south-half or "diminished" reservation is the principal field of activity for the superintendent and for the purpose

of this report, I shall confine the following pages to this portion of the original jurisdiction and, in common with most people, call it the Colville Reservation. Its area is 1,342,375 acres of which 333,275 acres have been allotted to 2931 Indians. These figures are taken from the 1912 annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs which also shows that of this area 136,002 acres are classed as agricultural land; 1,114,225 acres as grazing land (some agricultural land is included in the grazing land acreage); 300,000 acres as forest land; 47,003 acres as irrigable land of which 41,960 acres are irrigated and the balance is agency and school land. Mountain ranges are the natural boundaries of the several districts into which the reservation is divided: the Inchelium or Eastern district lies along the Columbia River; and the San Poil and Nepelem districts are central and the Okanogan district lies along the Okanogan River, in the west.

The allotment of 333,275 acres to 2931 Indians was begun in 1909 and, by presidential proclamation dated May 3, 1916, the surplus land, classified under the Act of March 22, 1908 as irrigable, grazing and arid lands, was thrown open to homesteaders September

5, 1916. All the land classed as timber land is reserved for future disposition and ten townships of the surplus land were excepted from homestead entry for Indian grazing land. The schedule of lands opened shows 428,144 acres.

The San Poil Range, the Hesperian Range and the Moses Mountains are important watersheds with altitudes ranging from 4,000 to 6,500 feet. Their slopes, generally, are well wooded. The San Poil watershed covers all and parts of about ten townships; the Hesperian Range about five townships and the Moses Group - as that bunch of mountains is called - about three townships. Approximately 70,000 acres on the San Poil Mountains, 18,000 acres on the Hesperian Range and 25,000 acres on the Moses Mountains have been opened to homesteaders and a few optimistic adventurers made entry on these mountains four years ago in the vain hope of carrying out clearings which, in the course of time, might give them a chance for a meager livelihood. Most of them, I was informed, have given up the struggle and have left the country. I passed through some sections where these mountain homestead selections are and saw

the abandoned homesteads, the little dust-dry clearings and vacant log shacks bearing eloquent testimony to the land-sense of those who selected mountains for pioneer farmers to subdue. Any American citizen who is desirous of owning a fine mountain may satisfy his craving for rugged scenery by filing, under the homestead law, on a certain selection in the northwestern part of the Colville Reservation and, by "proving up," will become the possessor of Mount Moses with some lodgepole pine, blue grouse and a magnificent outlook. I am informed that the crest of Mount Moses has an altitude of 8,500 feet and there was snow on this huge hill the latter part of August when I was on the reservation. Every white man in that country with whom I discussed the subject told me that homestead selections never should have been made on the mountain ranges I have mentioned because all the land was mountain timber land and it could not be farmed even if cleared.

I have brought up this matter because the situation, developed by opening up sections of these mountain ranges to homesteaders, threatens the preservation of these most important watersheds for it opens a

way by which the watersheds can be taken from federal control. The sound policy is now well recognized that the National Government must conserve the sources of rivers. Congressional and executive action should be taken which will withdraw these mountain lands from entry under the homestead act and either restore them to the tribal land area or place them under the Indian Forest Service. Only a few homesteaders have filed on these lands and it is possible very few more will make the adventure, so no pioneer will suffer if the land is withdrawn from homestead entry.

A simple solution of this problem, it seems to me, would be to return the mountain homestead selections to the Indians. The land, then, would come under the supervision of the Forestry Branch of the Indian Service which, by permitting logging according to sound forestry practices and by leasing the woods to sheep and cattle men, would develop a source of substantial income to the Indians, while, at the same time, the forests would be conserved and the watersheds preserved for the common good of white and Indians.

The children born since the original allotments were made have no land and a number of Indians asked me to present the matter of making allotments to such children who are living, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I did not learn the number of children for whom allotment is desired but Superintendent Morgan told me there was enough land in the ten townships reserved for Indian communal grazing to give land to all unallotted children. Inquiry by me disclosed the fact that the Indians are not unanimously in favor of allotting the children for some of the influential tribesmen are opposed to the proposition. I found that those who voiced their opposition to me have no children who were born subsequent to the original allotments. On the other hand I found several Indians, strongly in favor of allotting the children, who are childless.

The opponents of the proposition told me there was not enough grazing land on the reservation for Indian stock and that if the tribal grazing land was divided among new allottees not only would the area of communal grazing land be dangerously reduced but all of the advantages of an open range would be lost because,

they said, the allotments would be fenced. After hearing both sides and securing the views of government officials I arrived at the opinion that the children should be allotted and suggest that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs direct that a special inquiry be made into this matter with the purpose of allotting the children.

Approximately 800,000 acres of the reservation, or more than half its area, is forest land. The estimated volume of merchantable timber is 3,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of which about 90 per cent is western yellow pine. The average stumpage value is placed at a dollar a thousand but it is believed much higher prices will be obtained when the timber is sold. Two recent sales brought \$3.03 and \$2.85 for yellow pine and \$1.00 and \$1.10 for red fir larch and white fir.

Both sales were of timber located in the Oak Creek district in the western part of the reservation and the timber was purchased to make boxes for the apple packers of the Okanogan Valley. Besides the money derived from the sale of this timber the Indians secure

collateral benefits, such as roads which the lumber companies must build - over \$12,000 has been spent by the lumber men thus far - and more than that, the logging operations, the mills, box factories and hauling give a number of Indians opportunities for employment at good wages. The timber is cut under the supervision of the Forestry Branch of the Indian Service which is a guaranty that the forests will not be cut down without regard to the future but the cutting will be done in accordance with the rather strict rules and regulations of the Service.

Forest fires, during the last four years of drouth, have burned up tens of thousands of dollars. A fire was eating up good timber property when I came on the reservation but a good rain, the first for months, fell for a few days and the fire fighters had their first rest for some time. When I viewed the wide expanse of forest land and noted the rough character of the country and the almost insurmountable difficulties presented by the succession of mountain ranges, hills and canyons and then saw the small group of Indian Service foresters who are the only forest fire fighters on the reservation, I did not need to be a professional

forester to know there are not enough men employed on the Colville Reservation to properly guard and conserve the principal asset which these Indians have in sight. The force of foresters should be increased - there can be no sound argument against that suggestion. Any time in summer a wide spread fire may burn several townships in a few days. The small forestry staff on the reservation can not cut trails, roads and other obstacles to fires; supervise logging operations; check lumber measurements; keep track of stock grazing permits and successfully cope with the menace of fire.

At present the revenue to the Indians from the forests, aside from the two sales I have mentioned, comes from grazing permits which total about \$15,000 each year. This year 27,000 sheep and 2,400 cattle are grazing, under permit, in the forests with the usual accompanying conflict of selfish interests between those who want the forests only for sheep and those who want them for cattle.

The Forestry Division has blocked out - tentatively - an area of about 25,000 acres, west of the Moses Group watershed and contributory to Oak Creek,

on which, it is estimated there is a stand of 350,000,000 feet of timber of which about 80 per cent is yellow pine and ten per cent fir and larch. The two small blocks of timber which were recently sold to the apple box makers lie in this area. It is believed a good price can be secured for this timber if it is sold in a large block so as to justify the building of a few miles of railroad from the proposed unit to Omak. If this timber could be sold it not only would give the Indians a considerable amount of cash, but would open up new avenues to gainful labor and would do much to decrease the fire menace to the whole timber area to the east. Therefore, I recommend that this proposed Moses Mountain logging unit be placed on the market at an early day.

Rainfall varies from about 18 inches in the southwest to 20 inches in the north central and northeastern sections of the reserve. The valleys of the two branches of the Napeles River offer attractive irrigation possibilities. The Irrigation Section of the Indian Service has installed a system of irrigation in the Little Napeles Valley, using Lake Owhi as a reservoir. Surveys have been made for a project in the

Big Nespelem River Valley to irrigate 7,000 acres in the lower Nespelem Valley and along the benches bordering the Columbia River, nearly all of which is arid land although it does produce light crops of winter and spring wheat when rainfall and snows are normal. Curiously, a few years ago, many of the influential Indians of this section were opposed to irrigation but the four years' drought has converted them and now they seem eager for it.

The West Okanogan Valley irrigation district, a private affair, includes a number of "Moses" allotments. Some of these have been leased and are producing fine fields of alfalfa, corn and other crops. Scarcely any of the Indian land under this ditch is farmed by the Indians, not so much because the Indians are adverse to farming but because they became unhappy when white settlers moved into their section. As a result they left and moved to the Nespelem Valley where they would be among their relatives. Congress appropriated \$25,000 to complete the purchase of the water rights on these "Moses" allotments. In a few years the flumes of the irrigation district will have to be rebuilt and the corporation is planning to build many

miles of concrete ditches. This will bring a heavy assessment on the irrigated lands. Because of the practical abandonment of their farms by the Moses Indians and because of the certainty that a large sum of money must be paid out in a few years for reconstruction charges, Superintendent Morgan is of the opinion that all heirship tracts in the West Okanogan irrigation district which are not being utilized by the Indian allottees should be sold at once. After viewing that district and talking with the district officials and with some of the interested Indians I recommend that Mr. Morgan's suggestion be adopted and that a commission be appointed to investigate the old Indian ditches on the Colville Reservation for the purpose of taking action which will protect water rights acquired by beneficial use. This should be done before more Indian land is patented or sold. I also strongly urge that measures be taken promptly to develop the irrigation possibilities in the Neapolen Valley.

Under the advice of his physician Superintendent Morgan has resigned and leaves the Service September 30th for a long period of recuperation.

Several Indians asked me if I could not induce him to withdraw his resignation and stay with them. Everywhere on the reservation I heard expressions of regret and sorrow from white men and Indians when Mr. Morgan told them he was making his last trip over the reservation.

Mr. Morgan has built miles of good mountain roads and has developed an agency plant under discouraging climatic and topographical conditions which calls for more than a mere mention. I was particularly impressed with the man-made beauty and the well kept premises of the plant, which is about two and a half miles from the little village of Nespelem which is about 35 miles, as the crow flies, northwest of the city of Spokane. I have seen no unit of the Indian Service which was so nearly a model of neatness and so well planned and maintained as the Colville plant. For some years the employees have been friendly rivals in keeping their cottages, lawns and gardens up to the high standard established by the superintendent who, each year, offered prizes for the best kept premises. The result of this neighborly competition is a beautiful little oasis in a semi-arid setting and the effect

was secured only by hard work and continually keeping at it. This agency needs an electric lighting plant for the only source of illumination is the old fashioned kerosene lamp which, always a fire menace, becomes a real peril in little isolated communities with no protection from fires. When the people of an agency display so much community pride and work so hard to realize their community ideals - as is the case with the employees of the Colville Agency - they should receive substantial encouragement and, therefore, I beg to recommend to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that an electric lighting plant be installed at Colville Agency as soon as the money is available.

Almost all of the children of proper age on the reservation attend, more or less regularly, some school. As it was vacation time when I was on the reservation the schools were not open but Mr. W. E. O. Humphries, day school inspector for the Colville and Spokane agencies, gave me the following information. Seven day schools were maintained on the Colville Reservation during the last school year and Indian pupils were enrolled in the non-reservation schools of Oushean and Chemsaw, the Sacred Heart Convent at Ward,

the St. Mary's Mission on the reservation near Oak and in about 25 public schools. The annual enrollment in the day schools was 131, in boarding schools 138 and in public schools 215, a total of 484 out of a total of less than 500 eligible children. The percentage of day school attendance, based on annual enrollment, was 57. The number of pupils who took final examinations was 78 of which 23 passed, 5 were conditioned and 9 failed.

A number of Indians met me at the agency and we held an informal conference. We took up a number of matters which, they said, were "on their minds and troubling them." First they wanted to know what was done with the money received from grazing leases. All this money is turned into the United States Treasury and partially off-sets the appropriation Congress makes each year for the administrative expenses of the agency. Superintendent Morgan prepared a statement for me which I read to the Indians who were apparently satisfied because, as one of them said, "now we know." On almost every reservation I visit I find the Indians are not kept informed of the tribal receipts and their disposition by the Government. It seems to me the owners of

a property are entitled to annual statements, at least, of the condition of the property and the receipts and disposition of funds, even though the owners may be wards or their property may be in the hands of a trustee. The Indians, whose tribal lands and funds are handled and controlled by the Government, should know what the Government is doing with their lands and money. It surely would not take much time for the clerks of a reservation to draw up once a year a report, by the Government as guardian or trustee, of the Government's administration of its trust. The statement should be so worded that the Indians could understand it and it should be posted in the agency office where all who cared could read it. I am convinced that much of the troubles on reservations would be ended if the Indians were informed, from time to time, of the details in the administration of their affairs.

Indians, whose allotments are leased, wanted to know why their lease money was not turned over to them so they could use it as they pleased. I think this complaint is well founded. If we are to teach Indians how to manage their own affairs we will not get anywhere by deciding for them how much of their own

income they can use, how they shall use it and when they shall use it. Certainly no Indian will be ruined if he is given the two or three hundred dollars a year he receives from a lease as soon as it is collected from his tenant. It is rather curious that the largest incomes collected by the Government for Indians, the oil royalties and bonuses of the Osage Indians, are turned over to them forthwith. These annual incomes amount to \$5,000 or more a year while the little incomes of \$200 to \$300 received by Indians on other reservations are paid out "under supervision," that is, they are paid out in comparatively small amounts.

On the question of allotting land to children born after the original allotments were made there was a difference of opinion in the conference. More Indians spoke in favor of allotting children than against it. The Indians complained that homesteaders grazed their cattle over Indian land. I told them that on an open range such practice was bound to occur but they seemed to think it was the Government's duty to watch every homesteader to prevent him from grazing Indian land. On this reservation there are two round-ups a year and

the strays belonging to white men are cut out and the owner is required to pay a dollar for each animal.

The nearest Indian Service hospital to these Indians is at old Fort Spokane at the junction of the Columbia and Spokane rivers. There should be a small hospital installed at Nespelem. One of the agency buildings could be converted into a hospital at slight expense. It would meet the urgent need for a place where emergency cases could be treated by the agency physician.

Respectfully submitted,
Malcolm McDowell,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

November 13, 1930.

Bulletin No. 121.

Enclosed is a report on the Blackfeet
Indian Reservation, Montana, by Commissioner Scott.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Blackfeet Indian Agency, Montana.
by Hugh L. Scott.

Blackfeet Indian Agency,
Browning, Montana.
September 27, 1920.

Sir:

I arrived at the Blackfeet Agency September 20th.

This is the most run down and neglected agency of any yet visited. As reported last year there have been seven superintendents in four years. The climate is very severe in this region and comforts common elsewhere are denied here by the Department and most every employee is anxious to get away; no one wants these underpaid positions and they see others in civil life much better paid for the same class of work and naturally go where they can better themselves. Their places are usually taken by people who do not expect to stay. The Indian Service as a whole seems to be retrograding and its old employees are filled with resentment because no effort is being made to better their condition. Members of Congress point out that they can do nothing if the Department does not ask for relief.

Attention is especially invited to the pay recently

Then was made known with 12,000 in 1927. The commission was granted the chief clerk, whose salary until October 1, 1920 was \$1200, but now, due to the new commission, the salary is \$1300, his salary after October 1, will be \$1300, an increase of but \$100, to cover a \$25.00 expense for a bond of \$25,000 as special disbursing agent, with much greater responsibility than when he acted as chief clerk. This inadequate pay can be remedied without application to Congress and it seems highly unfair to add such a

labor and responsibility without a proportionate addition in salary.

As pointed out last year the water supply of the agency consists of one hand pump from which many women must carry their domestic supply often quite a distance during Montana blizzards. This has been reported to the Department for at least four years and now a fifth winter is at hand with nothing done to alleviate this condition which could be remedied for a small amount of money.

Intoxicating liquor.

This reservation joins the Canadian boundary, about forty-five miles north of the agency, and across which much liquor is being smuggled. Mr. Wilson, the superintendent, has been very active in arresting these smugglers but the prosecuting officers are reported as being very inefficient in handling these cases before the courts.

Ten men were caught with liquor in their possession and indicted but only one of whom was convicted. The only good thing about this traffic is the high price of the liquor which puts it out of the reach of the Indians. Either Browning or Kaliapell would be a good station for a liquor agent to take care of both the Blackfeet and Flathead reservations and both need his services.

Cut Bank Boarding School.

The Cut Bank boarding school was inspected September 31st in company with the superintendent. It is very much run down and its condition but little different from that reported last year. Seventy-six children were reported present of the 130 pupils expected. Steps were being taken by the superintendent to have the absentees brought in.

It was observed at many of these boarding schools that the Department sets the dates for the various Indian fairs. It would be much better to permit the superintendent to set these dates for in some cases they have been set during harvest time and, as all Indians want to go to fairs, it is seldom they remain at home until the harvest is completed. In other cases the dates are set after the

opening of school and the children do not go to school until the fair is over, unless dragged away by the police.

Almost nothing at this school appeared to be in order. The buildings were out of repair in many ways, panes of glass were out, the beds in the boys' dormitory were dirty, many sheets were worn and torn and it was reported that new ones could not be obtained. The sanitary arrangements were archaic and dangerous, the dining room was full of flies, the equipment for the tables insufficient and much tin was being used instead of china ware. The mangle reported last year as worn out was still in evidence, likewise the laundry boiler, then reported as "35 years old and dangerous," a relic brought from Fort Shaw. There was a new principal, the third within a year. The grounds were still full of trash as reported last year. The number of teachers was below the complement and there was no head matron. The children had very little milk to drink, they looked as though they had sore eyes, appeared unhealthy and not properly clothed for cold weather. An eye, ear and throat specialist was engaged in examining the children, and operating on adenoids. Among thirty children in the school twenty-seven cases of trachoma were found. There were more cases of lameness than are usually seen and to which his attention was directed in the hope that

Saints
Lisau

an operation would cure some of them. The whole appearance of the school was run down and neglected. One of the visiting party remarked that this "was not a boarding school but a boarding house for children and a poor one at that."

About the only commendable things noticed were the repair of the well reported last year as about to cave in, some painting about the buildings, some iron ceilings put up and the winter coal, although of poor quality, being hauled from the railway to the school.

The heating expense could be reduced by putting in a central plant and power and light could be easily provided by harnessing Cut Bank Creek which flows through the Agency. There is no indoor play room or gymnasium, which is especially necessary in this high latitude of long winters.

The Mission School. The school of the Roman Catholic Mission on Badger Creek was visited with the superintendent September 28th. It is called the Mission of the Holy Family. There was a fine irrigated garden that provides vegetables for the children, not all of whom had reported at the school. Those that were there looked bright and happy. The school seemed comfortable and those in authority seemed interested in

the childrens' welfare.

Day Schools.

The day school fifteen miles from Heart Butte seemed unusually good. At noon the children were being given a hearty meal of well cooked food that was both appetizing and nourishing. The children seemed to be doing well.

Old Indians.

The Heart Butte district, where most of the full-bloods live, was visited with the superintendent September 22nd. Here are most of the blind and helpless Indians. They had some food but it was scanty and some of them draw an insufficient ration of twelve pounds of meat a month together with a little flour, beans, and coffee. These old and blind people are utterly unable to make a living and those like them in every civilized community are taken care of. Their ration of twelve pounds of meat a month is very inadequate and to subsist upon this alone is but little more than semi-starvation and tends to make the person an easy prey to every disease. I attribute the small number of old Indians now alive at the various northern agencies to this niggardly policy of the Bureau which allows only the strongest to survive.

As reported many times, there have been three years of drouth in this district followed by a winter of phenomenal length and severity. Many horses starved to death on the range last winter. Because of the lack of horses little hay was put up and not much land was plowed and consequently these Indians are nearly as bad off now as they were last year. Notwithstanding the fact there has been more rain this year the Indians were not in a position to take advantage of the improved growing conditions. The old and helpless are going to suffer this winter for lack of clothing and bedding unless it is provided.

It is gratifying to learn from the daily press that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is going to provide these Indians with feed. He will not provide this for them for any length of time, however, unless he issues more than twelve pounds of meat a month and gives them some clothing and bedding. It is always a problem to support these old and blind and to prevent the young able-bodied and lazy from battenning upon them. These old people will not live in a hospital and it would seem better and more economical to gather them in small houses about a mission, as is done at St. Ignatius among the Flatheads, with a matron in charge and their food prepared by a cook and the young and lazy

prevented from eating there. It is believed that if not strictly confined to their quarters, they would be happy in such a place and be well cared for.

A recommendation was made to the Bureau last year that the scrub horses of the northern agencies be purchased and slaughtered by the Government and the hides sold approximately for the cost of the animal (at Crow Agency last year \$10 per head) and the meat issued to the Indians in lieu of the more costly beef. I have eaten horse and mule meat on the old Indian campaigns for two weeks at a time and found it suitable. This plan as carried out by Superintendent John Dunton at the Tongue River Agency last winter had many advantages -

1. It took a ten dollar horse off the range that ate more grass than a \$150. steer, thus improving the range.
2. It improved the herd by culling from the bottom.
3. It gave the Indians ten dollars each for an animal that could not be marketed elsewhere.
4. It permitted the Indians to be fed practically without cost to the government for meat rations.

If the Department had ordered this done at the Blackfeet Agency in time before the superintendent left the agency for attendance in court approximately \$80,000, expended for beef, would have been saved to the Government

and many horses that starved to death would have been utilised. A copy of Superintendent Martin's report is submitted herewith, (See Exhibit A). I recommend that this plan be put in force this winter, provided there are enough scrub horses left on the range and without putting the Indians on foot.

Inquiry brought out the fact that most of the able-bodied men and women were out working in different directions, some in the harvest fields at \$6.00 a day, some on the railroad at \$5.33, and still others with the Reclamation Service. Many young women were getting \$6.00 per day handling sheeps, but winter is close at hand and this work will soon be over. Of course the old and helpless cannot do this kind of work, although some are able to assist by taking care of the children and of stock so as to liberate the workers.

The able-bodied, full-blood Indians should be put on their feet next spring by an issue of teams and implements when necessary. These should be purchased from the tribal funds, contingent upon the cultivation of their forty acres of irrigable land. These Indians are now in a discouraged and destitute condition as are many white people in that section who are still in debt for seed planted last spring upon which nothing was realized and who are leaving the country. The Indian cannot leave but

he must live.

The Tribal Herd.

Last year it was pointed out to the Department, under date of August 15, that there had been three years of drouth in Montana; that the stock feed was very short on the range and outside stock men were shipping to market, to such places as Minnesota and other points where fodder could be procured; that the reservation stock then brought \$15.50 per hundred pounds in the market. It was recommended that the tribal herd be sold at once and be cut down to the number of cattle that could be saved on the hay and oil cake then on hand before the market would have a chance to slump due to the large shipments in all parts of the dry country, to prevent the herd from being lost by starvation. I am informed that no action was taken on this recommendation until the latter part of September when the cattle were dipped during a snow storm; many died in the cars and many others on the range. The failure to heed this advice has caused a loss to the tribal herd of at least \$40,000.

It is pleasing to hear that the tribal herd is being gathered for a closing out sale. Although the cars are arriving as ordered, the authority to ship, which was

asked for by the superintendent on August 16th, has not yet been granted by the Indian Office in Washington and it is feared the cattle will have to be turned loose and the cars released to avoid demurrage. If this happens the cattle will have to be gathered again when authority for shipment is obtained and then, possibly, the cars cannot be reassembled. The driving of cattle unnecessarily reduces their weight and consequent value and will be made necessary only in case of the lack of action by the Bureau.

Respectfully submitted,
Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners,

Report on the Crow Indian Reservation, Montana.
by Hugh L. Scott,

Crow Agency, Montana.
September 12, 1920.

Sir:

I have the honor to report upon the conditions found at the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana.

My first visit after leaving the superintendent's office was made to the hospital which was found to be well appointed and equipped with drugs and instruments. The operating room which was being renovated last year is not yet finished and cannot be used. There is no graduate nurse; of this the Crows complain. The building and grounds were well looked after. The hospital is much used by the Crows and they should have a graduate nurse with a competent assistant.

The doctor is called upon frequently to visit Indians in parts distant from Crow Agency and it is most important he should be provided with transportation which will enable him to take care of his patients in all kinds of weather. He told me the Ford car he uses should have

proper lights and a self-starter as he makes frequent trips in stormy weather, and the lights are so poor he can scarcely make his way, and it often happens the engine dies and he must get out to crank it and gets thoroughly chilled. He should have a closed top to the car as it is not reasonable to expect a doctor to be able to perform an operation after exposure to a Montana winter storm for a distance of twenty-five miles or more in an open car.

The Reservation.

Several trips were made about the reservation, one with Superintendent Ashbury to the west side of the Big Horn at the Big Horn Canon and another to Lodge Grass and vicinity. There is more feed for stock than last year and better crops. The Montana Farming Corporation has a good crop of wheat and the crop rental to the Crows which is based upon the crops raised ought to be valuable this year. Many Crows lost their teams last winter and were not able to put in their crops.

School.

The boarding school has almost an entirely new force, including the principal, who has started work on

the grounds which present a better appearance than when I saw them last year.

The school buildings have been partly renovated but the work was stopped suddenly and has not been finished. Much of the plaster put on last year has fallen and the brick walls need repointing, especially the corners where the down spouts are lacking. It was observed with pleasure that sanitary drinking fountains have been placed in front of the dormitories. Only a few children were present at the opening and it was expected that many would not report until after the Billings fair, which a majority of the Crows attend with their families. Several days after the opening the children numbered thirty.

The principal reports that only three cows of the herd of twenty-five animals are giving milk. This is not nearly sufficient to supply milk for the childrens' need. The other animals should be traded or sold and milk cows that have been tested for tuberculosis added to the herd.

The shoes of the children were found to be of two classes, one of which was built on a proper last. It is recommended that only shoes be purchased that have been built on a proper last, one that does not deviate the great

tes. The uppers should be made of oil tanned leather treated with Vaseline or Dri-foot. This would make them waterproof and twice as durable.

The principal reports the need of thirty steel lockers for the boys' clothing and a utiliter tractor for the school garden. The toilets of the children should be replaced by a more modern variety. It is safe to remark of the many Indian schools visited during the past two seasons, reaching from Mexico to the Canadian line, not two of them have safe and satisfactory toilets for the children.

The school gymnasium began last year has not yet been fully completed. It has a cheap paper roof badly put on which will soon have to be renewed. The only equipment on hand is for basket ball in which the Indian parents are much interested, for they come miles to see a match game. The out door play ground also is lacking in equipment.

The San Xavier Mission School was visited on the 8th of September. The school property is worn but serviceable. The toilet arrangements for the children, however, are not satisfactory. They consist of inadequate and insanitary outhouses that are located too far from the dormitories in winter. It is pertinent to state here that the field matron reported two cases of typhoid fever above

the school on the Big Horn River and the children should all receive the typhoid inoculation. It is considered nowadays that a death from typhoid fever is a case of criminal carelessness on the part of those having responsibility for the health conditions, which responsibility rests, it is presumed, on the Department.

Only a few children had reported at this school but more were expected after the closing of the fairs. It was said the number of children in this neighborhood grows constantly smaller for what cause no reason could be given. It was evident to me that the children are the object of much solicitude from those who have them in charge.

The Tribal Herd.

There was some difficulty in getting the figures on the tribal herd, some of which have not been obtained yet, those, for instance, of the number of cattle remaining after the shipments last fall. It appears that the number of cattle on the range at the beginning of winter is not known. About 3300 calves were branded last year and only 368 this year.

Last year I reported to the Department, under dates of August 16th and 27th, in connection with the

Blackfeet and Crow tribal herds, that there had been several years of drouth in Montana and there was not enough feed on the ranges to carry the cattle through the winter; that outside stockmen were shipping their cattle out of the country, some to market and the breeding stock to places where cheap feed would be found; that the previous shipment from the Blackfeet Reservation brought \$15.50 per hundred pounds; that the Crow and Blackfeet herds should be cut down to the number that could be saved by the feed then on hand; that advantage should be taken of the high market at once lest the rush of shipments cause the market to slump. This advice was ignored or acted upon too late with the result that there was a winter loss which many people estimate at 4500 head - the superintendent estimates 3000 head. Taking the smaller figure, at \$60 a head the loss to the Crow fund amounts to \$180,000 at the least calculation and was caused by the mismanagement of the Department after receiving the information (letters of August 16 and 27, 1919) of the conditions in time to avoid most of it.

This loss tends to support the assertion of the Crow Indians that the Department is not competent to manage successfully their tribal herd. They claim that the lessees have a rental to pay, in one case of \$75,000,

for their range as well as a state tax on their property, yet they have made money and become rich in a series of years. While the Grew herd pays no grass rental or state tax yet it pays almost no dividends. I recommend the herd be sold and the pasture rented. Had this been done before last year a loss of \$120,000 would have been converted into a gain of \$75,000. The Grews complain very bitterly over this loss more especially since no one can be held accountable under the present system.

The Office.

The Indians told me that the agency people always seemed to be too busy to give them the time necessary to properly transact their business; that while the superintendent saw every one who called he gave each but a few minutes. If his petition is refused the Indian feels that his request has received short consideration and he goes away with resentment toward the office; he wants courtesy and deliberation and is entitled to have them. If the system of decentralization used by Superintendent John Sinton of the Rosebud Agency were put in force there would be more time both for the superintendent and clerks and the feeling of the Indian toward the office would improve. As it is

he often comes long distances and spends \$30 to get a check for \$25. At the Rosebud Agency the Indian seldom goes to the main office. He collects his own rent from the lessees and needs the intervention of the office only when the lessor refuses to pay or when the lease is to be renewed.

Council.

A number of Indians signified their desire for a semi-formal council which was held in the superintendent's office building. The remarks were taken down by a stenographer and a copy is appended for your information. The speakers represented most of the districts of the reservation and spoke in public with great moderation but showed their bitterness privately.

The Indians feel there has been great mismanagement of the irrigation fund as well as of the tribal herd, that \$200,000 of their money has been appropriated for irrigation without their consent, that large amounts of money have been turned into the tribal fund from lease of grazing privileges, sale of cattle, etc., and they are told that there is no money to make the per capita payment they desire. They want this payment to settle their debts to the traders, without whose assistance they say many Gros

last winter would have starved to death and now these traders can not give them further credit for next winter. The crops of the season are good but many lost their teams last winter and could not put in their crops and will be in want again. So they ask an itemized accounting of their fund, which they can not get from the Bureau and fear either the Department has not kept their accounts properly, and so cannot give it, or else the Bureau is covering something up. It is believed that they are entitled to such an accounting and therefore I recommend that it be given them. Much solicitude was expressed over their old and helpless who should be helped this winter with bedding, clothing and an adequate ration.

Complaint is made also of some of the employees at the agency. They say the superintendent knows about them but can not get rid of them. It is believed that where great dissatisfaction is felt over an employee, even though the employee is a good person, yet if he causes great friction for any cause, temperamental or otherwise, he should be changed.

A very bitter complaint is made that although the law passed last spring creating a commission for allotment of surplus land, the commission, whose members have

been appointed, is doing nothing awaiting the convenience of one member to get in his harvest. If his harvest is so important another person should be appointed in his place but the whole Gros tribe should not be compelled to set its interests aside for one member's convenience. All of this seems to be very reasonable to an outsider.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh L. Scott,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

December 3, 1920.

Bulletin No. 123.

Enclosed is a report on the Spokane Indian
Reservation, Washington, by Malcolm McDowell.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington.
by Malcolm McDowell,

Washington, D. C.
October 26, 1930.

Sir:

Following is a report of my visit, beginning September 26 last, to the Spokane Indian Reservation in northeastern Washington. This superintendency adjoins the southeastern part of the Colville Reservation, a few miles of the Columbia River separating them. Several years ago the two reserves were under one superintendent.

The Spokane Reservation, although it has an area of about 150,000 acres, is one of the lesser units of the Indian Service for its population is but a little over 600. The agency is located at Wellpenit which is about 45 miles, by road, northwest from the city of Spokane. The Spokane River is the southern boundary of the reserve. Superintendent O. C. Upchurch, who has since been transferred to the Colville Reservation, took me over his jurisdiction which includes the small sanatorium on the site of old Fort Spokane just across the Spokane River.

I found no important problems concerning the

Spokane Indians pressing for consideration. No Indians made any complaints against the superintendent. On the contrary several asked me if I could not induce the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to keep Mr. Upchurch at Spokane. One full-blood Indian, through an interpreter, said he wished the superintendent would issue an order forbidding anyone from speaking the Indian language on the premises of the McCoy Lake day school because he wanted the children to learn the English tongue quickly.

Apparently the natural resources of the reservation, agricultural, timber and mineral, are not of enough importance to excite the covetous desires of white men for but little effort has been made by white people to "break into" it. The timber, which is yellow pine with some fir and larch, is only fair in quality and quantity. There are no large areas of open land suitable for agriculture. Of some fifty mining leases made four years ago to prospectors for copper, lead, silver and tungsten but one small copper mine has been developed. A company is sinking a shaft into a bituminous coal prospect with some indications of success. A timber unit of 250,000,000 feet has been sold but the logs are taken to a mill outside the reservation. There are only three small mills

working under permits on the reserve and only half a dozen sections of land are leased to white cattle men.

About twelve years ago sixteen sections of surplus land in the eastern end were opened to homesteaders and all selections have been taken up. The Spokane Indians have no tribal herd and have only a few thousand dollars in trust funds and in the hands of the superintendent and the total income from leases, sales of land and timber is small when compared with like figures of other tribes.

For a number of years these Indians had a hard time of it. They were poor and many of them often, as they told me, were on the verge of starvation. This experience seems to have taught them the value of thrift for they are holding their lands. Superintendent Upchurch told me less than half a dozen allotments have been sold. These Indians are all self-supporting except a few of the old who, if living alone, are cared for by the agency. In short I found the Spokane Indians pretty well advanced along the road of progress.

Of the 600 Indians on the reservation about half are Scotch and French mixed-bloods and I was told

their white ancestors came from good families. The mixture of bloods occurred a couple of generations ago yet French still is used as the family tongue in several little communities. The homes of these mixed-bloods are superior, in many respects, to the average homes of neighboring white homesteaders. The full and half-blood Indians also have better homes than most Indians and little gardens are common.

The agricultural soil of the reservation is a light sandy loam along the rivers and light loamy soil on the higher benches. The principal crops raised by the Indians are wheat, oats, hay, barley and alfalfa. Potatoes are an important product and vegetables grow well. The land along the rivers is well adapted to fruit but the Indians, who have much to learn about horticulture, raise but little fruit. Nearly all the able-bodied men farm from five to 160 acres. One mixed-blood has leased land outside the reservation and this year had 500 acres in wheat.

Almost every family keeps a few cattle - from two head to a herd of fifty - on the forest land which is rather open and well watered. But there are not enough acres of cleared land of sufficient size to produce

may for winter feeding and this condition keeps down the size of herds and limits cattle raising. Until the timber is cut and land cleared cattle raising on this reservation will not be an important industry. The possibilities, however, of this reserve as a live stock producer are good but its development will not reach the maximum for a number of years. The Indians are preferred by white farmers for seasonal work on ranches and in orchards and mill men told me they are good workmen in logging camps and saw mills.

There are four schools on the reservation, two Indian day and two public schools and Indian children also attend three public schools on the border of the reservation. The indications are that in a short time all the children who do not attend nonreservation schools will be public school scholars. I had but time to visit but one of the schools, the McCoy Lake day school. This was one of the best day school plants I have ever seen; the school building was in good repair and well kept; the teacher, Mr. Allison and his wife, who is day school housekeeper, have a comfortable home not far from the school. The largest and best garden I have seen connected with a day school is the one at McCoy. Mr. Allison,

in the hope of getting the Indians to follow his example is raising a large number of chickens and has made a special effort to grow alfalfa. As a result a number of the Indians have planted alfalfa with encouraging success. Not only does Mrs. Allison "put up" fruit and vegetables for the school but the women come to her home and hold "canning bees."

The principal matter I have to bring to your attention in connection with this jurisdiction concerns the Fort Spokane hospital. It is located on the old military reserve, formerly Fort Spokane which, I was told, has been loaned to the Indian Service by the War Department. It occupies a high plateau on the south bank of the Spokane River sixty miles west of the city of Spokane and a mile up the Spokane River from its junction with the Columbia River.

The site is ideal for a tuberculosis sanatorium and general hospital for the Indians of Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Alaska and Montana. The reservation occupies 640 acres of land and the army, some years ago, installed complete water and sewer systems. The old barracks, store house and a number of officers cottages, a large orchard and other valuable improvements are on the grounds. In

1914 the Joint Senate and House Committees, of which Senator Robinson was Chairman, visited this place and was much impressed with its possibilities for an Indian Service tuberculosis sanatorium.

A fine water system can be made available by repairing, at comparatively slight expense, the trunk pipe line from the concrete reservoir which has a capacity of 2,000 barrels. Water flows, by gravity, from this reservoir to the buildings. The water is of excellent quality for it comes from springs on the hill side. The sewer system needs but little repair to bring it to its original effectiveness.

The soil of the plateau is sandy and loam with good drainage and has produced abundant field crops and vegetables. At present there are enclosed 250 acres of pasture, 50 acres in grain and alfalfa and about 20 acres of the old drill ground is used for vegetables, fruit and berries. There is enough good available soil to raise grass and fodder for cows sufficient to furnish the necessary milk for tubercular patients and chickens thrive on the place so that the hospital could supply milk and eggs from its own lands.

The Great Northern Railroad has a line surveyed

and graded from Bluestem to within a mile of the hospital and there is a good power site on the Spokane River not over half a mile from the hospital which, it is confidently believed, will be developed within a few years for money, already, has been paid for overflow lands. A bituminous coal mine is being developed on the reservation just across the river with fair prospects of success.

Four years ago one of the larger of the old army buildings was made into a hospital - the present Fort Spokane Hospital of which Dr. J.R. Collard is physician in charge. On paper the hospital has a capacity of twenty beds - in reality but a dozen sick people can be cared for comfortably.

Its equipment is excellent - too good for the building. The place is clean and sweet smelling - it is as sanitary as an old building can be kept. The venerable structure never was intended for a hospital. The halls, stairs and porches are too narrow. Beds cannot be rolled from the porches into the wards for tubercular patients to dress and undress in cold weather. The floors are old and uneven. The doors and window casings, mantles and base boards have old fashioned ornamental mouldings which collect and hold germs and dust. The upper hallways

are so obstructed by four sets of staircases that there is not sufficient space to transfer a patient from the operating room to a ward. There is no private room for special cases. When emergencies arise beds have been placed in the sterilizing room. There is but one room in the building for an employee - the nurse. The cook, seamstress and laundress must sleep in the female ward.

In short this building is a make-shift but it has amply demonstrated the great need of a hospital in that place for, with all its deficiencies, it has cared for 350 Indians during its four years of existence. Doctor Collard told me that three-fourths of the patients were restored to health, many of whom he felt certain would have died in from one to two years had it not been for the treatment they received at the Fort Spokane hospital.

Doctor Collard has in mind a plan for developing a modern hospital and school plant for Indians afflicted with tuberculosis and trachoma on this site using all available material and construction at hand, beginning with the erection of an up-to-date hospital a hundred feet to the east of the building now used for a sanatorium. There are three buildings, occupied as officers quarters

during the active days of Fort Spokane, which can be repaired and used by employees. Also there is a good brick building, now utilized as a warehouse, which can be made available for enlarged storage purposes. The six old barracks, administration building and other ancient structures built for the army seem to be past repairing but much of the frame work might be salvaged for new constructions. The present hospital building, with scarcely any change, could be made over into an administration building and as a school for fifteen to twenty tubercular children, using the screened porch during pleasant weather and the womens' ward during the winter months.

Beginning with a complete hospital unit, having a twenty-five bed capacity, a modern sanatorium and general hospital can be developed on this site without requiring a large appropriation at any one time.

When it is considered that the state of Washington, with an Indian population around 11,000, has only forty-two four beds in its three Indian Service hospitals and that it is estimated by superintendents and agency physicians that over 2,000 of the 11,000 Washington Indians have tuberculosis and nearly 1,500 have trachoma, the great

need of a sanatorium to care for the afflicted Indians is evident.

Therefore, I earnestly recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate sufficient funds to build a hospital of twenty-five bed capacity on the site of old Fort Spokane and to make repairs to the old officers' quarters, water and sewer systems and for other improvements as may be necessary to complete the first unit of what will become a tuberculosis sanatorium, a school for tubercular children and a general purpose hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 13, 1920.

BULLETIN NO.124

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Enclosed is a report on the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, by Commissioner Scott. This report was filed with the Secretary of the Interior November 6, 1920.

MALCOLM McDOWELL,

Secretary.

Report on the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming,
by Hugh L. Scott,

Fort Washakie, Wyo.
September 4, 1880.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward the following report of inspection of the Shoshone and Arapaho Agency at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

The Indians of this reservation number 1748 composed of two tribes of different linguistic families - the Shoshone and Arapaho - (Algonquin). The former number 880, the latter 868. These tribes were enemies when in their primeval condition, and there are jealousies still remaining. The Shoshones consider this reservation as their own property, to which the Arapahees were permitted to come to reside upon for a year on sufferance, but they have been established here by the Department and have acquired a majority of the best land. The members of both tribes are tractable, well-intentioned people, but are backward as compared with Indians of most other reservations in the amount of work accomplished with consequent comfort and prosperity. The Indians of both tribes are in apparent poverty and live usually in

canvas and brush houses. They have no large tribal fund as many other tribes from which to purchase houses and these must be constructed from earnings too scanty to afford much more than a mere living. From long experience of living in tents I know that it is impossible to keep up a proper standard of cleanliness and the desire for the ownership of property is weakened when one has no place to keep it. There is, therefore, no incentive to work for more than will give a scant living to the family, giving little prospect for advance in the future. Every effort should be made to induce and help the Indians to build houses of the logs to be had in the mountains of the reservation and there is a sawmill available for flooring and other necessary lumber.

The Agency.

The agency is established at the old military post of Fort Washakie, built largely of adobe about fifty years ago, and turned over to the Department of the Interior after abandonment by the military. It was built at a time when posts were established long distances from the railroad and everything had to be very primitive. This was never much of a place even when new. It is now getting dilapidated and requires many repairs or renewal.

There is a great need now especially for quarters for the doctor and the old wooden pipes of the water system require replacement.

The backwardness of these Indians will require an agency here for a long time to come. Nothing new seems so desirable as to properly house them. An active farmer placed in charge of a cooperative camp composed of chopping, logging and hauling crews, fed and clothed during the time they will work during the winter from some fund created for the purpose should, with the saw mill now in excellent condition, house all the Indians of the reservation comfortably in a short while, and do more for their permanent advancement than any other thing can do.

Shoshone School.

This school was visited with the new principal, Mr. Bischoff, but lately arrived from the abandoned Rainy Mountain School in Oklahoma. It has ^acapacity for 135 children. It had an attendance last year of 87. It was left in a deplorable state by the outgoing principal. Much of the equipment is worn. The toilet facilities need to be replaced, in fact this should have been done years ago.

For the past two years the positions of engineer and mechanic have been unfilled or filled by temporary appointees with no interest in or capacity for the work. One of the boilers for heating the plant is out of commission and the heating system generally needs overhauling. The water system is out of repair, with hydrants, etc., leaking, which will soon freeze and do much damage to the plant. Last year the school suffered much from cold and seems destined to do so again this year, and unless a competent engineer and mechanic are sent at once the school will probably have to close when cold weather sets in. It is the same old story almost everywhere - the Department does not offer enough pay to secure competent assistance and so far as is known there has been no effort to obtain from Congress the necessary increases. Inquiry in the field force draws out the fact that there is a widespread belief that the Department refuses to do this on account of a desire for a record for economy. If this is true, this record for economy will be obtained at the price of efficiency.

The school kitchen is in need of a new cooking equipment and a sink for washing dishes. The bakery needs a good breadmaking machine, as well as a general overhauling.

There is a good gymnasium, but it has no athletic equipment. This and a playground equipment should be provided at once. It is suggested that the equipment in the abandoned school at Rainy Mountain, Oklahoma, may be available.

There is a moving picture machine, which has not been in a condition for use for six years. The make is out of date and repairs cannot be obtained for it. It is recommended that this machine be replaced by a new one and this one disposed of as the Department may direct.

It is reported that the children get plenty of milk three times a day and relish it greatly. There is a large farm connected with the school. A large crop of alfalfa was in evidence, sufficient in amount to feed all the school stock and carry them through the winter and leave a great deal for sale.

The Hospital.

There is a large finely appointed hospital and has an efficient and devoted doctor and matron, but there is no nurse and the plant cannot operate until a nurse has been provided. There should in reality be a nurse with an assistant, as the hospital will at times be called upon to shelter forty patients.

There is no coal to heat the hospital. The civilians about the agency have their coal already on hand but the Department waits until bad weather and bad roads have set in, when the hauling is most expensive with consequent risk of the hospital being without coal, which condition may threaten the life of the patients. The hospital is kept in an immaculate condition and with nurses and other assistance would be a credit to the Department, which is not now the case. This doctor and matron are earning far more than their pay, which should be raised, and help should be given them at once. Doctor Riggs in charge makes the following report:

"The Shoshone Hospital opened its doors to Indian patients June, 1919, and in the year or more since have been treated many medical, surgical and obstetrical cases. This being the first Indian hospital on the Wind River Reservation the Indians were a little slow at first to understand its real purpose. From a few patients it has grown until we have had as many as twenty-six bed patients at one time. At first it was necessary to use much persuasion to get them to enter, but not any more for they now voluntarily come, realizing they have the best

chances to recover with hospital care and treatment.

"The following diseases are prevalent and to the extent indicated. Tuberculosis of the lungs 12-15 per cent. Most of these cases are of the latent or inactive type. Trachoma and complications about eighty-five per cent. Blindness, partial and complete from trachoma, three per cent. This being a goiter region as a result of large lime and red sandstone deposits, many cases of goiter are seen. Over sixteen per cent have this disease. Several white people in this district show enlarged thyroids. Among infants and children I have noticed rickets, a disease of faulty nutrition. These cases are improperly fed in the Indian homes, for the majority do not have good cows' milk, fruits, etc., for their children, and by coming to the hospital are properly fed and soon return to normal. Numerous rickets patients are treated in the hospital. Pamphlets are distributed among Indian mothers on the proper care of infants from birth to childhood. We have had twenty maternity cases in the hospital. A number of them were instrumental and would have died in the native camps. New born babes are given the silver nitrate in their eyes to prevent blindness.

"Continuous visits to the camps are made by the

physician and matron. In this way the physician can be better acquainted with the Indians and those needing medical attention relieved. Hospital cases are advised to go to the hospital. Indian camps are very insanitary. It is impossible for the Indians to realize filth is disease."

The doctor has been recommended to go with an interpreter at intervals to gatherings of both tribes and lecture on hygiene and sanitation. There are no quarters for the doctor and his family. The absence of a nurse is holding back the usefulness of the hospital and making the large expenditure in the hospital of small avail.

Mission Schools.

Doctor John Roberts maintains an Episcopal Mission about three miles from the agency, and has rendered inestimable service for nearly forty years. He is greatly beloved by the members of both tribes, who deeply revere him, as do all white men who come within his sphere of influence.

St. Michael's Mission.

There is another Episcopal Mission recently established about six miles down the river, which maintains about seventy-five Arapaho children (day and boarding). The plant is growing rapidly on the right line, and the

management by Rev. Balcon seems to be in a high degree efficient and progressive. As outlined to me his treatment of children and parents seems to be dictated by a deep sympathy with their needs and aspirations designed to increase their pride in themselves, without which no advance can be made. A broad tolerance was noted with their customs and beliefs, which is calculated to lead them eventually away from these by degrees instead of an effort being made to change all their customs and make over a people in a night, a course always doomed to failure. I was greatly pleased with what I learned of the wise broad-mindedness of the manager, Rev. Royal H. Balcon, and of the bishop of this diocese and predict for them a great success in the results of their work. Their management is more in accord with what my own experience has told me is the proper course than any management I have so far encountered and is calculated to lead these people to a higher civilisation quicker than they would ever attain in any other way. There is a Catholic Mission about thirty miles down the river, which has a capacity of 100 children, but which I have not visited owing to distance and lack of time. There are sufficient school facilities for all the children of the reservation.

The Hot Spring.

There is a hot spring with an average temperature of 110 degrees about two and one-half miles from the agency, to which Indians of both tribes and school children have free access at all times. This gives a free treatment for rheumatism and skin diseases, as well as troubles of the kidney. It is strongly impregnated with sulphur and is used a great deal both summer and winter.

The Reservation.

There are 245,058.17 acres of land allotted, which gives an average of 30 acres of irrigable land to each adult Indian of those alive at the time of allotment. There are 1,463,191.58 acres of unallotted land. A great deal of this is in the Wind River Mountains to the west and cannot be used for anything but summer grazing and timber. A number of fine, clear streams traverse the country from west to east, tributaries of the Wind and Big Horn rivers, swift and clear. That on which the agency is stationed is contaminated by the agency, and steps should be taken to clear this stream, which furnishes the drinking water for the Arapaho Tribe.

There was a distressing case of a patent in fee allottee reported on my arrival - that of Mary Bishop,

who sold her land, the proceeds of which were obtained by her husband, who has recently been sent to the penitentiary for forgery, leaving her with three children and another in near prospect, with no means of support or any home. It is recommended that the giving of patents in fee at this agency go very slowly on account of the generally backward condition of the Indians.

There is sufficient water that can be put on the land in the valleys to make both tribes a good living with proper comforts, when the men are ready to work steadily and conquer a living from the earth. In order to do this they must have the proper agricultural implements, which many of them are now without and have no means of getting. They report that much of the seed furnished last year was received too late to plant.

This section has an altitude of over 5000 feet and is a section for the cultivation of small grain and alfalfa. The latter thrives remarkably well, but the frosts come both late and early and prevent success in the cultivation of corn. Oats and potatoes should do remarkably well, but they must be hauled fifteen miles to the railroad whenever they cannot be disposed of to an advantage locally.

Cattle and Horses.

The following summary shows the original cost of the tribal herd and all expenses, including regular and irregular labor incident to maintenance from the beginning to June 30, 1920.

Total sales,		\$309,713.81	
from which should be deducted,			
Total investment,	\$89014.24		
• equipment,	5974.13		
• supplies,	135760.92		
• salaries,	82103.54		
• livestock,	2118.00		
• miscellaneous,	<u>12321.26</u>	<u>305,462.02</u>	\$3,251.72

Actual count of stock on hand June 30, 1920.

66 bulls	at \$113	\$ 7458.00	
838 cows	at 65	54470.00	
21 steers	at 65	1365.00	
242 calves	at 25	<u>6050.00</u>	<u>62,343.00</u>
			\$72,594.72

A per capita payment of \$12 per head was made this year aggregating a little over \$30,000. This payment was not made, however, from profits on the tribal herd, but from Indian moneys that had accumulated to the credit of the Indians. The severe drouth prevailing in this section of the country during the summer of 1919, which was followed by a severe winter lasting eight months, ruined the range for the cattle, and the agency was compelled to sell the greater portion of the herd at a time when they were in

poor condition, thus bringing a low price, practically all cattle shipped to market selling as canners. It was necessary to sell some of the grown cattle at public auction on account of the inability to secure cars from the railroad company in which to ship and on account of the severe weather and shortage of feed. Grown cattle in this sale were sacrificed at about \$25 per head rather than taking chances of losing them later on. Had it not been for adverse weather conditions last year the tribal herd would undoubtedly have shown a profit of \$200,000. The herd as now constituted is the very cull of the young stock, is in first class condition, and is entirely free of encumbrance. Under favorable conditions it will develop into a very profitable investment in a year or so.

The Department reports a loss of about fifteen per cent last winter owing to the preceding drouth and severity of the winter, and that the herd has not made more than expenses this year. The winter was one of great severity and there has been a great loss of range stock general throughout the northwest.

Mining Leases.

Six thousand nine hundred thirty-six acres have been leased for oil and gas drilling at an average annual

rental of sixty-one cents per acre, which paid in royalties of \$14,484.35. The contracts call for a royalty of twelve and one-half per cent or one-eighth of production.

The area of land leased for farming purposes last year was 21,803 acres. The average receipt for these is \$3.24, which includes the fitting and fencing of the land. A per capita payment was made this year of \$13 per head, and subsistence is given to 100 old and incapacitated. The remainder are self-supporting by farming, work on the roads, on the railroads, or irrigation ditches where remunerative employment can be secured. The superintendent, Mr. Hutchison, seems deeply interested in protecting his Indians from the encroachments of white people. He is particularly versed in the practice of law, which enables him to comprehend the legal complications and devise means to solve the legal problems of the Indians and protect their interests. I have been received by him and his family with great courtesy and every facility has been put at my disposal.

Respectfully submitted,
Hugh L. Scott,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, DC.

January 5, 1921.

Bulletin No. 125.

Enclosed is a copy of a report on the
Flathead Indian Agency, Montana, by Commissioner
Scott.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Flathead Indian Agency, Montana.

by Hugh L. Scott.

the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

the meaning is "Flathead", and the name of the reservation

Bixen, Montana.

"Flathead" originated. September 19, 1930.

some other tribes. These people usually live in small

houses made of logs and bark and are not very happy in the

Sit

1930.

I arrived at the Flathead Indian Reservation,

Montana,

Montana, September 14, 1930.

The agency is placed on a beautiful terrace above the Flathead River surrounded by the most picturesque scenery. An irrigation ditch provides water for all of the agency grounds. The appearance of the buildings is that of an entirely new plant and I was surprised to learn that they had been in use for six years; inside and out they appear to be new and adequate. This is a fine agency in a majestic setting.

The Confederated Flathead tribe is composed of Flatheads proper and Kootenai, Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, Upper and Lower Kalispells. They are not segregated into tribal groups. The total population is 2544. The Indians live in the valleys of the reservation and along the Flathead River. These Indians resent the name of "Flathead" and say they never flattened their heads like

who do not go to school, they are known as "Flatheads". The Chinooks did formerly. They call themselves "Salish", the meaning is unknown, and do not know where the name "Flathead" originated. They consider it a nickname of some other tribe. These people usually live in small houses more or less comfortable but satisfactory to the Indians.

Schools.

There are 645 children of school age on the reservation and no Government boarding school. There is a mission school of St. Ignatius at the foot of the Mission Range of Mountains, of most impressive scenery, near the Head of Mission Creek. It was located there about 1854 by the famous Fathers de Smet and Ravalli. This mission has done a wonderful amount of good among the Indians of this section. It has a brick church of a colossal size for this part of the country. The whole is under the charge of the Jesuit Order. The girl's school is under charge of the Sisters of Charity of Providence and Ursuline nuns. They have accommodations for 174 children. Their plant is worn but does the work and improvements are being made.

There are 104 children belonging to the reservation

who do not go to school; forty on account of ill health, five are mentally defective, five physically defective, four married, and fifty absent. The other children attend public schools which are quite numerous, the surplus allotted land having been largely taken by homesteaders and public schools built. The Indian children are well received in these schools. ~~and after they are~~
~~turned over to them.~~

Land.

~~The office reports that the amount of~~
~~land~~ There are 160,000 acres of allotted land. Of this amount 64,000 acres are cultivated by 800 allottees. There are 138,150 acres of irrigated land, 83,785 being allotted and 365 unallotted; 11,000 acres are state lands. The surplus land sales and the collection of money are handled by the General Land Office and no figures are available here. The irrigation funds (reimbursable) are handled by the Reclamation Service and no figures are available at the agency headquarters.

The number of acres leased by Indians are 55,832. The amount paid in cash by lessees is \$55,831.86. \$20,000 are paid in improvements on land, and one-third of the leases are paid to owners in crops. Six hundred thirty-seven allotments paid an average of \$103.03 on

each allotment. The tribal fund is handled in the Indian Office and no figures are available at the agency. The tribal lands of 41,019 acres yield an income of \$20,818.46, mostly from grazing on timber lands. It is reported that 612 living Indians have patents in fee and it is said they usually sell their lands soon after they are turned over to them.

The office reports that the condition of these Indians for getting through next winter is better than in the average years. They have a splendid property in rich soil irrigated with plenty of water and they have the elements for the acquirement of wealth, if they do not fritter it away. There is no tribal herd. The office estimates that there are 5000 cattle and 3000 horses owned by the Indians.

Timber.

Over half of the Indian owned timber land in the State of Montana is on the Flathead Reservation which has 218,000 acres of allotted and unallotted lands in timber, carrying over a billion and a half feet with an estimated stumpage value of \$4,725,000. The Indian

Service estimates the value of this land, exclusive of the timber, at \$803,000.

The timber runs 72 per cent yellow pine, 13 per cent Douglas fir, the balance is larch, spruce and miscellaneous. There are seventeen private saw-mills on the reserve. The contractors cut this year 51,800,000 feet of lumber having a stumpage value of \$215,000.

However, while some go about the street which is named Law and Order.

There is said to be much vice and lawlessness in this section which contains a lawless element of whites. It is said that out of this condition arose the murder of Superintendent Sharp this past summer and the murderer has received sympathy and support from many people of this section. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at a public meeting, adverted upon this condition and his remarks were widely published. It is reported that these are bearing fruit in obtaining support for the better element from many outside sources.

It is my belief that a large part of this lawlessness is due to the fact that there is no Government boarding school. The Indian children receive no discipline

at home and but little at the day schools they attend and when they attend no boarding school many grow up without discipline or respect for law.

Health.

The Service has an agency doctor at Flathead but no hospital. There is a hospital at St. Ignatius Mission, however, which seems to meet the need and which is served by the town physician. Five hundred cases of tuberculosis of all kinds were reported last year among these Indians, 180 cases of trachoma and four insane persons.

There is a colony of small houses occupied by old and helpless persons which has grown up about the mission. These Indians are looked after by the mission authorities and the farmer and seemed to be happy and contented. This would seem to be a better way of taking care of the old and helpless than in a hospital in which they will seldom remain.

Since the murder of Superintendent Sharp the agency has been taken over by Supervisor Fred Campbell, a man of long, faithful and efficient service, whose past services to the Department are a guarantee that the

untoward elements on this agency will be done away with and the condition of the Confederated tribe of Salish will be greatly bettered.

Respectfully submitted,

Hugh L. Scott,

Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 12, 1921.

Bulletin No. 127.

Enclosed is a report on the Indians of Western Washington, under the jurisdiction of the Taholah, Tulalip and Neah Bay agencies, by Commissioner McDowell. This report was filed with the Secretary of the Interior November 30, 1920.

Malcolm McDowell

Secretary.

Report on the Indians of Western Washington,
by Malcolm McDowell.

Washington, D.C.
November 1, 1920.

Sir:

West of the Cascade Range, in the State of Washington, are sixteen Indian reservations, varying in size from 335 to 223,543 acres, ten of which are on, or near, Puget Sound and four are on the Pacific Ocean. Their total area is 337,431 acres and all but four are entirely or partly allotted. For administrative purposes the Indian Office has grouped the sixteen reservations into three agencies whose executives are charged with the care of 3,587 Indians on reservations and 1,353 "unattached" Indians. In addition to those on the agency rolls there is an unknown number of Indians in this part of the state, who have no connection with the Indian Service. It is estimated there are between 1,500 to 2,500 of such Indians.

The jurisdictional groups, reservations, their areas and Indian populations in western Washington are as follows:

TULALIP AGENCY:- Snohomish (commonly known as Tulalip) Reservation - 22,490 acres, 303 Indians; Lummi Reservation - 12,561 acres, 518 Indians; Muckleshoot Reservation - 3,491 acres, 162 Indians; Port Madison Reservation - 7,384 acres, 204 Indians; Puyallup Reservation - 17,463 acres, 152 Indians; Swinomish Reservation - 7,359 acres, 219 Indians.

TAHOLA AGENCY: Quinaltolt Reservation - 222,543 acres, 782 Indians; Misqually Reservation - 4,717 acres, 89 Indians; Squaxon Island Reservation - 1,484 acres, 79 Indians; Chehalis Reservation - 3,799 acres, 120 Indians; Skokomish Reservation - 7,803 acres, 202 Indians; Shoalwater Reservation - 335 acres, population not given but is included in "miscellaneous."

NEAH BAY AGENCY: Neah Bay (or Makah) Reservation - 35,040 acres, 408 Indians; Osette Reservation - 640 acres, 10 Indians; Quileute Reservation - 837 acres, 204 Indians; Hoh Reservation - 540 acres, 46 Indians.

UNATTACHED: Cowlitz Indians 490; Challan Indians, 539; miscellaneous, 304.

Pursuant to authorization I made an inspection trip through this part of the state in September 1920, visiting the Neah Bay, Tulalip and Tahola agencies, and a number of their reservations, some outside Indian communities and several cities and towns where I sought information. Commissioner Eliot made a survey of conditions among Indians in this part of the state in 1915 and Commissioner Vaux, accompanied by Commissioner Ketcham, inspected a number of western Washington reservations in

1918. Because of the latter recent inspections I did not inspect the Snohomish, Nisqually, Puyallup, Nuckleshoot and Lummi reservations. I beg to refer to the reports of Commissioners Eliot and Vaux in connection with the following, which is a report of my trip of last September:

In the beginning I beg to present the following recommendations:

(1) That prompt measures be taken, by selling the allotments at a sacrifice price or by a loan from the Government with the allotted lands as security, to amply provide for the care of Indians who are old, blind and sick or who by reason of other physical or mental infirmities have become dependents and to whom have been allotted agricultural or timber lands.

(2) That the Indian Office make a special canvass of the nonreservation Indians of western Washington, similar to that recently conducted in California, with the purpose of giving all children an education and of providing for the care of indigent Indians.

(3) That Congress authorize the unallotted and non-reservation Indians of western Washington to take their claims against the Government to the United States Court of Claims.

(4) That sealing regulations be modified so that the Pacific Coast Indians may use modern boats and rifles to kill seal.

(5) That the Indian Office send an agent familiar with the salmon fishing industry to Washington to investigate the complaints of the Indians in regard to fishing and to confer with the Federal and State authorities to the end that fishing regulations may be modified to meet the peculiar needs and circumstances of the Indians.

(6) That the Skagit Indians be allotted at once small tracts along the Skagit River.

(7) That the boarding school at Tulalip be enlarged according to the plans of Superintendent Dickens and that there be established in this school a technical department, fully equipped, to teach a selected number of Indian boys marine engineering, navigation, forestry and the use of wood working machinery.

(8) That at least \$10,000 be appropriated to complete the road in the Quinalt Reservation between Tahola and Neelips.

(9) That the allotting of lands in the Quinalt Reservation, which was suspended in 1913, be resumed at once and completed and that the unallotted children be allotted.

(10) That the Indian Office direct its Irrigation Section to devise ways and means to reclaim the bottom land of the Wa-ach and Suez rivers in the Neah Bay Reservation and that a reimbursable appropriation be secured to construct the reclamation works.

(11) That deeds for their town lots be given the Neah Bay Indians.

(12) That a physician be placed in the Neah Bay Reservation.

(13) That a field matron with knowledge of nursing be detailed to the La Puh village on the Quileute Reservation.

(14) That a day school be established on Squaxon Island.

The last Federal census (1910) gave the nineteen counties west of the Cascade Mountains an Indian population of 6,300. In the same year the Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported that 3,878 Indians in the western part of the state were under Federal jurisdiction. His last report (1915) shows 4,820 "supervised Indians" which would indicate that the Government has taken under its control 941 more Indians, since 1910. But it is not improbable that this apparent increase is due to the fact that the Indian Field Service is more accurate in taking

the annual Indian census. It may be that the mixed-blood population has grown in ten years.

On the other hand, it is the opinion of white people, familiar with Indian affairs in western Washington, that the mixed-blood Indians are getting away from Federal supervision, more and more. If such is the case either the Indian Office is in error, or there has been such a large increase during the last decade in the number of people of Indian-blood in western Washington as to account for the increase in supervised Indians and also for the fact that so many Indians are striking out for themselves. In 1919 the superintendents of the Tulalip, Tahleah and Neah Bay agencies reported that the degree of blood of the 4,920 Indians under their supervision was as follows; 3,169 of full-blood, 1,222 of more than half-blood and 529 of half or less Indian blood.

The Indians of western Washington are somewhat excited over two bills which have been introduced in Congress. One is H.R.2846, introduced by Mr. Lindley H. Hadley of Bellingham, Washington, and the other is H.R.6296 introduced by Mr. Albert Johnson of Hoquiam, Washington. The Hadley bill authorizes the Indian

tribes or individual Indians, or any of them, residing in the State of Washington west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, to submit to the Court of Claims certain claims growing out of treaties or otherwise. The Johnson bill authorizes the Gowlitz tribe of Indians residing in the State of Washington, to submit claims to the Court of Claims.

Indians on and off the reservations discussed these bills with me with an intelligent understanding of their provisions which somewhat astonished me. They claim, generally, that when the treaties were made in 1854 and 1855 the reservations, set apart by the treaties, did not have sufficient land areas to allot all of the Indians who were entitled to land, and therefore, a large number of Indians received no land whatever. They all referred to the act of March 4, 1911 which authorized and directed the Secretary of the Interior to make allotments on the Quinalt Reservation to all members of the Hoh, Quileute, Onette or other tribes of Indians in Washington who are affiliated with the Quinalt and Quileute in the treaties of July 1, 1855 and January 23, 1856 and who may take allotments on the Quinalt

Reservation rather than reservations set aside for these tribes." They claim this act gave them allotment rights on that reservation.

At Tahola, where the office of the superintendent of the Quinalt Reservation is located, I was told that immediately after the passage of this act applications for allotments on the Quinalt Reservation to the number of 4,000 came in from almost every county of Washington, from Canada, from distant parts of the United States, even as far east as Massachusetts. There seems to be an understanding among the Indians in western Washington that an eighty acre timber allotment on the Quinalt Reservation is worth \$8,000 and that if there is not enough land in the reservation to allot all Indians entitled thereto that the Government will pay, in lieu of individual allotments, \$8,000 in cash.

There are, approximately, 833,000 acres of land on the Quinalt Reservation. The roll of the Quinalt, Hoh, Osette and others of the fish eating Indians of the Pacific Coast who are undoubtedly entitled to allotments on this reservation, totals 725 names, calling for 58,000 acres which would leave 175,000 acres or 2,188 allotments of eighty acres each.

The Quinalt Indians are naturally much opposed to the Hadley bill. Some of their leading men told me they had looked up the status of some of the 4,000 outside Indians who had asked for enrollment on the reservation and that the applicants, living in the State of Washington, represented forty bands or tribes, that but thirteen per cent were full-bloods and that none were entitled to admission to tribal membership which, they said, only can come by adoption through formal action of the tribal council.

In April, 1913, a large number of applications for adoption into the Quinalt tribe was presented to the tribal council which promptly proceeded to adopt a great many, placing their names on the rolls and thus giving them the right to share their forest lands. They were so generous in this matter, that they adopted, simply because he requested it, a Filipino who happened to be on the reservation at the time, a casual visitor. Six years later the tribal council held an important meeting, reconsidered the hasty work of 1913, and almost all of the outside Indians adopted six years before were formally dropped from the rolls, among them the Filipino.

All the lands west of the Cascade Mountains,

excepting the southwest section of the State, were ceded to the United States by treaties in 1854, 1855 and 1856.

The treaties of importance were as follows:

Medicine Creek treaty December 26, 1854.

Point Elliott treaty January 22, 1855.

Point no Point treaty January 26, 1855.

Neah Bay treaty January 31, 1855.

Quinalt River treaty, July 1, 1856.

Olympia treaty January 25, 1856.

The territory in the southwestern part of the state was taken from the Indians by an order of the Secretary of the Interior of July 8, 1864. The remnants of the tribes signing these treaties now occupy sixteen reservations which were set apart under the terms of the treaties or through Executive Order made subsequently. Practically all the tracts reserved to the Indians were modified by Executive Orders made from time to time. The Skagit tribe, the survivors of which now live in the Washington National Forest on the upper reaches of the Skagit River and the Cowlitz Indians, who today are scattered through Washington and Oregon, apparently did not sign any treaties with the Government.

The Cowlitz Indians, in 1855 lived in the

southwestern part of Washington. The Johnson bill, introduced in their behalf has received a favorable report from the Secretary of the Interior for there seems to be no question that their land was taken from them without compensation, without their consent and that no reservation was set apart for them.

In 1808 the Cowlitz Indians presented their claims in a petition to the Secretary of the Interior who sent Special Indian Agent McChesney to Washington to investigate the matter. Mr. McChesney arrived at the conclusion that the claim of the Cowlitz Indians was a just one, and that they should receive compensation for the land which they had occupied and of which they had been dispossessed. There are only a few hundred Cowlitz Indians in Washington and some of them are called Chehalis. In early days the Cowlitz was a powerful tribe and refused to enter into any treaties with the white man. The majority of these Indians living in Washington are classed as mixed-bloods.

The Clallam Indians, who are interested in the Hadley bill, claim that at the time the treaty was made with them they were promised a reservation on the present site of Jamestown, Clallam County on the Strait of

Juan de Fuca. Instead, they say, they were told to go to the Skokomish Reservation at the head of Hood Canal. The Skokomish and Clallam Indians are hereditary enemies so the Clallams refused to go to that reservation. They are living at Jamestown, Physt, Clallam Bay, Port Angeles and on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and at Port Gamble on Hood Canal, west of Seattle. A few years ago the Port Gamble Clallams were offered allotments on the Quinalt Reservation coupled with the requirement, they told me, that they should move on the land and have no interest in the timber. They refused to go for the simple reason that they would starve to death on a timber allotment for they could neither eat the trees nor cultivate the soil. But this offer of allotments on the Quinalt Reservation to the Clallam Indians has strengthened their belief that they have rights on the Quinalt Reservation for, they argue, the Government recognized their rights when it made the offer.

The Clallam Indians at Jamestown own 213 acres of land which were purchased by them from a white settler forty-six years ago. This tract is in that part of Clallam County which the Clallam Indians affirm was to have been set apart as a reservation for them. The

tract has a water frontage on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and was platted so that each of the twenty purchasers had a water frontage varying in width from 3 to 22 rods. For a time after the Indians purchased this land in 1874 they adhered to their old Indian customs and manner of living. Today these Indians are living in frame houses, comfortably furnished and are cultivating their gardens and fields at a profit. Some of them enlisted in the Army for the World War; those who remained at home responded to every call for liberty loans, war saving stamps and Red Cross activities. In their home lives these Indians are peaceful, sober, industrious and law abiding and live as white people live. About fifteen years ago the Government purchased two acres of land adjoining the Indian land and on it built the present day school buildings and since the Indian children have had a modern building, well equipped, in which to attend school.

Much of these progressive attainments are due to the efforts of Mr. Archie M. Taylor who told me the history of the Jamestown Indians and who has been their school teacher and adviser for many years. The only connection the Government has with these Indians is through the school and the neighborly assistance of Mr. Taylor.

The Clallam Indians at Port Gamble have their homes on a sand and gravel spit across the water from the lumber mill in which most of them work. The village which is called "Boston," was established in 1853 by the owners of the original lumber mill. The first impression of this village is unpleasant for the buildings are old and no Indian owns a foot of ground or a home in the place. As a matter of fact they are squatters. But the Indians have been living there uncollected for sixty-seven years and an officer of the Puget Lumber Mill Company told me that so far as the company was concerned they always could live there. There are about 100 people in the little village. Quite a few who used to live there have bought small tracts of land near Port Gamble. The Government has an empty day school in the village. The children have no teacher and are not going to school. A teacher should be sent to this community and the day school opened as soon as possible.

The Skagit Indians are landless Indians in all that term implies. They never were signatories to treaties with the United States. It appears they were represented at the time the treaty at Point Elliott was made and were recognized as a separate tribe but refused to sign the

treaty as it was not satisfactory to them. I could not visit these Indians for my time was limited but I secured the following information about them: They live on the Skagit River and its tributaries in the eastern part of Skagit County which is in northwestern Washington. There seems to be about 300 of them almost all without permanent homes.

A large number made applications for allotments within the Washington National Forest which was created by an Act in 1897, but practically all such applications were rejected by the General Land Office, leaving the Indians landless. In 1905 a number of them were allotted, on paper, by an allotting agent of the Indian Office, and in 1909 additional "paper" allotments were made. The Indians, it appears, believing that the Government had allotted them lands began clearings in the forest. Some cleared an acre or less, others five or more acres. It is estimated that clearing land in this forest costs at least \$200 an acre.

These Indians built little homes and shacks and most of them fenced their little clearings. Practically all of the applicants for the allotments have lived on this land for ten years or more and many of them declared

they had settled on the land before it was made a part of the National Forest. Most of the applications for allotments were rejected on the ground that the land was more valuable for forests than agriculture. I was informed by men who had seen this land that it was bottom land bearing considerable timber, it is true, but, nevertheless, is agricultural land after it is cleared. The officials of the Washington National Forest have prohibited the cutting of all timber by the Skagit Indians and have notified the lumber mills not to purchase forest products from them, consequently these Indians are becoming nomadic. Their work in logging camps and saw-mills is but temporary. The history of Washington Indians indicates that the Skagits have lived on the Skagit River for generations. There are about fifty children of school age among them, none of whom attend school.

These Skagit Indians once were allotted by the Indian Office. The lands selected for them were really their own by virtue of tribal occupancy. Now they have been removed by a technicality. Some action should be taken to give these Indians permanent allotments even though Congressional action must be secured to overcome the rules and regulations of the National Forest Service.

The Skagit Indians were made landless by the Government and the Government should restore their lands to them.

A considerable number of full-blood Snohomish Indians live in Snohomish and King counties in the mountain districts. These Indians could have been provided with homes on the Snohomish (Tulalip) Reservation in the early days but it seems they preferred to stay in their tribal homes. Some of them have small tracts of land which they purchased but the majority seem to be landless and live by working in the logging camps and saw-mills. They claim rights on the Quinalt Reservation.

The Nootka tribe, some members of which claim \$6,000 cash from the Government in lieu of allotments, live near Lynden and Goshen, Whatcom County. The majority of these are full-bloods. The older members of this band took allotments twenty or twenty-five years ago in Whatcom County.

In southwest Washington, along the Pacific Coast in the Grays Harbor country, Pacific County and Wahkiakum County which is on the Columbia River, are a number of Indian communities - small groups of the remnants of the Chehalis, Shoalwater, Chinook, Glatsop and other Indians, who have taken their places in the white communities and

are living side by side with the white people. Many of them are firmly convinced, so I was informed, that the United States Government owes each \$8,000, because their fathers and grandfathers were not allotted and because they were not placed on reservations.

The fact that several thousand people, claiming to be of Indian blood, have indicated their hopes of allotments on the Quinalt Reservation, or of cash in lieu of allotments, should not detract attention from nor prejudice the rights of Indians who, probably, have just claims against the United States, claims based on treaties, unfulfilled promises, oversights of Government officials or Federal legislation. The lands of the Cowlitz Indians simply were taken away from them without payment or promise, turned into the public domain and, later, acquired by white men, all the proceeds going to the Government. The Clallam Indians either were misled or forgotten; something happened which left them landless after they had ceded their rights of occupancy to the United States in a treaty which promised them reserved lands. The Skagit and Suiattle - a subtribe - Indians were deprived of their home lands by a national forest act and there are other Indians in western Washington

who were overlooked at the treaty making or who "lost out" because there was not enough land on their reservations to go around.

There appears to be sound justification back of the claims of the Cowlitz and Clallam Indians and though I am opposed to what seems to be a growing tendency to send any tribal claim to the Court of Claims, I am of the opinion that Congress should pass a bill giving the Cowlitz and Clallam Indians, at least, the right to go to that tribunal.

I had been led to believe that the Indians in western Washington were in a deplorable condition in that many of them were in great need; that a considerable number of the old and dependent were in actual want and that vagrancy among the Indians was common. I did see some old men and women, and heard of more, who are in sore need and should be provided for and taken care of by the Government. But I did not see, nor did my persistent inquiry disclose the deplorable conditions for which I made diligent search. On the contrary, taking everything into consideration, I found the Indians in pretty good shape. In common with the white people they suffered, to a greater or lesser degree, because of the shortage in

the 1920 salmon catch.

Because of the decrease in their income from fishing, many of the Indians were compelled to go into the hop fields, to get work on ranches, to pick apples in the country east of the Cascade Range and to find employment elsewhere. Several of the lumber mills were reducing operations when I was there and the rainy season, beginning several weeks earlier than usual, put an end to public road building which employed quite a number of Indians. Nevertheless, there is work and will be work at good wages for every able-bodied man who wants to work in Washington. Of this I was assured again and again by business men and manufacturers in all parts of the state.

Indians of western Washington, generally, are self-supporting, they are fishermen and woodsmen. Few are farmers largely because land clearing is a rather costly operation in Washington's forests of big trees. For years they have been in close contact with white people and a glance at the map will show that most of them live near important cities and towns. Puyallup and Muckleshoot reservations are practically suburbs of Tacoma; Nisqually is but a few miles from Olympia and

Tacoma. The Tulalip Indians are but thirty-five minutes ride from Everett and the Indians of Port Madison and Port Gamble are within easy reach of Seattle and are well acquainted with that city. Tahola, the Quinalcilt village, is only nine miles from Noolips and within a comparatively short distance of Hoquiam and Aberdeen. La Push, the Quileute village, has a bathing beach which is the favorite resort of hundreds of tourists. Neah Bay, which seems to be well out of the world, is the supply station for thousands of white fishermen and the Nakh Indians are continually going to Seattle, Port Townsend and other Sound cities. Chehalis, Skokomish and Squaxen Island are not far from Olympia and the Lummi and Swinomish reservations are but a few miles from Bellingham and Mount Vernon. The only Indians who are not living within convenient distance of large centers of white populations are those whose homes are in the mountains to the east and in the national forests on the Skagit River.

In every city and town visited I saw Indians at work and talked to a number who told me that Indians, like white men, are leaving the rural districts in increasing numbers for the cities. The automobile industry, in all its branches, seems to be particularly attractive to

them. The largest garage in Marysville is owned and operated by an Indian. I talked with Indians at work on city docks, in railroad yards and trucking in wholesale stores. The Indians find ready employment in logging camps, saw-mills and canneries. They are employed by contractors on public roads and are petty officers, engineers, firemen and deck hands on Puget Sound steamers. Autostages and long haul motor trucks have Indians as chauffeurs. Indians are of considerable importance in the manufacturing, commercial and transportation industries of western Washington.

But fishing is the mainstay of Indian livelihood and salmon is their principal product. Most of them are fish eating Indians and salmon, fresh, dried and smoked, is the base of their food supply, particularly of the Indians who live on the Pacific Coast and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. When they have money they are good customers of storekeepers who told me they are discriminating buyers of fine groceries, meats and vegetables.

In short, most of the Indians of western Washington are much like their white neighbors and are self-reliant and self-respecting. White men, who have lived among them for years, told me that with the exception

of the older ones the Indians are capable of taking full care of themselves. They certainly are further advanced in what we call civilisation than are most of the reservation Indians I have seen. And the reason for this is clearly apparent. For many years they have mingled freely with large numbers of white people and Government supervision over them has not been of that close, even intimate, character observed elsewhere. They have had to work for their living for few have received annuities from leases or from land and timber sales.

There are Indians on all reservation rolls who are too old to work, or are crippled, blind and otherwise incapacitated for earning their living, some of whom are allotted agricultural or timber lands from which they are getting no income. Some method should be adopted, and that promptly, which would enable the old, indigent and incapacitated to realize on their lands or timber so that their remaining days may be spent in comfort.. As the situation is now such Indians will die long before their timber or land is sold and the money, which might be used for their benefit to day when they need it, will go to their heirs.

Leases are made to many Indians in the United States.

on the reimbursable plan, for the purchase of farm implements, home improvements, etc. It seems to me that the Government might "loan" to old, sick and poor Indians who own land or timber, enough money to keep them in comfort for the few remaining years of their lives. The land and timber could be used as security for the repayment of advances made by the Government. I earnestly recommend that this particular problem, which is not confined to the Washington Indians but is found in all parts of the Indian country, be seriously considered by the Indian Office with the purpose of finding a way by which needy Indians may derive immediate benefits from their property.

The Quinalt Indians.

The Quinalt Reservation, triangular in shape and covering 333,390 acres, all of which is in timber excepting some scattered river tracts, extends for a distance of about twenty-two miles along the Pacific Coast in Grays Harbor County with a few hundred acres in the extreme northeastern part lapping over into Jefferson County.

Tahola, the Indian village and seat of the Indian Service agency, is at the mouth of the Quinalt River,

which flows into the Pacific Ocean, about nine miles north of Moclips, the terminus of the railroad. Doctor Eugene W. Hill, the superintendent of the reservation also is agent for the Indians on the Nisqually, Squaxon Island, Chehalis and Skokomish reservations and the Indians in and around Shelwater and Grays Harbor County are supposed to come to him when they need advice or assistance.

The last agency census given as the Quinalt Reservation population, 747 Quinalt, Quileute, Queet and Neh Indians and 470 Nisqually, Squaxon, Chehalis and Skokomish Indians are on the other reservations of the Tahola agency.

At present Tahola is almost an isolated community for no good wagon road extends from it outside of the reservation. Moclips is its nearest railroad town and wagons must ford the Moclips River and traverse the ocean beach at ebbtide for six miles before a road to Tahola is reached. The Indian Service is building a highway between Tahola and Moclips, and Grays Harbor county is ready to span the river with a bridge, to take the place of one that was washed away some years ago, provided the Federal Government will pay its proportion

of the construction cost.

This road is one of the most important needs of the reservation. I was told that \$6,000 additional appropriation would provide enough funds to complete the highway. Probably that sum will be sufficient for making a rough wagon road but it certainly will not be enough to build the kind of road that will be needed and I recommend that at least \$10,000 be appropriated. The Standard Oil Company is boring for oil below Moclips. When I was on the reservation it was reported that the well was down 3,200 feet, with good prospects of striking oil. If this is done the Quinalt Reservation will become a lively oil center for some 14,000 acres of individual and tribal lands have been leased by responsible companies. If the Moclips well proves that oil in paying quantity is in that country two companies will start drilling on the reservation at once.

The larger proportion of the Quinalt Indians live at Tahola. Some live along the Quinalt, Moclips and Raft rivers in little natural clearings and on the shore of Lake Quinalt, which is about twenty-five miles northeast of Tahola. About fifty Quets live in the northwestern corner of the reservation, at the mouth

of the Quete River and a few Indians have their homes in the woods.

The Quinalt Indians, like the Makahs, Quileutes and Hohs, are fish eating Indians. Their principal food supply is salmon and salmon fishing is their occupation; all other means of livelihood are secondary. The black salmon run up the river to the spawning beds in the Spring and the blue back salmon in the Fall. For the former the Indians received, this year, from eight to forty cents each; for the latter, which is the famous Quinalt salmon of commerce, they were paid sixty cents each. The individual incomes from fishing this year ranged from \$50 to \$200 according to the location of the fishing grounds which are allotted by the superintendent under regulations fixing their distances apart, etc. In years gone by some Indians holding locations made as high as \$2,000 each from salmon in this river.

The best fishing is found in the channel and at the mouth of the Quinalt River which flows through the center of the reservation. The regulations require that for a short distance from the mouth of the river the channel, for a width of seventy-five feet, shall not be obstructed by nets or any other fishing device; beyond

the narrow bed the closed channel is 125 feet and further up the stream it is 100 feet. No nets are permitted in the mouth of the river. In former years the closed channel was but 75 feet in width, giving the Indians from fifty to twenty-five feet more of channel in which to stretch their nets.

There are eighty-seven fishing "locations" on the river. Obviously all are not of equal value. One may produce \$5,000 a year and its adjoining neighbor but \$100. A good location may become a poor one for reasons which only the salmon can explain or sand bars, forming in the river, may put a location entirely out of commission. But there are certain favored spots which generally are good producers and other places which generally are poor. The Indian Office should endeavor to arrive at some method which, in a term of years, will give all the Indians equal chances in the allotment of selections. It has been suggested that each year the Indians draw lots for locations. I would recommend that the manner of allotting locations be left to the Indians; let them arrange a system which can be adopted and managed through the superintendent. The Indians know more about salmon than white men do and if they agree on some method of making

selections then they cannot, nor will they, complain that favoritism gives certain ones the best locations.

A few years ago the Quinaielt Indians caught and sold, in one year, 385,000 blue back salmon. The 1920 catch of such salmon was but 9,812, according to the records kept by Mr. Samuel G. Morse, a storekeeper at Tahola who buys fish from the Indians. He has lived at Tahola and among other fish eating Indians for many years and is a strong advocate of fish conservation methods and regulations. But he is of the opinion that the fishing regulations, in force at Quinaielt, might well be modified in such manner as would enable the Indians to increase their catch without materially depleting the fish supply.

Five years ago the United States Fish Commission established a salmon hatchery at Lake Quinaielt. The Indian Office, believing that this enterprise would increase the number of salmon seeking the Quinaielt River for spawning, cooperated heartily in the establishment of the hatchery and this cooperation has continued. The fishing regulations imposed by the Indian Office are in accordance with the conservation policy of the United States Fish Commission. The hatchery has released

millions of salmon fry which, according to the habit of the fish, should return to the Quinalt River to spawn. Young salmon leaving a river are supposed to return to it in four years. The Quinalt Lake hatchery, so I was informed, marks for identification purposes, a large number of its fry by cutting off one fin. The Indians told me they had a standing reward of \$25.00 for any fish, so marked, caught in the Quinalt River and the reward has never been claimed. Mr. Morse told me he had heard of one blue back salmon, with one fin missing, which had been caught by a Tahola Indian.

The Indians bitterly complained that the fishing regulations and the hatchery have combined to "kill fish." They declared that the salmon run began decreasing in quantity the year after the hatchery was established. It seems to me that the United States Fish Commission should make a statement to the Quinalt Indians explaining why the blue back salmon are decreasing each year. This particular salmon, the Indians claim, and this claim is corroborated by white men, is unique to the Quinalt River and brings the highest prices in the markets.

White fishermen have organized to oppose the conservation policies and activities of the Washington

State Fish Commission, which, they declare, are too restrictive and arbitrary. The larger fishing companies, the canneries, the deep sea fishing interests and other groups send their representatives to Olympia to fight legislation proposed by the State Commission. In this conflict between the white men and the state authorities the Indians are ignored for no one has undertaken to protect their interests.

Therefore, I recommend that the Indian Office detail to Washington a special representative who is familiar with the salmon fishing industry to make a complete survey of the fishing problem in its relation to the Indians. He should visit all places where Indians fish "commercially;" investigate all phases of the problem; confer with the Indians and their white competitors and with the officials of the United States and the Washington State commissions with the purpose of protecting the Indians in their fishing rights conferred by treaties and of getting the Indians to cooperate in all practical efforts to conserve the salmon supply.

The Quinaltolt Reservation has 225,880 acres on which 5,031,349,000 feet of timber is growing of which twenty-four per cent is hemlock, fifty per cent cedar,

eleven per cent spruce and the balance is Douglas fir, white fir and pine. The timber has a "book value" of \$7,547,000. Recently what is known as the Neolips Unit, 3,560 acres with a total stand of 135,000,000 feet of which 70,000,000 feet is on 1,530 acres of ^{allotted} land, was sold at prices ranging from ninety cents to \$3.60 a thousand according to the kind and quality of the timber. Cedar sold for \$3.60, Douglas fir and spruce for \$3.10, white pine for \$3.10, hemlock for ninety cents per thousand. The contract is in the usual form and spreads the payment over a period of nine years, the price to be revised after three years. As payment is made only for timber when out the Indians owning allotments farthest from the point of the beginning of logging operations will receive no money until the last timber is out. The Indians say that the timber should have been sold and payment made at once for the entire allotment. The forestry branch of the Indian Service told the Indians that a price revision after three years would bring them more than double the amount they would realize from individual sale and that it will give them more than if payment for the entire unit was made at the time the contract was let.

Only sixty acres of land, according to the

superintendent's report, were cultivated by Indians this year and considerably less than 3,000 acres in the entire reservation are classed as agricultural lands. The cost of clearing an acre of cut over land in this reservation is put at \$200 to \$400. The trees are of large size and stump pulling, therefore, is a costly operation. It is too much to hope that Indians who have never farmed and know little if anything about agriculture will become farmers after their timber is removed from the land.

In 1913 the allotment of the land in this reservation was suspended. Up to that time 463 allotments were made leaving 363 Indians unallotted. The allotments were for eighty acres each. According to the records 355 Indians have received trust patents and 108 patents in fee. I understand that the allotments were suspended on the ground that the land was worth more for timber than agricultural purposes. It certainly is. And for that very reason the remaining allotments should be made at once, for timber represents the only value in the land and the Indians are entitled to it. The Indian Office should at once, in all fairness and as a good business proposition, complete the allotments and allot only to the Indians who are now on the roll. And the allotments should be completed before

anything whatever is done with the tribal lands.

The Indians want the children who were born after the first allotment, and who are living, allotted out of the surplus land and I recommend that the Indian Office take the necessary steps to do so.

There are 88 children of school age at Tahola and practically all attend the public school in that village; six attend nonreservation schools. Last year the Indian Service day school was turned over to the county for a public school and all grammar school grades are taught. This is but one of the many evidences I saw of the kindly attitude of Washington public school authorities toward Indian education. Several Indian children attend the public school in Neelaps.

The Squaxon Island Reservation, which is under the supervision of the Tahola Agency, occupies an island in the extreme south end of Puget Sound, north of Olyapia. The reserve is about four miles long and from a quarter to a mile wide. There are fifteen families, comprising seventy-six Indians living on the island which contains 1,484 acres and has been allotted to twenty-three Indians. The principal means of

livelihood of the Squaxons are clam digging, fishing and day labor. The nearest public school to this little island community is four miles distant from the north end of the reserve, across the water and thus is not available although the school authorities are willing Indian children should attend. I was informed by Mr. W.E.G. Humphries, the day school inspector, that most of the Squaxon Island children never have attended school. Here, certainly, is a sadly neglected place and the Indian Office should make every effort to place a day school on that reservation as soon as possible.

The Neah Bay Agency.

The 415 survivors of the Makah tribe, which once occupied a considerable area in northwestern Washington, are the Neah Bay and Ozette Indians of today. The Neah Bay Reservation covers one township, in the extreme northwestern part of the state where the Strait of Juan de Fuca opens into the Pacific Ocean. The Indians live in the little beach village of Neah Bay which is the first American community sighted by vessels from Siberia, Alaska, the Orient and Australia bound for Puget Sound ports for it lies just back of Cape Flattery.

Not infrequently large trans-Pacific liners,

United States naval vessels, freighters and other ocean craft put into Neah Bay to use the wireless or the land telegraph and telephone, buy supplies or for other purposes. In the fishing season over a thousand fishing boats of all kinds make Neah Bay their harbor for it is the supply station for from 2,500 to 4,000 salmon fishermen who work off Vancouver Island and the Washington Coast.

A canning factory and two large general stores are maintained by this fishing industry. This isolated place is a most important center of activity in connection with the fishing industry of Washington. The white population, consisting of the Indian Service people, the Coast Guard, light house keepers, wireless operators and other government employees, the working people in the cannery, storekeepers and their families and others number considerably over a hundred. No road connects Neah Bay with the outside world; only one automobile, a small truck, is in that part of the country. It was brought in by boat as all supplies and all persons must be, for water transportation is the only kind of transportation in and out of Neah Bay.

I arrived at this Makah town by motor boat from Clallam Bay, eighteen miles to the east on the Strait,

the middle of September 1920 and found that Superintendent A. D. Dodge had not returned from Canton, South Dakota where he had taken an Indian to the Ineane Asylum. Many of the Indians, too, were away from home working in lumber mills, logging camps and on Puget Sound steamers. Nevertheless, with the efficient help of Mrs. Dodge, I inspected the reserve, met a number of Indians and inquired into the problems of the little jurisdiction which also includes the Onette, Hoh and Quilcote reserves on the Pacific Ocean to the south.

The Makah Indians own this reservation under the Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855 and Executive Orders of October 26, 1872, January 2 and October 21, 1873. Of its 23,040 acres, 19,312 acres are tribal lands, almost all of which is timber. In 1907 and 1908, the agricultural land lying along the Wa-nash and Sam Rivers, which are little more than creeks emptying into the ocean, was allotted, in ten acre tracts, to 373 Indians. The home sites of the Makahs, grouped on the shore of the strait, vary in dimensions but all are good sized lots. The homes are frame buildings, most of them of good construction although many are old but there are no shacks or shanties. Some of the houses are of rather ornate

architecture and all compare favorably with the homes of white people living in similar places.

The Indians are self-supporting. Only a few who are old or indigent, receive rations or other help from the Government. The Makahs are inclined to be thrifty and seem to know the value of money. Their white neighbors told me the Indians are keen traders and are trustworthy and that very few of the younger set are unable to take care of themselves. The Makahs are fishing people and mariners. They travel all over the coast and sound. They are familiar with Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and other Puget Sound cities. Almost all of them speak English and many of them read and write the white man's language. They dress and live like the white folk of the coast. Although fishing is their principal business they also work in lumber mills, logging camps, fish canneries and in all the industries which are found on salt water. A considerable number of them are engineers and firemen on sound steamers - some are petty officers and others do common labor aboard freighters and on the docks.

But primarily they are fishermen; many of them own and operate good sized motor boats which they built

themselves. I found the reputation of Makah Indians as boat builders wide spread. Their chief source of livelihood is the salmon which, in former years, annually gorged the rivers and streams of Washington in their runs to the spawning beds. But, apparently, the salmon runs grow smaller each year, a fact which is viewed with much concern in the State of Washington. The catch, this year, was most disappointing according to both white and Indian fishermen. Some of the white men told me, at Neah Bay, that the 1920 catch has been a failure. The more optimistic, however, said this was but an "off-year" which comes every four years or so and they predicted that the catch next year will be about normal.

But the Indians are decidedly pessimistic. Some of them told me they had not made enough money this year to pay for their nets and few had made decent day wages. They declared that a certain class of white fishermen, many of whom, they said, were aliens who had not even taken out their first citizenship papers, continually violated Federal and State fishing laws and regulations bringing in large catches of illegally caught salmon without molestation, but that if an Indian, fishing under the protection of the treaty, violated some minor provision

of state fishing law, he not only was charged with committing a crime but he and his kind were publically denounced as being chiefly responsible for the salmon shortage.

I told them they were unduly alarmed over the future of the salmon; that the Government and State surely would adopt measures which would "bring the salmon back" and that it not only was their plain duty but it was to their advantage, to cheerfully and heartily cooperate with the state authorities in their efforts to conserve the fish supply. They replied they would willingly do so but insisted there should be but one law for both white and red men and not one law for the whites and another for the Indians.

If the salmon supply should continue to diminish the Makah Indians would face a problem in economics which they would find most difficult to solve for the salmon, fresh, dried or smoked, is their principal food. The fewer the salmon the keener would be the fishing competition between the companies and the individuals and the Indians would be thrust aside. This is the opinion given me by white men who have been in the salmon fishing trade for years and who are not sanguine as to the future of the industry. I am presenting this situation

here to emphasize the necessity of the Government taking action soon to provide for any contingency and beg to suggest that the Indian Office at once consider the following propositions: The reclamation of the 373 ten acre agricultural allotments and the sale of the tribal timber land.

The agricultural allotments on the Ne-ach and Suez rivers are subject to tidal overflows preventing the use of the land for anything but salt pastures. A ridge has been built up by the surf and wind along the shore which holds back the drainage water. It is believed that a dam can be built or a drain laid which will prevent the salt water overflow from damaging the land and that the construction expense will be comparatively small.

The soil is good river bottom, well suited for potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, peas and like garden truck. All such supplies now come from Seattle. Fishermen who put into Neach Bay grave fruit and fresh vegetables and the fishing population is so large that everything an Indian could grow in the river bottoms would be marketed within a few hundred feet of his garden. I do not believe the salmon industry is going to "flatten out" as some alarmists cry. Rather I am of the opinion,

common to Washington people who are interested in fishing, that conservation measures will be applied which will increase the number of salmon with the result that Neah Bay will grow in importance as a fishing center. It has been estimated that the cost of reclaiming the salt pastures would be under \$5,000. I believe that if the Government will reclaim these allotments the Indian owners will meet their "reimbursable" obligations within a reasonable time.

According to the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the merchantable timber on the 18,000 acres of tribal land amounts to 349,000,000 feet of which fifty per cent is hemlock, twenty per cent spruce and thirty per cent cedar. The timber is held, on the books of the Indian Office, at a dollar a thousand feet making the total holding of the tribe worth \$349,000. Some of the Indians want this timber allotted but others want it sold and the proceeds divided pro rata. Some timber men I met at Clallam Bay told me the Neah Bay timber was "scrubby" and, as a whole, not equal in value to the timber further inland and that the Indians could realize more money selling it for wood pulp.

The nearest lumber mills to Neah Bay are at Clallam Bay, eighteen miles east. It is doubtful if a

railroad will come into Neah Bay for years but there is a strong probability that a state or county road will be built within a few years. Mr. W. W. Washburne, Jr., who has the larger of the stores at Neah Bay and who has lived there for many years, is hoping that a wood pulp mill can be established to work up the Makah timber not only because he believes the Indians will get a better price but also because a wood pulp mill ^{would} provide more employment for them.

The people of Clallam county are asking the co-operation of the Government in the building of a road into the reservation, either from Clallam Bay along the shore of the Strait of Juan de Fuca or from Lake Ozette which lies south of the reserve. If the road comes from Clallam Bay only two or three miles or it would be within the reservation; if from Lake Ozette the reservation end of the road would be about eight miles long.

The county authorities seem to be under the impression that the Indians should bear all the expense of road construction within the reservation. While any road connecting Neah Bay with the outside would be a decided benefit to the Makah Indians it would be used more by and for white people. The War Department and the Navy Department, which have important interests at Neah Bay, should

aid in the building of the road as well as the Indians. The road would be part of the Olympian Peninsula system of highways and hundreds of tourists undoubtedly would travel in their automobiles to Neah Bay which then would become a popular resort for sightseers. Some of the older Indians have seen this side of the proposition and are opposed to any road on the ground that it would bring in white men who, they said, are too numerous on the reservation now.

The boarding school for Indian children at Neah Bay was closed a few years ago and part of it is now used for the home and office of the superintendent. The day school in the village had not opened when I was there because no teachers had arrived. Last year practically all children who could go to school attended the day or some nonreservation school. Their parents told me they wanted the children to get a good education and several fathers anxiously inquired when the school would open. A public school, apparently only for white children, is maintained near the Coast Guard station. Of the 413 Indians at Neah Bay 113 are children of school age. I met several young men who had attended the Gushan school. They told me the Indians were much displeased

because that school had been discontinued.

The state marriage laws are observed by the Makah Indians and when they seek divorce they go to the state courts. The Presbyterian church maintains a missionary at this place, an elderly woman who has worked faithfully in that field for twenty years. The "Shakers," a sect which has many adherents among northwest Washington Indians is represented by a deacon, who is an Indian. The Makahs seem more inclined to attend the Shaker church.

The nearest doctor to Neah Bay is in Clallam Bay but he will not attend Indians under the Neah Bay jurisdiction because the Indian Office refused to pay his fee for operating on an Indian woman. Superintendent Dodge said the patient was not a Makah Indian and neither was her husband, who, Mr. Dodge said, was amply able to pay the doctor's bill. Whatever the merits of the case may be the fact is the Indians of Neah Bay have for their medical attendant a young physician who lives at Port Angeles, over sixty miles to the east. He is a contract physician. Mrs. Dodge told me he never failed to respond to calls although to reach Neah Bay requires a long automobile ride and a water trip of eighteen miles, sometimes under hazardous weather conditions.

Here, then, is an isolated community, with a fixed population of over 600 Indians and white people, almost all of whom either are wards or employees of the Government and a floating population, ranging from 500 to over 3,000, which has neither a physician nor an organized church with a clergyman in charge. The Department of the Interior, War and Navy are represented by the several Government activities at Neah Bay. The former superintendent of the Indian reservation was a physician and, from all accounts a good one. Mrs. Dodge, who is a graduate of Carlisle, almost daily is called upon to administer "first aid". If the Government will not or cannot assign an Army, Navy or Indian Service doctor to this neglected place then I beg to suggest that the Board get in touch with some missionary organization with the purpose of securing for Neah Bay a medical missionary, for a combination of clergyman and physician would fill a crying need; he would find a fruitful field with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

I held a meeting in the village with a score of Makah Indians and soon learned they were convinced that the Government not only had not kept inviolate the Neah Bay treaty and had not lived up to promises which, they

claim, had been made then by Government officials, but that it had no intention of doing so. They said that when the late Francis E. Lucy was Commissioner of Indian Affairs he held a formal council with the Makah tribe and made the following promises.

(1) That the timber on the tribal land would be sold at once, part of the proceeds to be used to reclaim the river bottom lands and the balance to be distributed pro rata.

(2) That he would ask Congress to give the Makah Indians larger allotments by dividing the timber land.

(3) That the Indians should be given deeds for their town lots.

They claimed that the War Department has taken land for a military reserve without payment to the tribe and they want \$35,000 for this land. They want an additional allotment of 70 acres each so that the individual allotments will be eighty acres of which ten have been allotted. They want unallotted children allotted and they were most emphatic in demanding deeds for their town lots which, they said, were promised them years ago.

All of these matters I promised to bring to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior.

Ozette and Hoh Reserves.

The superintendent of the Neah Bay Reservation is the agent for the Ozette Reserve which is about twelve miles south of Neah Bay on the Pacific Ocean; the Quileute Reserve at the mouth of the Quileute River about fifteen miles south of Ozette and the Hoh Reserve at the mouth of the Hoh River, on the Pacific Coast some twelve miles south of La Push the Indian village on the Quileute Reserve.

The Ozette Reservation is a section of land which was set apart for a few Makah Indians by Executive Order of April 3, 1893. Only seven Indians are reported as living there, four men and three women. This little reserve has about 8,500,000 feet of timber of which thirty-five per cent is hemlock, twenty per cent spruce, twenty per cent fir and the balance of little value.

The Hoh Reservation is a section of land which was set apart for the Hoh Indians by Executive Order of September 11, 1893. Its population numbers forty-six and, like the Ozettes, the Indians are fish eaters and fishing is their means of livelihood. The Hoh children have no chance to attend school near their village for it can only be reached by boat or by walking along the beach. The Hoh and Ozette Indians receive little attention from

the Government. One of the men from the Neh tribe told me they got along all right without any attention.

The Quileute Indians.

The Quileute Reservation contains about 800 acres, the Indians living in the little village of La Push on a sandy ridge back from the Ocean beach. It has a population of 205 of which fifty-four are children of school age. When I arrived at La Push, September 11, I found that all but five old men and a few women and children had gone to Puyallup to pick hops.

La Push, instead of being an isolated community like Neah Bay, Osette and Neh, is almost a summer resort, for several months in the year, as many of the Puget Sound people motor over the Olympia Highway to Mora, only one-half mile from La Push. The bathing beach used by the tourists is on the reservation and the Quileute Indians, probably, are better known to more white people in the state than other Indians in Washington. The tourists are a source of considerable income for the Indians.

The Quileutes are self-supporting and this year their earnings were fairly good although the salmon run was light. Nevertheless they sold over fifty-one tons

of fish and derived \$31,000 from fur seal skins. The day school had not opened and the Indians who took me over the village were somewhat excited because they thought the Government had put an end to its efforts to educate the children. I found this belief arose from the discontinuance of the school at Tacoma. They said the Government had stopped taking children to the Cushman school and had not opened the day school at La Push and therefore the Government was getting ready to withdraw its support from the Indians. I told them the reason the La Push school was not open was because the teachers had not arrived but as soon as they came the boys and girls would be going to school again. They said they wanted a 100 per cent white man and woman to be the day school teachers at La Push, they did not want any more mixed-bloods to teach their children.

A capable field matron who has some knowledge of nursing should be detailed to the Quileute Indians. The homes that I inspected were dirty, in some instances disgracefully so. The nearest physician to La Push lives at Clallam Bay and as he is the only doctor there and as the distance by road is over thirty

miles between the two places there is little likelihood he could be secured for emergency cases. A good field matron at this point, by working through the Indian women, would do much toward bringing the little village up to a proper sanitary standard. As it is the sanitary condition of the place is deplorable.

It would be well if the boundary of this reservation were marked so that the Indians would know definitely where the reservation line runs. They complained to me that certain white men have taken possession of reservation land, fenced it in, driven off Indian stock and are running their own cattle on it. A timber cruiser, familiar with that country but in no way connected with local interests, told me the Indians were wrong, that the white men who are charged by the Indians as encroaching are legally in possession of their land which, he said, never was Indian land. Until the Indians are assured by a Government surveyor that the white men against whom they complained are not on Indian land there will be friction which may lead to trouble and, therefore, I suggest that a surveyor be detailed to mark the boundary of the reservation.

Under their treaty the Makah, Hoh and Quileute

Indians can kill fur seals in the Pacific Ocean but they are required, by some Government officials, to kill the seal in the manner and use the same kind of boats they did at the time the Neah Bay treaty was made sixty-five years ago. This requirement compels them to go from twenty to thirty miles out in the ocean in their canoes which are dug out of cedar logs, using paddles, as they did in 1855. They are not permitted to shoot the seal but must steal upon the animal when it is asleep and kill it with a spear.

It strikes me that this not only is an absurd requirement but is a cruel one for storms sweep the ocean and any Indians who set out in their cedar canoes to spear seal twenty-five or thirty miles from land take their lives in their hands. If Government officials are so punctilious in regard to a treaty made sixty-five years ago when the fur seal came to shore or are so solicitous for the seal that they force Indians to risk their lives to get a few seal skins, then I beg to suggest that the proper authorities make an agreement with the Indians to limit the number of seals which they may kill in one year and permit them to go to sea in staunch boats and use rifles.

The Tulalip Agency.

At Tulalip I met Superintendent Walter F. Dickens and Inspector Henry S. Traylor, who had just returned from a joint inspection trip over all the Tulalip agency reservations. Inasmuch as Commissioners Vaux and Ketcham had inspected this agency but two years ago and as Mr. Dickens and Mr. Traylor had just been over the same ground I concluded it would be better not to visit the Tulalip agency reservations. The two Indian Service officials gave me much information and many helpful suggestions.

Mr. Dickens succeeded the late Doctor Charles M. Buchanan as superintendent at Tulalip. Thus he had been in charge but a few months and, at the time of my visit, was laboring under the handicap of insufficient school and agency employees. His school principal was in a hospital recovering from an operation; several important positions were vacant and others were filled with temporary appointees. The school year had just opened and the school was filled to overflowing with boys and girls. Many of them were so young they might well be called kindergarten pupils. While I was there parents

brought in ten children for whom there was not one square inch of room. And word was received that more children were coming. The school has a rated capacity of 180.

The closing of the Cushman School at Taseena, which now is used as a hospital by the United States Public Health Service, has given the Tulalip school an importance which must be recognized in any plans to forward the education of the Indian children in Western Washington. It is the only Indian Service boarding school in the state west of the Cascade Mountains. It will be necessary to maintain a school at this place for many years. It should be enlarged and the plans which Mr. Dickens has made to increase its capacity and usefulness are commendable.

I suggest that there be included in any plan a provision for a technical department in which marine engineering, navigation, the operation and repair of gasoline motors, forestry and the use of wood working machinery would be taught to Indian boys to be selected as special students. The western Washington Indians, as I have shown, are mariners and woodsmen. The salt water and the woods are their familiar environments; on and in them they live and work. They are not agriculturalists

ner live stock raisers. Vocational education of their boys should center on the theory and practice of steam plants, internal combustion engines and machinery used on salt water and in the timber and lumber industries. A department of this kind was one of the most important and the most successful in the Cushman School. I recommend that a technical department, such as I have outlined, be added to the Tulalip school.

Respectfully submitted,

Malcolm McDowell,
Member, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

Hon. George Vaux, Jr., Chairman,
Board of Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST 28, 1922.

BULLETIN NO.169.

Enclosed is a copy of a report on the
Menominee Indian Reservation, Wisconsin, by Chairman
Vaux.

Report on the Menominee Indian
Reservation, Wisconsin, by
George Vaux, Jr.

Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

June 30, 1922.

Gentlemen:

The Menominee Indian Reservation somewhat northeast of the center of Wisconsin comprises upwards of 230,000 acres of land. Here reside rather less than 1,800 Indians. They mostly have attained to some degree of civilization, wear citizens clothes and all the younger people understand English at least to the practical extent necessary to get along in a white community. They own individual property estimated at over \$900,000, whilst the tribal wealth according to the 1921 figures is put at \$13,631,431 of which the sum of \$1,815,000 is funds in the United States Treasury and the balance is about equally divided between lands and timber. It is an astonishing fact that no part of this reservation has ever been allotted. To this anomaly I shall refer hereafter.

In the past attention to the Menominee Reservation has been centered largely on the great saw mill

located at Neopit and which has been the object of a good deal of criticism. The facts concerning it were brought out extensively in the detailed reports of Hon. Edward E. Ayer, submitted to this Board several years ago. That for 1914 contains much historical information respecting the tribe, and detailed recommendations on a variety of points, some of the most important of which have since been carried into effect. It does not appear necessary or desirable to traverse again much of the ground covered by Mr. Ayer. On all matters connected with the lumbering interests he spoke with undeniable authority, and his views should be accepted as final.

Whilst I visited Neopit and traversed most of the logging railroad constructed in connection with the mill, I did not go into any investigation of it in detail. My views must be taken as those of a novice.

The most striking impression that I received was that the location chosen for this great operation is a very poor one, being in a swamp, where there is no foundation assured, either for buildings or for the yards where the timber is stored to season preparatory to shipping. A great deal of work has been done under the energetic management of Superintendent Edgar A.

Allen, and the able efforts of Mill Manager, G. A. Gutchess, to improve the physical surroundings. Large areas of swamp under the yards have been filled up, much of the sand for this purpose being transported hydraulically by playing streams from hose on adjacent gravel banks, hundreds if not thousands of loads of discarded lumber and wood scraps have been removed from around the lumber piles and burned, thus not only improving the appearance of things, but greatly reducing the risk of loss by fire, and affording a better circulation of air, facilitating the drying out of the green wood and effecting a considerable saving of the loss incident to the damage to the lumber through its remaining damp too long.

In the woods too the cutting operations are being carried on in the most up to date manner. Every merchantable stick is being gotten out, whilst tops, etc., are piled conveniently so as to be safely burned when the best practice requires this to be done. The logging is done in winter, and during the summer spurs of the logging railroad are extended, and other similar enterprises carried on, so that the cutting work shall not be delayed at its proper season.

In authorizing the construction of this mill Congress limited the amount to be cut annually to 20,000,000 feet, board measure. This reservation comprising one of the very largest tracts of virgin forest now remaining east of the Rocky Mountains, it is calculated will last at this rate of production for from sixty to one hundred years. This is the result of the estimates made by the cruisers sent out at the suggestion of Commissioner Ayer. Reforestation projects are being discussed and a practical forester has recently been assigned to the work of the reservation and has planted a large number of seeds. As yet, however, no definite policy as to location and amount of areas to be replanted has been developed. It would seem that to decide those points is a necessary prerequisite to the adoption of a policy which should be both permanent and practical.

The profits of the mill in recent fiscal years have been as follows: 1915, \$50,032.36; 1916, \$93,388.95; 1917, \$92,513.92; 1918, \$124,612.19; 1919, \$226,168.66; 1920, \$338,168.38; 1921, \$264,907.80. The total net profits from November 1, 1909 to June 30, 1921 have been \$1,240,532.67. The gratifying increases in some recent

years have been due not only to improved selling methods adopted at Mr. Ayer's suggestion, and to the higher prices which lumber has commanded, but also to efficiency of management on the part of Mr. Allen and Mr. Gutches. It is a calamity that the latter is leaving the Indian Service to take a position as an expert with the Income Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A paltry \$500 increase in salary, an inappreciable amount as compared with the above scheduled profits, would have held him in a position where his marked ability has been of the greatest service to the enterprise.

It is, however, as a means of civilizing the Indians and affording them gainful occupation that this mill enterprise is of real interest to the Indian administration. We want it to be a successful enterprise financially. It may be that, however, and fail of its real purpose. Unfortunately there is too much ground for fear that from this important standpoint the mill has been far less successful than from that of finance. Employment is given at the mill and in the woods to as many Indians as can be gotten to work. Yet even so about sixty per cent of the employees are not Indians. And those who are employed are not satisfactory hands,

with some noteworthy exceptions. The Indians have not learned the importance of continuing at work steadily. When a few dollars are accumulated or annuity payments are made, they will not report for duty till their wealth has been exhausted. Hence it is not often that an Indian can attain to a position much beyond the more ordinary classes of unskilled labor. Unfortunately also in a sense the mill comes into competition with farming which it seems must be the greater part of the support of these people in the future. Anything that takes them away from their farms and does not require absolutely steady and continuous occupation on their part is an influence on the Indians of questionable value.

I have for long doubted whether we are justified in assuming, as we are all prone to do, that agriculture and grazing are the only occupations for which all Indians are fitted. I doubt not that there are not a few discouraging failures which may with propriety be attributed to an endeavor to make farmers out of men whose qualifications were in some other direction. It would seem, however, that agricultural pursuits are best suited to by far the greater number of the Menominees, and I deprecate influences which distract their attention and draw them to other lines where they are not held

so strongly down to continuous and engrossing labor. In order for success at farming there must be unremitting toil. Lack of attention quickly makes itself evident. Neglect talks loudly and very promptly. The incentive to continuous application is stronger than in many other pursuits.

As before remarked farming seems to be the staple occupation for this reservation. Mr. Ayer recommended the establishing of a tribal herd, as an excellent natural grass springs up in large areas and the character of the soil in considerable districts is such as to make it unsuitable for successful and competitive farming. In this regard I cannot agree with him. My own observations respecting tribal herds do not commend them to me as a means of progress for the Indians. I should far rather encourage them to have their own separate holdings of cattle, for which individuals are responsible, and who profit directly by the gains and suffer directly by the losses, than to have such livestock communal property. Their inherited tendencies in that direction, admirable as they may appear on occasion, are among those which it is necessary to counteract before the Indians can become really a part of our civilization.

The mill has the same tendency. There is lack of the individual responsibility which makes the upstanding man.

In inspecting this reservation we saw a great many excellent farms of Indians where there was owned some stock, and where the buildings were modern and in creditable condition. Corn, potatoes and wheat and oats seemed to be the principal crops. Towards the eastern edge of the reservation the agricultural conditions appeared particularly encouraging. There the Indians come into pretty close contact with some very thrifty white farmers, and the results of this contact were plainly visible. Some of the Indians were taking considerable quantities of milk to the cheese factory on equal terms with their white neighbors.

The fact that the reservation is unallotted is a very serious detriment to all agricultural activities, for the reason that there is no legal assurance that improvements made in clearing and fencing land, putting up houses and barns, and generally doing those things which tend to make a successful farm, will be secured to the man who puts forth all the effort and expense or in any event to his wife and children upon his death.

Superintendent Allen is much concerned over this condition, which he uses his best efforts to ameliorate as far as possible. His experience has shown, however, that it is a very ominous cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the more progressive Indians, and is felt to be a serious handicap by them, and often deters men who otherwise might be prosperous farmers from making the attempt. This is most unfortunate. I have failed to discover the reasons why some progress in this line has not been made. Congressional enactment is necessary, and whatever the cause, up to the present time no one of the several bills presented having for their object the allotment of the Menominees, has gotten beyond the earlier stages of legislation. I would urge most strongly that speedy steps be taken to remedy this anomalous condition,

At Keshena there is a Government boarding school and also a Catholic boarding school. There is a day school at Neopit and also another Catholic boarding school in another part of the reservation. The attendance of children in the schools is fairly good. Owing to local conditions the public schools are not a factor in the education of the Menominees. This being a closed reservation there are no public schools so

situated as to be available for any considerable number of Indian children.

Law and order conditions among the Menominees are about the same as one finds existing pretty universally on reservations. Every visit to the field that one makes keeps piling up the arguments in favor of the law and order enactments for so long advocated by our Board, and which were so ably urged by our lamented colleague, the late Commissioner Ketcham.

One sickening incident of recent occurrence, is itself enough to prove the necessity for such legislation. A little girl, living near the edge of the reservation whilst on her way to public school was attacked in a lonely place, far from any assistance, and violated. The perpetrator of this dastardly crime was arrested and his act fully proved, but being on an Indian reservation, the court held that all the cruel technicalities of the old Common Law were in force, and as in one particular it was not proved affirmatively that this had been complied with, the criminal was speedily discharged to continue his wicked career, and with his experience as an encouragement to other malefactors to repeat his outrageous criminality. How long will the American people permit such proceedings, when a brief Act of Congress

approved in principle by all right thinking people will so lengthen the arm of the law that it can reach such a case as this one?

Health conditions are fair. There are two hospitals, one at Keshena having accommodations for about twenty and the other at Neopit near the mill. The latter had no patients when I was there, but there were a few occupants of the former, none seriously ill. There is a good deal of tuberculosis and trachoma among these as among most other Indians.

Peyote has been introduced at a remote point and its use is indulged in by two or three families. It does not seem to be spreading, however. There were disclosed the usual conditions respecting bootlegging and moonshining. Some recent arrests with jail sentences were having a salutary effect.

The agency and school buildings were in fair condition, but they show the results of deterioration during the war period when repairs were reduced below the minimum. The recent application of paint in some places was noticeably advantageous, and the materials were on hand for a continuation of this most necessary work. There should be provided a suitable gymnasium in connection with the school, whilst some interior

repairs to plumbing, etc., are badly needed.

There is one resource on this reservation which has not been developed, though some expense has been incurred in making a preliminary survey. There is a considerable amount of water power now unused except to generate electric current for the agency and school at Keshena, which might be put to doing active work. The current could be sold at a profit in Green Bay or other nearby centers. In the air distance of about eighteen miles on the reservation the Wolf River falls some 340 feet, with a drainage area of about 800 square miles. Suitable dams flooding about 3,200 acres to a depth of fifteen feet would control approximately 2,000,000,000 cubic feet of water and insure a steady supply. I have grave doubts as to whether there will be any advantage to the Indians in making this development on their account. It will be just another case of the Government undertaking a large enterprise on their behalf in which they take no real interest, but from which will be derived funds whose distribution will further tend to hold them back from depending on their own endeavors. This possibility, however, should be carefully studied, in order that when the time comes that allotment is authorized and proceeded with, the selections of land

shall be so arranged as not to interfere with what may become a great public utility.

Whilst most of the Menominees to whom I talked appeared to be happy and contented, as on most reservations there were some malcontents, and I had a meeting with a number of these. Their complaints were largely against the management of the mill at Neopit which they wished to be in their own hands instead of in those of white people. It is not necessary to do more than state this point to show its absurdity. All were in favor of further per capita payments from their funds in the Treasury. Such requests will doubtless continue so long as there are funds which might be distributed. There were also complaints of outside fishing on the reservation, etc. None of the statements seemed to require any particular attention save one charge, that during the past winter some sick and old people, living at Zoar, a remote settlement beyond Neopit, had suffered from lack of food and even had starved to death. Specific details were not forthcoming. Superintendent Allen had had no such cases called to his attention. After these charges were made I did not have the opportunity to go to Zoar to make a personal investigation. I did see, however, a considerable number of the people from there

who came to the boarding school, which was just closing, to take home their children who were pupils. I talked to all of them on the subject and found no one who knew of any such conditions as that charged. I feel that the incident may be dismissed. It was interesting to note that one of those most active in holding the meeting above referred to was a man who was under arrest for permitting gambling and bootlegging to go on at his house and who was out on probation at the time!

I cannot close this report without a word of commendation for agency and school and mill forces, but particularly for Superintendent Edgar A. Allen, who at some personal inconvenience afforded me every facility to investigate conditions. He is a man of unusual energy and tact, and his many years of experience in Indian schools of various sorts and on reservations, have qualified him for the difficult problems presented by Menominee conditions.

Respectfully submitted.

George Vaux, Jr.
Chairman, Board of Indian
Commissioners.

To the United States
Board of Indian
Commissioners.